

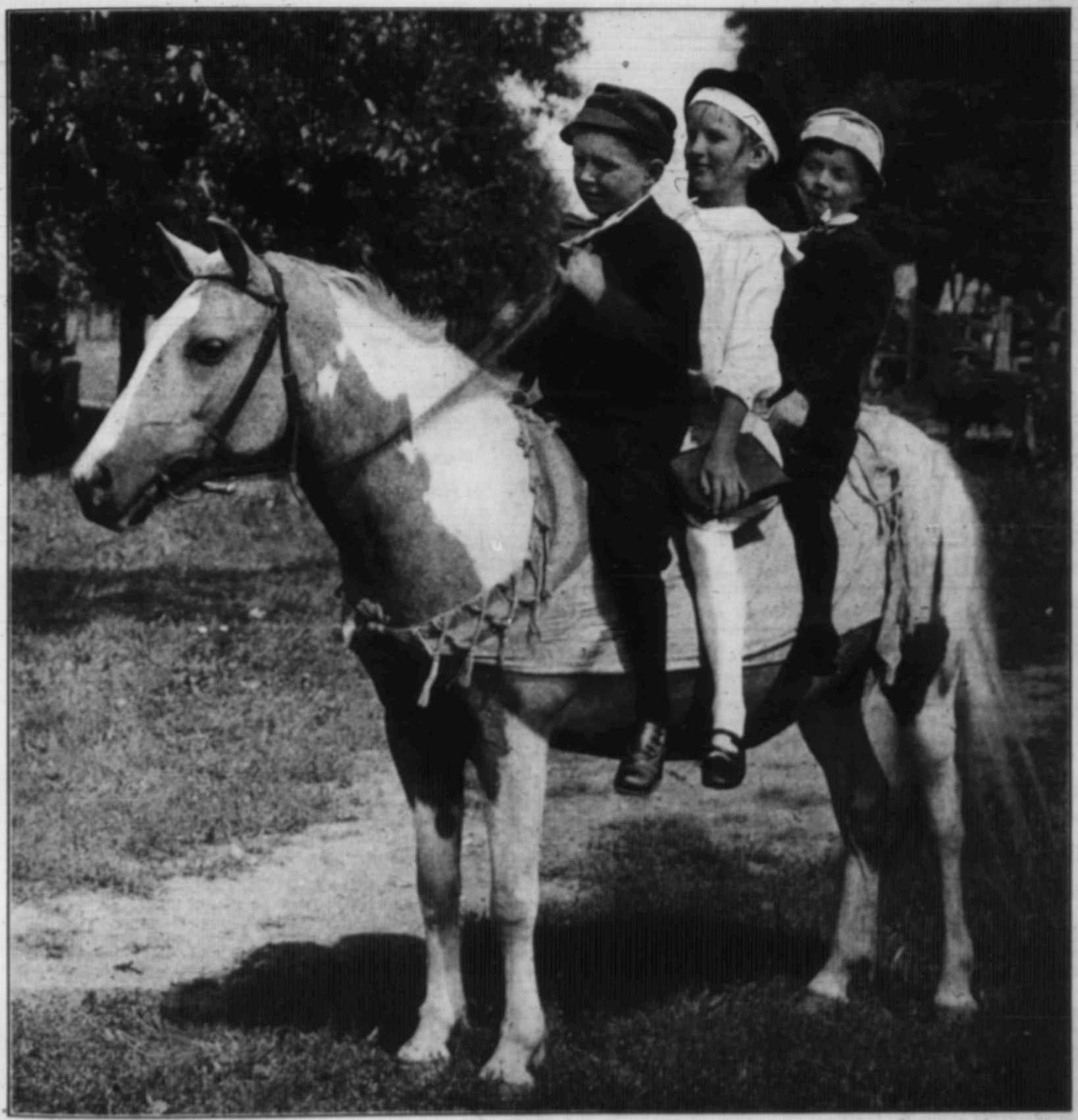
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

July 26, 1916

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Splendid service, excellent food, all at moderate cost. Alternative for all Transcontinental Passengers.
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3 DAYS' EXCURSION To the Alberta Schools of Agriculture

have been arranged for as follows:

- VERMILION - - July 31st to Aug. 2nd, inclusive
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Single fare Convention rates on all Railways and by any train. Passengers will take standard certificate receipt when purchasing ticket. A complete three days programme will be given by the Staff of the Schools and the Department of Agriculture and will include the following:

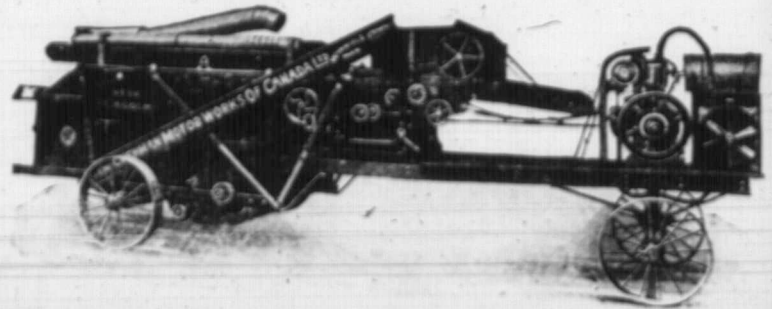
- Judging, feeding and care of livestock.
- Diseases of farm animals and their treatment.
- Study of crops and the cultural methods.
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- The farm gasoline engine.
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- Farm dairying.
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Minister of Agriculture Dept. of Fairs and Institutes, Education

Cushman Combination Threshers



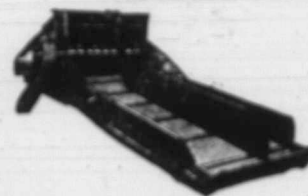
The Best Individual Outfits on the Market

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

- No. 8 Lincoln, 8 h.p., Equipped with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed
- No. 15 Lincoln, 15 h.p., Equipped with Blower and Hand Feed
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In addition to the Macdonald Feeder furnished on No. 20 Lincoln we are also exclusive distributors for Western Canada of the

Langdon Ideal Automatic Self Feeder



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

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

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

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

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

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- Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centres

Automobile Wood Cutter

One farmer in the West writes us that he uses his automobile for running his wood cutter and finds it very satisfactory. How many farmers are finding that their automobile is really a money saver, or is it merely a luxury?

We want to get some letters from farm automobile owners telling us just what value and use the automobile is to them and their families. Does it save them any money in going to town when machinery breaks or when something else is needed in a hurry? Do you get special pleasure out of it on holidays or in travelling thru the country? We are going to pay \$10.00 in prizes for the best letters we receive showing of what use or pleasure, or both, the automobile is on the farm. For the best letter we will pay \$7.00, second best \$3.00 and third best \$2.00.

What we want is actual experiences and they may be written by any man woman, boy or girl in the family where the automobile is used. If you have found any special use for an automobile it will make an excellent letter. Do not let your letters run over 300 words and write on only one side of the paper. We will extend the time for receiving these letters until August 15. Good photographs will help towards winning the prizes, but are not absolutely necessary. All letters, not prize winners, that we can use will be paid for at the regular rate. Address your letters to the

Automobile Editor

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



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

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

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Brandon Exhibition

Splendid Weather—Superb Exhibits and Record Crowds

Brandon Fair this year again more than realized expectations. This exhibition has always been conceded the premier position in the western fair circuit, and in spite of being operated in strenuous times when so much of everyone's energy is being devoted to assisting in bringing about a successful termination to the war in Europe, Brandon seemed better this year than ever before. Favored with splendid weather, managed by an experienced and energetic secretary, backed up by an enthusiastic and capable board of directors, held in one of the most progressive and well stocked portions of the North American continent, and, above all, wholeheartedly patronized by farmers throughout the entire province, it is little wonder that complete success attended the 1916 Brandon exhibition. The formal opening was pronounced by Premier Norris on Tuesday, July 18, and the exhibition closed on Friday, July 21. If particular mention can be made of any special branch of the exhibits, the showing, both as regards quality and fit, in the Clydesdale horse classes was second to none in Canada. The increase in popularity of the Aberdeen Angus cattle was also very marked, and as one prominent breeder put it, "If they give us another five or six years there will be nothing but black cattle showing." But it is not possible to conceive of a Brandon fair without some of the choicest representatives being present of the other beef breeds—Shorthorns and Herefords. All departments of the fair were well organized, of outstanding merit among the exhibits being those of the Brandon Experimental Farm, the Manitoba Agricultural College and the Provincial Health Department.

Clydesdales

Judge John Gardhouse awarded Clydesdale horse honors to O. J. White, of Hamiota, when "Bell Isle" was placed grand champion stallion, any age.

The more important awards follow: Junior champion stallion, "King of Brookside," Frank Brooks, Chater. Reserve champion, "Prince Charneck," John Crawford, Chater. Junior champion filly, "Lady Jane," W. J. Young, Griswold. Reserve champion, "Rose Charneck," A. C. McPhail and Son, Brandon, Man. Champion Clydesdale stallion, any age, Canadian bred, "King of Brookside," F. Brooks, Chater. Reserve champion, "Gay Prince Khan," F. J. Hassard, Markham. Champion Clydesdale mare, any age, Canadian bred, "Lady Jane," W. J. Young, Griswold. Reserve champion, "My



Amelia H. Reichardt, President of Mills College, California, the only woman representing her state on the Pacific coast. Mrs. Reichardt is a recently educated woman. A graduate of the University of California, she took a post-graduate course in Yale University, studied in England at Oxford, and in 1905 received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Yale.

Daisy Belle," Robert Lockie, Arcola. Reserve champion Clydesdale stallion, any age, "King of Brookside," Frank Brooks, Chater. Grand champion Clydesdale mare or filly, any age, "Veldorah," O. J. White, Hamiota. Reserve champion, W. J. Young, Griswold.

The agricultural classes of horses are undoubtedly one of the strongest features of Brandon shows, and are the best possible demonstration of the steady growth of horsebreeding in Manitoba and the results to be looked for from good sires.

Classes of six and eight filed into the ring with scarcely any undersized or defective animal among them. There were horses the get of such well-known sires as "Cairnhill," "Flash Baron," "Hatton," "Chamberlin Joe," "Black Ivory," "Johnston's Count." Outstanding among this class was a mare owned and bred by Lindsay, of Neepawa. She was first in her class as a three-year-old, and later won the silver



Russian troops in France returned by President Poincaré.

medal as the best agricultural horse shown in any class.

In heavy draft there were no large classes, but a few individuals of outstanding merit. A. C. McPhail, president of the exhibition, carried off the championship for the best draft mare or gelding, any age, with his five-year-old "Barney," winner of many a well-contested field. Competition was strong between this horse and another by the same owner, "Prince." Both are "Flash Baron" breeding. These two horses have shown against each other eight times, and have never had another horse come between them.

Clyde Futurity

For the first time in Brandon, Clydesdale futurity prizes were competed for. There was a prize of \$63 for stallions, twelve competing in this class, and \$43 for filly foals, twenty-six of which vied with each other for top place. While the stallion class was disappointing, showing some lack of natural development in most of the colts, the filly class was a splendid one, and indicates splendid prospects for the development of the breed. First prize stallion foal was "Prince Charneck," sired by "Charneck," and owned by John Crawford, Chater. First prize filly was owned by A. McPhail, Brandon, and is by "Charneck" out of "Louisa Leader."

Percherons were few. C. D. Roberts and Sons, Osborne, Man., were the largest exhibitors and carried off most of the first awards.

Cattle

There was a splendid showing of Shorthorns, on which Prof. Pew, of Ames, Iowa, placed the awards. One particularly gratifying incident to western stockmen was the awarding of first place to J. G. Barron's cow, "Fairview Baroness Queen," in the three-year-old class, over the Aulds' champion cow, "Silver Queen." J. G. Barron is worthy of particular praise in that he is a western breeder who, on his own farm, has brought up his herd to a standard capable of competing successfully in the choicest company. Other exhibitors were: A. and G. Auld, Guelph; Yule and Bowes, Calgary; Kyle Bros.; W. H. English, Harding; John Graham, Carberry, and D. W. Agnew, Douglas.

A. and G. Auld carried off the first three placings in the bull calf class, number one going to "Royal Triumph," who already has much glory to his credit and who was later made junior champion. Yule got fourth and

herd, those showing were: J. Bowman, Guelph; W. R. Stewart, Daysland, Alta.; Porterfield, Brandon and Jas. Turner, Carroll, Man.

In aged bull class McGregor's "Black Abbott's Prince" again reigned supreme; Bowman was second and third with "Young Leroy" and "Beauty Syrewin," and Turner fourth with "Roseneath Ring-leader." In the two-year-old bull class Bowman's "Elm Park Wizard" carried off the red; Porterfield was second, and W. R. Stewart, Daysland, Alberta, third. The aged cow class was very strong and came in for much favorable comment. "Key of Heather," from McGregor's herd, was again in first place, and he also got third and fifth with a couple of good entries not previously shown. Bowman got second, fourth and sixth; Stewart seventh, eighth and ninth. In class of two-year-old heifers Bowman was first and second, McGregor third and Stewart fourth and fifth. In senior heifer yearling Bowman was first and third, McGregor second, Turner third and fourth, and Stewart fifth.

In junior heifer yearling class McGregor got first, second and fourth, Bowman third and fifth. In heifer calf class Bowman got first, McGregor second, Turner fourth and fifth, and Stewart sixth and seventh.

The championship afforded a surprise when Judge Pew placed "Edward of Glencarnock," a bull calf of McGregor's own breeding, over his "Black Abbott's Prince," the imported bull and grand champion at both Calgary and Edmonton.

Dairy cattle were represented by the Holstein herds of J. H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta., and Geo. Bevington, Winterturf, Alta., and Wyrshire herds of Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta., and Jas. Braid, Oak Lake, Man. Jas. Harper, Westlock, Alta., showed the only herd of Jerseys, and Glendinning Bros. had the only Red Poll herd.

Sheep and Swine

The exhibit of swine was a good one. Berkshires were represented by S. Dutton and Son, Norval Station, Ont.; A. G. English, Harding; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta.; R. Lang, Oak Lake; John Campbell, Brandon; Wm. Gilbert and Edmund Bray, Neepawa.

Champion bear prize went to A. G. English, and reserve to Dutton and Son. In the sow section, championship and reserve went to Dutton and Son, and in the other sections this firm, along with Wm. Gilbert, Edmund Bray, Neepawa, and A. G. English, were winners.

Improved Yorkshires, while not as great in numbers shown as the Berks, were excellent in quality. The prize for championship bear, any age, went to W. H. English, Harding, and the sow championship went to A. D. MacDonald and Son, of Napiakwa, Man., and in the

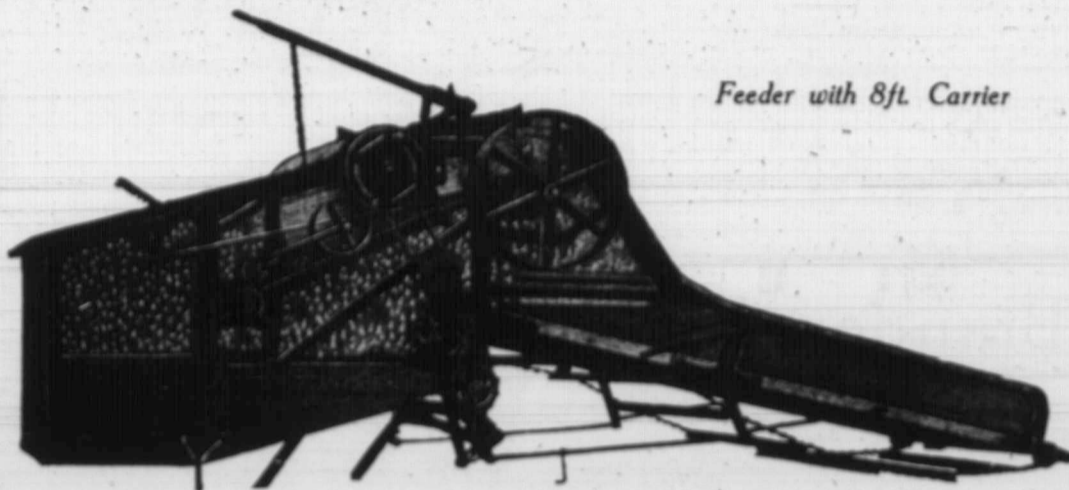
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The Garden City Steel Feeder

The Feeder

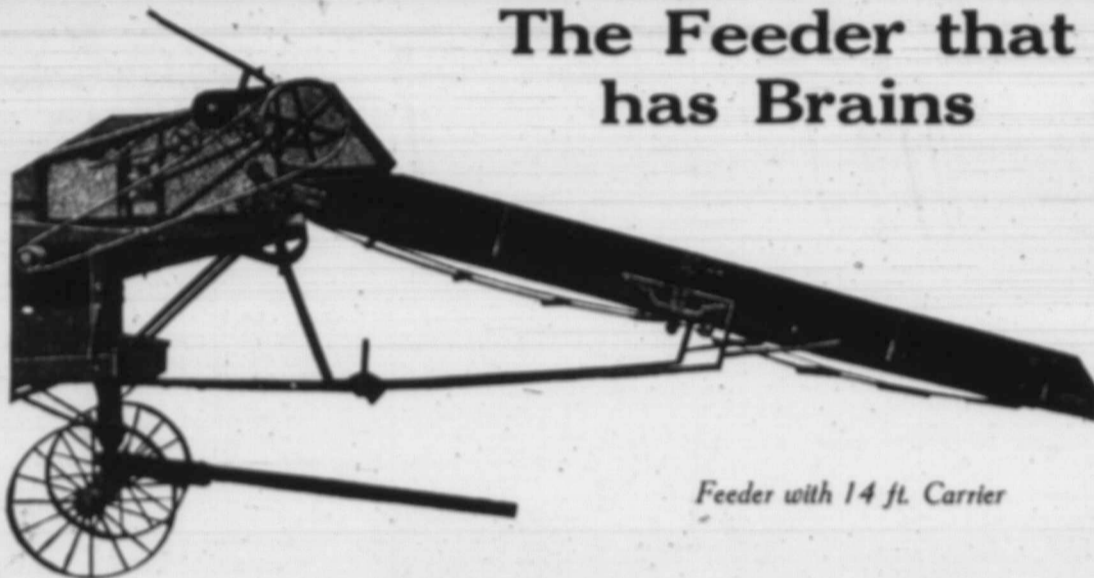
is the most important part of your threshing rig. The work of the separator depends upon the work of the feeder. In order to do good and fast work a steady motion of the cylinder must be maintained; this cannot be done if fed by a feeder whose governor acts only when the motion of the cylinder has been reduced.

The damage is done by over-loading the separator just when the speed is lowest, and letting it run empty when the speed is high. This causes imperfect separation, wasted grain, clogged blower, broken belts, loss of time and money.



Feeder with 8ft. Carrier

The Feeder that has Brains



Feeder with 14 ft. Carrier

is equipped with a governor that acts **BEFORE** the grain gets out of the feeder and into the separator cylinder. This prevents any reduction in the speed of the cylinder by delivering only the proper amount to it.

The governors on so called feeders act **after** the speed has been knocked out, by dumping the whole over-load on the cylinder at once; this is **too late** as the mischief has been done and trouble results.

An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure. The Garden City Feeder prevents trouble; other feeders make trouble and then try to cure it. How about yours? You cannot afford to start out again with the same old trouble maker.

It will pay you to throw it away and get a "Garden City" and end your feeder trouble

The Garden City Feeder is warranted to feed any separator, to its full capacity, with any kind of grain, in any condition, without slugging the cylinder, breaking any concaves or spikes, winding on any part, littering underneath the feeder, or causing any burned belts; and to deliver all sheaves to the cylinder end first, regardless of how they are piled upon the carrier.

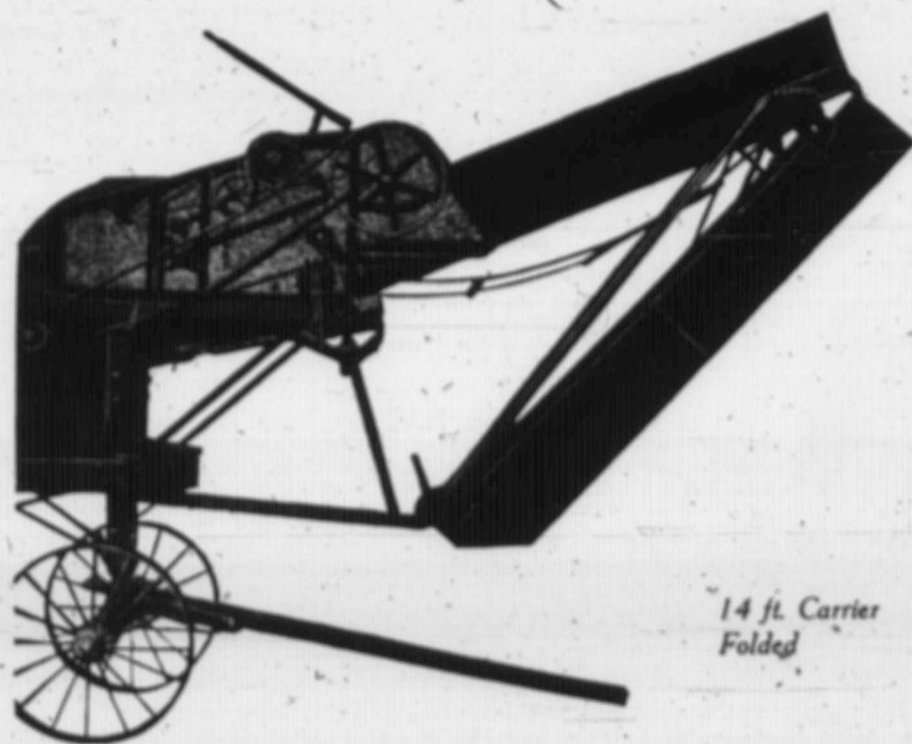
All defective parts replaced free. We further guarantee the Garden City Feeder to take less power and do a better job of feeding than any other feeder. Your money back if feeder fails to "make good" on this guarantee. We also supply the Caswell Belt Guide.

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H. P. NORTON, CO., CALGARY, Alta.
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Complete stock of FEEDERS and EXTRAS carried at these places



14 ft. Carrier Folded

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 26th, 1916

LLOYD GEORGE AGAIN

The recent announcement that the Right Hon. David Lloyd George has been appointed secretary for war in the British Cabinet, to succeed the late Earl Kitchener, merely emphasizes to the world that the British people regard him as the most indispensable man in Great Britain. Few statesmen have passed thru such experiences as Lloyd George. Fifteen years ago he was mobbed and hooted in the streets because of his attitude on the South African war. His great ability was shown when he first entered the British Government as secretary of the Board of Trade which brought him into close contact with industrial conditions which he handled in a masterly manner. From there he went to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer where his famous budgets and his social legislation not only improved conditions thruout England, but finally resulted in the overthrow of the power of the House of Lords. It was his master mind that organized British finances at the opening of the war and when that work was thoroughly done a man was needed to provide a supply of war munitions with which to combat the Germans. Lloyd George as minister of munitions organized the manufacturing resources of Great Britain on a scale undreamed of in history. His work in that department had only been completed when Earl Kitchener was drowned, and immediately all eyes turned to the "little Welsh lawyer" to fill the vacancy at the war office.

The man in charge of the war office need not necessarily be a soldier when he has as second in command the great organizer, Sir Wm. Robertson, and as leader of the armies in the field Sir Douglas Haig. Kitchener's wonderful record as a soldier and administrator gave the British public full confidence in the outcome of the war from the moment of his appointment to the war office. The same feeling of confidence now exists towards the appointment of Lloyd George to the same office. He has his critics, but he requires no special sympathy because he has demonstrated his ability to take care of them. His vast administrative ability is unquestioned and his energy is not surpassed by any statesman of modern times. With Lloyd George in the war office it is safe to assume that the prosecution of the war will go forward with the same vigor and determination that characterized the administration of Earl Kitchener.

RAILWAY INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

The Dominion Government has appointed a commission to investigate the railway situation in Canada, to show clearly the financial condition of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, as well as to report on the advisability of nationalizing Canadian railways. The commission is composed of Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railway (chairman), Sir Geo. Paish, the famous British financial expert, and Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the Canadian Railway Commission. These are all men of outstanding ability and of experience in the particular question which they are to investigate, and their report should give the public a very clear insight into railway financing in Canada, if they go into it thoroughly as we presume they intend to do. It is hardly likely, however, that they will recommend nationalization. Such a recommendation would be most extraordinary coming from a commission headed by the president of one of the largest private railways on the continent, and neither of the other commissioners are known particularly to lean towards nationalization. At any rate, while these men can no doubt perform excellent

service investigating railway conditions and finances it is doubtful if their opinion on nationalization will be any more valuable than the opinion of thousands of other well informed citizens of Canada with no experience whatever in railway matters.

CROP FIGURES FOR 1915

We are getting near the time when reliable figures for the 1915 crop will be available. The following comparative figures for the first ten months of the present and preceding grain years show the number of cars and bushels of Western grain inspected:

	Ten months ending June 30, 1916	Ten months ending June 30, 1915
Wheat—		
Cars	247,482	92,702
Bushels	296,978,400	104,289,750
Oats—		
Cars	44,826	17,914
Bushels	91,893,300	34,036,600
Barley—		
Cars	7,986	3,617
Bushels	10,781,100	4,702,100
Flax—		
Cars	3,688	3,747
Bushels	4,241,200	3,840,675

The final figures on the 1915 crop will show it to be greater than even the most optimistic authority predicted. The government grain year ends August 31 and there is still a large quantity of wheat coming forward every day.

COAL SHORTAGE SERIOUS

The head offices of the farmers' organizations in the three provinces announce that there will be a very serious coal shortage in the West this year according to the present outlook. A large number of miners have enlisted and other problems have contributed to reducing the output of coal and prices are going up. It will be wise for farmers to lay in their coal supply or at least part of it just as early as possible and now is an excellent time. If the shortage becomes serious the cities and towns will naturally get delivery quickest and the farmers will suffer. Now is the time to make up the orders for carloads of coal to meet the bracing winter breezes that will very shortly be sweeping over these prairies.

GERMAN SUBMARINE TRADE

The passage of the German commercial submarine "Deutschland" bringing 750 tons of valuable dye stuffs to New York was probably the greatest advertising stunt pulled off by the Germans during the present war. The return cargo consists of nickel, which is badly needed in the manufacturing of war munitions, and rubber which is also becoming scarce in Germany. It is announced that other submarines are to continue the commercial traffic and the Germans feel very much elated over their success in breaking the British blockade. According to the rules of international warfare the Germans or any other of the warring powers are entitled to purchase whatever they like from neutral nations, the only stipulation being that they must deliver their own goods. Germany is now attempting to make these deliveries by submarines. It will be interesting to see whether they will be successful in eluding the British Navy in their passage back home. Even if they are successful the amount of merchandise which can be transported by a fleet of submarine merchantmen is a very small consideration and will have no practical effect whatever from a military standpoint. The German submarine merchant ships like the German Zeppelins only go to prove the great mechanical genius of the German people,

but will contribute nothing towards military advantage. The Zeppelins have only succeeded in killing or wounding peaceable citizens in unfortified towns and villages and the submarines will only be able to exchange a small quantity of merchandise. No one doubts or ever has doubted the great commercial and industrial genius of the German people and but for the criminal ambitions of the Kaiser and his war lords this genius might have gone on contributing to the welfare of the civilized world. Surely the German people will soon wake up to the tremendous loss and waste into which their aristocratic war lords have forced them in their desire to rule the world.

WINTER RYE TO CONTROL WEEDS

Weeds are responsible for an enormous loss to farmers each year and the problem of their control has become increasingly difficult. Where all grain farming is followed exclusively, methods of cultivation have to be devised to stay to some extent the encroachment of weeds on the land. The only complete and satisfactory way to keep weeds down is to adopt some regular rotation that will include a grass or forage crop, using this as fodder for livestock. By this means a permanent and lucrative business in agriculture will be built up. There is, however, one cereal crop which is not given much attention on the majority of farms, but one which from experience in several localities can be used to good advantage to control weeds. This grain is winter rye, which owing to its early and rapid growth chokes out many weeds. It makes a rapid and vigorous growth in May and June, thus being well developed before the arrival of summer droughts. It ripens earlier than wheat and thus is little in danger of damage from early fall frosts. If sown early enough it affords fall pasturage, it gives the earliest green fodder in the spring and, if not grazed too closely, will produce a paying crop of grain. Owing to its early maturity, it being ready to cut between the second week in July and the first week in August, it is suitable for catching wild oats before they are ripe, but herein lies its chief disadvantage, since as volunteer grain in any other grain crop it shells before the other crop is harvested and is liable to persist so much as to be classed a weed. Winter rye does best sown in good summerfallowed land, not later than the last week in August. Sown from one and a half bushels in Manitoba to one bushel per acre or less in the drier parts of the West from two and a half to three inches deep, so as to be well down into the moisture, it can be pastured lightly the same fall, again in the spring if desired and either cut green for hay or harvested as grain in the same way as wheat. Any farmer who has a dirty patch of land would do well to try seeding it to winter rye. As soon as this crop is taken off next August, cultivate the land well and sow a crop of barley. By the time this crop is harvested most land will be practically clean of weeds.

TAXATION GOING UP

The Current Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce gives the following comparative customs figures for the last four years:

Year ending June 30	Dutiable goods entered	Duty collected on same	Duty per cent.
1913	443,735,801	115,641,977	26
1914	401,643,627	105,139,340	26
1915	272,387,490	78,711,880	28
1916	301,646,492	107,739,356	35

In four years it is readily seen that from an average tariff tax of 26 per cent. levied upon the dutiable goods imported the tax has now

risen to an average of 35 per cent. As a general rule similar articles sell at the same price in Canada whether imported or home manufactured. Industries protected by the tariff sell their goods at a tariff enhanced price. As Sir Geo. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, remarked some years ago in effect: "What's the use of a Protective Tariff if it doesn't allow the home manufacturer to increase the price of his goods and the increase will be practically the amount of the tariff?" If the tariff tax is 35 per cent. on dutiable goods imported what must be the tremendous burden placed on the people of Canada by a similar tax levied on home made goods for the benefit of the protected industries?

BRITISH WAR TAXATION

In speaking to a deputation from the Trades Union Congress a few days ago, Premier Asquith informed them that before the war incomes of \$2,500 were taxed \$65, but now are taxed \$255; incomes of \$5,000 formerly taxed at \$190 are now taxed \$695, and incomes of \$25,000 formerly taxed at \$1,460 are now taxed \$6,010. It was pointed out in another press dispatch that the British Government is taking in taxes 77 per cent. of the profits of shipping companies. These figures are an indication that the wealthy classes of Great Britain are being forced to contribute a much larger share of their wealth to the public treasury than ever before. British finance during the war has been the wonder of the world. Not only is Great Britain financing her own war costs, but she is also assisting to finance nearly all her allies, including several of the overseas Dominions of the British Empire. In Canada taxation has always been imposed most heavily on those least able to bear it. There is plenty of money in Canada today and if the taxes were imposed equitably it would be easily possible to raise a very much larger revenue yearly

without imposing any additional burden upon industry. Such increases in taxation would be eminently preferable to piling up a great war debt to be laid upon the shoulders of future generations.

TREE TRADE SPIRIT

The Winnipeg Telegram replying to a correspondent recently made the statement that the Free Trade sentiment in Western Canada "was much stronger twenty years ago—it is not developing, it is decaying and this war will speed the process." The Telegram merely makes the bald statement without elaborating or proving it in any way. We challenge the accuracy of the statement. Twenty years ago the Free Trade sentiment in the West was largely developed by Liberal politicians seeking the overthrow of the Conservative Government, and like most of our politicians they were willing to promise anything before election. There was no organization among the people of Western Canada twenty years ago standing for Free Trade. After the accession of the Liberal party in 1896 and their subsequent betrayal of the people on the tariff question the Free Trade sentiment in the West was dormant for a number of years and was only aroused when the farmers began to organize, about twelve years ago. Since that time the farmers' organizations in all three Prairie Provinces have developed at an extraordinary rate and have become by far the strongest farmers' organization ever known in Canada, numbering approximately 55,000 farmers with powerful financial organizations of their own creation and under their own control. These great farmers' organizations one and all have repeatedly declared their unalterable opposition to the Protective Tariff system and in favor of direct taxation on the unimproved value of the land. This is our reason for saying that the Free Trade sentiment in

Western Canada is stronger than it was twenty years ago and stronger than it ever has been in the history of the West, and we cannot see how the war will tend in any way to decrease or abate the demand for the abolition of the Protective system. Every month brings some new abuse of the Protective Tariff and adds some new burden to the farmers of the West for the benefit of the protective interests. The Telegram may, like the ostrich with its head in the sand, claim that the Free Trade sentiment is decaying, but the facts are all against them.

We hope our protectionist friends will not forget that we are offering \$25.00 for the best 2,000 word article or letter received before September 1 showing that the Protective Tariff is beneficial to the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. This challenge is open to any protectionist in the Dominion of Canada, be he editor, manufacturer, political economist or what not, and we promise to publish the best one received—and reply to it.

We hope that our readers will encourage boys and girls in their own families and in their own neighborhood to enter our \$150 prize seed selection competition announced in another column of this issue.

We have reports from several farmers who have been very active in farmers' organization work in their local communities and have even had the courage to contribute their views on the banking situation to the newspapers that they have been refused credit from their local banks on this account. This is putting the pressure on pretty strong and while it is decidedly unfair to the farmers who are thus suffering it is contributing towards a condition which will force a readjustment of rural credit.



HOW IT WORKS OUT FOR THE FARMER

The Failure of Protection

By R. McKenzie, Secretary, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

An article appeared in the Monetary Times, of May 26, by G. Frank Beer on "Canada's Tariff Policy After the War," dealing at length with the question of how to levy custom duties so as to encourage production for exportation, to meet the charges on money borrowed by Canada for public and industrial purposes. Canada was carrying an enormous burden of debt before the war. With the added cost of the war a burden is imposed that requires the highest type of statesmanship to provide for without incurring the danger of unduly suppressing the development of production—that is to say, impose a tax that will stimulate production and at the same time provide sufficient revenue.

Mr. Beer's article thruout indicates that he regards custom duties as the established method of providing the greater part of the national revenue. He believes that the problem confronting us is not that of providing new sources of revenue, or substituting for import duties some other form of taxation to meet our obligations, but to distribute the burden more equitably and at the same time contribute to the development of our natural resources and the production of farm crops, which are the main sources on which we must rely for meeting the national debt. In short, that the problem to be solved is to adjust the burden now imposed on the development of our natural resources by the protective element in custom duties.

History of Custom Duties

It is true that custom duties rank among the most ancient methods for levying revenue for public purposes. In feudal times the lord of the manor levied taxes on his vassals in warrant or some ancient grant or privilege, upon cattle, or goods, or bridge, or ferry, or toll gate, or point of passage from one country or province to another. The rich and poor had to contribute alike to these taxes according to their ability to pay—in that respect they were an improvement on our system. In countries like the United Kingdom custom duties came in process of time to be levied at the sea ports, and these applied only to the imports from foreign countries, and for some years back on goods not manufactured or produced at home. There was no suggestion of protection to home manufacturers. The element of protection, as a theory adopted in custom duties, is a modern conception and dates back in the United States to the year 1791, when Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the United States treasury, made a report to Congress on the best method of encouraging manufacturers. His basic argument was in favor of temporary duties on manufactured goods imported from abroad until such time as the "infant" industry might take firm root. Hamilton considered that the duties would not have to be very high, or have to be very long continued in order to accomplish their legitimate end, after which they would become unnecessary and would naturally be abolished. He admitted that import duties were taxation to the consumer, and therefore burdens, but burdens which might well be temporarily borne in order to obtain the ultimate advantage arising from cheaper goods and diversified industries.

Protection a National Failure

The experience of the century and a quarter that has elapsed since the introduction of the element of protection in import duties in the United States has proved conclusively that Hamilton's theory of the results of protection was a myth, insofar as the growth of the industries would make protection unnecessary and cause it to be abolished. On the contrary, as the industries gained strength and political power they became more insistent for increased protection against competition, and at the same time increased the selling price of their goods, causing the burden of taxation on the consumer to increase proportionally. The same argument was used in favor of the national policy when introduced in Canada in 1878, and a similar result ensued. The consumer was pleaded with to submit to burdens which might be borne temporarily in order to develop diversified industries and reduce the cost of goods thereby. Our experience is, that at no time were manufacturers more insistent for more protection and goods were never higher in price.

Apologists for protection no longer deny that protection is a burden on the consumer. Mr. Beer clearly recognizes this fact, but goes on the assumption

This article is a reply to one by G. Frank Beer, on "Canada's Tariff Policy After the War," which appeared in the Monetary Times, Toronto, May 26, 1916. Mr. Beer recognizes the unequal distribution of the burden of taxation. He maintains that the complexity of tariff problems necessitates careful investigation and analysis. In short, he pleads for the removal of the tariff from party politics by the appointment of a permanent industrial board whose duty would be a continual investigation of Canadian industrial production. The manufacturers assume that protection has become an indispensable part of our national make-up, the essential system of taxation, and they are anxious to remove it to a safe point from public interference. This is the latest move of protectionists in United States and Canada. Mr. McKenzie shows the blighting influence of protection on both industrial and agricultural life and the necessity for a radical change in taxation methods.

tion that while protection is a burden on the consumer and producers—other than manufacturers—it can be and should be so adjusted as to press less heavily on producers than it now does. The remedy he suggests is the appointing of a commission to make an investigation so as to furnish a basis on which the necessary adjustment can be made.

Adjustment Not Possible

Efforts have been made ever since the protective element has been introduced into customs duties to make such adjustment without any satisfactory results for the simple reason that it cannot be done, because protection destroys the balance of equity in taxation. Further, the method of collecting revenue thru customs duties by virtue of which one group of individuals is placed in a position where they can levy toll on their neighbors is inherently unsound. Wherein should we tax the money invested in agriculture for the benefit of capital invested in manufactures? On what principle of justice can a government give a group of men who invest \$100,000 in a manufacturing industry the



The farmer profits most. The manufacturer profits most.

legal right of levying a tax on ten men who invest ten thousand each in land to create wealth for the country? As a means of securing revenue in Canada import duties are an expensive failure, inasmuch as for every dollar it pays into the Dominion treasury it pays two or three dollars into the pockets of manufacturers.

Sir Richard Cartwright, than whom in his day there was no better authority in Canada on statistics and fiscal questions, made the statement in 1893, that if you add together the sum that has been paid into the treasury and the larger sum that has been extracted from the pockets of the people for the benefit of a few private and favored in-

dividuals, you will find that the total for the last fourteen years is hardly less than one billion dollars.

Macdonald Admitted Indefensibility

I quote the following from the article in the Encyclopaedia Britannica on taxation:—"Sir John A. Macdonald, the great Protectionist Prime Minister of Canada, in a conversation with the present writer in 1892, avowed without hesitation that protective taxation in Canada was indefensible on economic grounds, and he defended it chiefly for political reasons. Politically, one may differ from him. But economists, as such, must either be silent when political reasons are alleged for taxes that are against fundamental maxims, or must be content to point out the cost of the taxes in order that the community concerned may decide whether the object in view is obtainable by means of the taxation and is worth the price."

The effect of a protective tariff duty is to raise the price of goods to the consumer, consequently it automatically decreases production by increasing the cost. No less an authority than Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, has stated that a protective duty is no use unless it raises the price of goods. The raising of revenue is only an incident in the present Canadian tariff.

Blighting Amalgamations

For a time after the inauguration of the national policy the effect of protection was tempered to the consumer by competition among the home manufacturers. Being immune from competition by protection against foreign manufacturers they conceived the idea of ridding themselves of competition among themselves by combinations. Not until these combinations got effective control did the blighting effect of protection on farm production become most clearly in evidence. In your Annual Review of January, 1912, you deal with industrial amalgamations in Canada in the following terms:

"The number of industrial amalgamations consummated in Canada from January, 1909, to December, 1911, was 41.

"The aggregate authorized capitalization, including bonds of 39 of these mergers, was \$334,938,266.

"The 41 amalgamations absorbed 196 individual companies.

"The aggregate capitalization of 190 of these individual companies was approximately \$124,766,380, which amount, in various ways, was increased upon amalgamation.

"The 28 securities issued to the public, resulting from the amalgamation movement, totalled \$44,071,666.

"With thirteen of these, amounting to \$15,950,000, an aggregate bonus of \$6,567,500 was given.

"The facts and figures above illustrate the growing effectiveness of the tendency to amalgamate. Operations have not been confined to one or a few classes of commodities. Companies handling soap, cereals, asbestos, bread, flour, milk, cars, leather, lumber, cement, dried fish, carriages, bolts and nuts, steel, coal, ice, felts, shoes, furs, crockery, paint and jewelry have all seen apparent or real gain in a combination of interests. Arrangements have also been made between navigation, light and power, brewery, canning, retail box trade and other companies. These instances are sufficient to exemplify the widespread nature of the new feature in our commercial and financial progress, which is slowly painting a new economic map of the Dominion."

The outstanding facts in connection with these consolidations is the very large increase in capital—mostly composed of watered stock. The experience of the Maple Leaf Milling Company illustrates how these combinations work out. The capital of this company consists of two and a half million preferred stock and two and a half million common stock; a large percentage of the common stock was given the purchasers of the preferred as a bonus. The flour mills are protected in their raw material by what is equivalent to an export of ten cents per bushel duty on wheat going to the United States. They have the home market for flour to themselves by import duty of sixty cents per barrel on flour, with the result that this common stock, which represents nothing but the paper it is written on, was announced worth 90 per cent.

The only people in Canada who contribute to the revenue by customs duties are the purchasers of

Homemade Machinery

A number of useful implement attachments and devices in use in Western Canada all of which help to lighten farm work

WAGON JACK

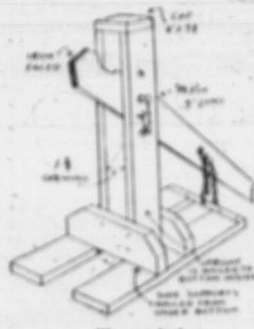
I made this wagon and buggy jack out of an old crate all 3 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches, except the lever, which is made out of 5 by 1 1/2 inch wood, 3 feet 6 inches long tapered off to the handle. The short end of the lever is 8 inches from the pin and 2 feet 10 inches from the pin to the end of the handle. The base is 2 feet long, and the height of jack is 2 feet 6 inches. From the bottom of jack to the centre hole is 1 foot 10 inches. Other holes are about 4 inches apart. There are two pieces of chain, one for pin being 6 inches long and the one for lever should be heavier and 1 foot 6 inches long.

GEORGE COLLETT.

Flaxland, Alta.

BINDER ATTACHMENT

For several years I have used a device on my binder that has given such good satisfaction that the neighbors started to have them made for their own use, and, thinking I was entitled to some remuneration for the time I had spent experimenting on it, I had the idea patented in Canada and the United States. Being a great lover of horses, I take great pride in keeping them in fit condition, and delight in feeling them on the line all day without having to encourage them with the whip. Through seeding and summer-fallow time I never had any trouble to keep them in good flesh and spirit, but every harvest time that came along, before cutting was finished, I found my team to my sorrow jaded and gaunt. This set me pondering if there was no way I could reduce their draft, and as I could not add another horse, I worked on the principle of bringing them closer to their work. Cutting off two feet from the short truck tongue, I moved the truck that much nearer the binder and found my only inconvenience was that if I turned real short I had to draw back the reel from the grain horse. This inconvenience I have now overcome, as the improved device throws back the reel away from the horse on the turns, making it impossible to get horse and reel in contact, as the outside team now take possession of the binder at the corners and, drawing from the outside of binder, propels the small grain wheel backwards, making a perfect pivot and leaving the table to start off with a full swath.



Wagon Jack

The device is simply a three-foot iron bar with one end turned upwards and the other end turned downwards, fitted like a gate hinge to the front frame of binder. To the upward curve of the iron bar is attached an iron bar that connects with reel standard. To the downward curve is attached a short cable connected to the outer end of large doubletree, so that as the outside team advances ahead at the corners they take up the slack of the cable, pull forward the downward curve of the iron bar, taking full possession for the time being of the draft of the binder, and, at the same time, when the one curve came ahead the upward curve was forced back, taking with it the reel out of the road of the grain horse, the front of the ratchet teeth having been sloped to allow the dog in the reel standard to jump backwards. This device is in general use around the Deloraine district, and was operated last year by prominent grain growers around the southwest of Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan.

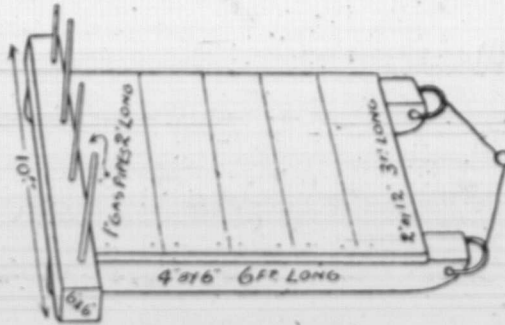
WM. ALISON.

Deloraine, Man.

HANDLING BARBED WIRE

The cut shown above is a device for stringing out barbed wire. From one to four wires can be handled at a time. This device is made as follows: Select a good solid stick of 4 by 6, 12 feet long, make a pair of runners 6 feet long, set them out 3 feet from outside to outside, spike five pieces of 2 by 12, 3 feet long flush with outside of runners, as shown in cut. Now bolt a 6 by 6, 6 feet long on top of the back end of runners with 1/2 by 10 inch carriage bolts. Bore a hole two inches deep with an inch bit in the bottom of the runner, then finish with a 1/2 inch bit. Use 1 inch by 2 foot gas pipe for pegs to run the spools on. Set the first peg 9 inches in from the end of the 6 by 6, and the other three

18 inches apart. Bore holes 5 inches deep. Put on four spools on the rack and a few on the stoneboat. Hitch a team of horses to the stoneboat and drive to the starting point of your fence. Fasten the ends of the wires to the corner post and drive as



Fencing with barbed wire

closely to your line of posts as you can. This will string the wire about 18 inches apart on the ground. Put the bottom wire on the posts first, which will be the inside one as they lay on the ground. To get the wires on the outside of a corner post swing your team out between the corner post and the next one and back in again the same way. Drive four spikes into the corner post at the proper heights and hang the wires on the spikes. This will keep them from tangling.

Last Lake, Alta.

A. T. F.

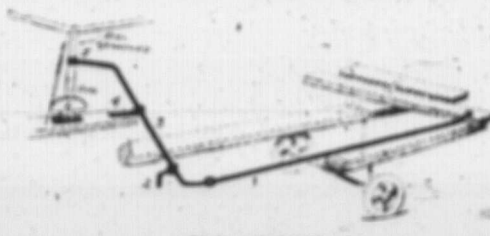
LET US HELP YOU HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR

On this page appear a number of useful devices described by farmers who have invented them to assist in their work. Some of them are very timely and can be made use of just now, while others can be best followed later on during the winter months. All are valuable, and this page should be saved and put on file for future reference. On practically every farm there is some contrivance that is helping in some way to save time or reduce labor. We want to know about as many as possible of these handy devices or inventions so that we can pass them on to our readers, thus assisting some who are not so inventive as others. We shall be glad to pay at our usual rate for all the ideas received that we can use. Address all letters to the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

BINDER TIPS

After thirty six years farming experience I find that painting with any paint left over from painting buildings will lengthen the life of a binder canvas, and I can cut from half an hour to an hour earlier in the morning and not affect the canvas like it would be if not painted. Painting new binder canvases with boiled linseed oil serves the same purpose.

Here's another idea: To lengthen the life of the binder take a piece of twine, tease it up, put it in the oil holes in the bottom, then take some cotton



Binder attachment

batten and put on top, and that will keep sand or dirt from getting in. In this way the oil won't go thru the box so fast, it will feed gradually.

Bradwardine, Man.

JOHN BAILEY.

GRAIN PICKLER

The following is a grain pickler device which can be made by any handy man. Figure 1 illustrates the front end of the automatic pickler showing the mixing box, sprayer, feed boards and hopper. The inside of the mixing box measures 7 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches by 22 inches in length. Size of mixing boards 7 1/2 by 4 1/2 inches, and these are set at an angle of 54 degrees. The distance between the mixing boards and the wall, as shown at 6 and 6, Fig. 1, is 1 1/2 inches. Distance between the mixing boards at X, Fig. 1, is 2 1/2 inches. The feed boards 2 and 2, Fig. 1, are fastened with hinges as shown at 2 and 2. By screwing in the regulating bolts marked 3 and 3, the feed boards will close as shown at 1 and 1, Fig. 1.

The hopper is made of a board 14 inches wide, the bottom being the same size as the mixing box and the top is 24 inches square. The hopper is fastened to the mixing box with iron straps, shaped to fit the mixing box and hopper and fastened with screw nails.

Figure 2 illustrates the spraying box, showing the bottom and end. This sprayer is made of galvanized iron, being made the shape as shown and measures 13 inches in circumference by 7 1/2 inches in length. At the bottom of the sprayer are two rows of holes, these being 1-10 of an inch in diameter. This size will not let any grain into the sprayer. Between the two rows of holes is a little ditch which fills first. It will be found that this insures equal spraying no matter how slow or fast the solution runs into the sprayer. This sprayer is fastened at the bottom of the hopper, set low enough to clear the feed boards when closed. The sprayer is shown in position at 4, Fig. 1. Note that the solution from the one row of holes passes down one side of the mixing box and from the other row to the other side of the mixing box. The faucet from the solution pail runs thru the wall of the hopper and fits in the hole shown in the end of the sprayer at Fig. 2.

F.C.H., Man.

A CHEAP GRAIN BIN

Following is a description of a cheap and serviceable granary that can be used this fall. Take a number of 4 inch 8 foot fence posts and sharpen one end of each post. Take a piece of binder twine 6 feet long, stake one end near the place you wish to build and mark a circle around in the stubble. Next drive fence posts two feet apart around the circle, about 12 inches in the ground. Put a number 9 steel wire stapled around the top and half way down the posts on the outside. Next get some hog fencing and fasten around on the inside of the posts with staples. It need not be pulled tight, and as you thresh the grain in put a single ply of roofing waterproof material with enough to lap to allow for grain to get run out. The grain will keep it in its place. For extra strength a post driven in the centre with cross-brace wires would help. If any farmer thinks this idea any use to him let him think out some other useful idea and send it along.

Neptune, Sask.

RICHARD AMIES.

TAGS FOR REPAIR WORK

To prevent certain articles from getting mixed with other people's things of similar nature, such as plow lays or other things taken to the blacksmith, or oil cans and jugs at the grocery, or cream cans, etc., make half a dozen or more tags of this pieces of wood one inch wide by five or six inches long. Plane them smooth. Put your name on plainly with an indelible pencil. Make a hole near one end or cut a notch on each side at the end. Fasten a good string to this and make a loop of string about twice as long as the stick, so that the string may be run thru some hole or around some part of thing to be tagged and the stick run thru the loops. I have had plow lays exchanged at the shop, and I know of a case last harvest where one man eight miles from town and another twenty-six miles in another direction exchanged binder sickles of different makes during the busy season, and each had to make a trip back to the blacksmith.—C.M.R.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

PEACE NOT POSSIBLE

My Dear Miss Beynon:—In regard to your article in the last issue of *The Guide*, surely the only people who want an early peace are the Germans. We all want peace, but peace now could only be had at the expense of deserting Belgium and Serbia to their oppressors and condemning Poland, Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Lorraine to another indefinite period of misery. The German chancellor made this quite plain only a few weeks ago, so that this seems a singularly inappropriate moment for any of us to start talking about an early peace.

Right here I want to protest strongly against your use of the term "militarist." You say that you use the term to distinguish your unnamed speaker from pacifists. But a militarist is a person who habitually exalts war above peace, the soldier above the civilian, and demands that the country shall be organized always on a war basis. The pacifist is the opposite extreme, and the vast body of sane opinion lies between the two.

The expression that "the war must go on till Germany is crushed," is one of those catch-phrases that are always in the air in times of excitement, and probably bears different meanings in the mouths of different people. But are we not all agreed that the war must go on until Belgium and Serbia are reinstated and indemnified; Poland, Alsace-Lorraine and Schleswig-Holstein given some form of government satisfactory to the inhabitants and France given some guarantee against another unprovoked assault? And will not Germany need to be "crushed" before she will consent to such terms? The Germans may be mad, but there is method in their madness. They fought three wars in four years—all short, all successful, all immensely profitable financially. Undoubtedly, the war enthusiasm in Germany was largely due to the idea that it would reduce taxation. Probably the Germans will make short work of their war-lords when they find out what they have let them in for, but the responsibility lies with the people. They have supported their government in wanton aggression, they responded with enthusiasm to the hate campaign, they have done things in Belgium and in prison camps that make one shudder to think of. This is the obvious distinction between this war and the opium war you refer to. Nowadays, few of us know or care much what our government is doing in China, and in 1829 China was far more remote and newspaper readers far fewer. But every German must take responsibility for this war. Your remark about the shame Englishmen feel regarding the opium war is interesting, but it hardly shows that we are on a level with Germany. How many Germans feel shame for their treatment of Denmark or France?

I cannot quite follow the comparison of Germany to a naughty child. No child is touched by clemency that, as he imagines, springs from weakness, and that is certainly what Germany would think if we stopped the war now. Which of Germany's leaders suggested a-peace on the basis of the status quo ante? And when? And would you be willing to make such a peace?

Again, it is very nice to talk about being generous to Germany, but in the first place she feels as yet so need for our generosity and would fling it back in our teeth, and, in the second place, we have the right to be generous with other people's money. After Germany has made amends to Belgium and Serbia, who undoubtedly come first, France and Roussin may, if they like, be generous and waive further indemnities. But, in any case, it is no business of ours. We have not been invaded. None of our property has been destroyed or stolen.

GINGHAM GIRL.

ANSWER

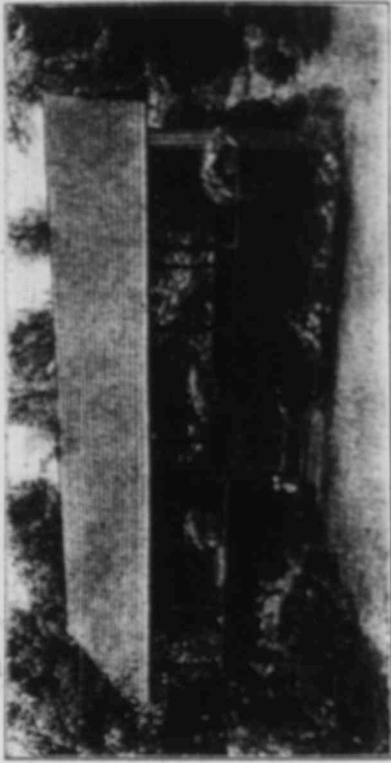
I can't tell you how proud I felt when I received your letter. We women are surely coming on when we can discuss a subject on which we feel strongly and differently and yet keep our discussion on the high plane of argument without descending to recrimination or abuse.

I should have been glad to print your letter without comment, as I did the one to which your referred in your friendly little postscript, except that I understood from some of your questions that you would like a reply; that, in fact, you wanted us to have a friendly discussion of the matter and try to understand each other's point of view. Otherwise, I am sure you will believe this, I would not exercise the editorial privilege of having the last word.

If all the things which you assume in the first paragraph of your letter are true, then all of your

conclusions follow logically, and peace is out of the question. I grant you that the recent speech of the German chancellor was most objectionable and full of gross misrepresentations, also because one cannot help feeling very strongly on these matters. It made me very angry, as it apparently did you. If I believed, as you do, that that speech represented the last word in German public opinion, I should form exactly the conclusions you have formed, but I do not believe it, and I shall tell you why.

Maximilian Harden, not a Socialist, mind you, but a rather conservative writer, who at the beginning of the war was bombastically militaristic, called the chancellor's speech absurd in an editorial in his paper. He said it was silly to talk of peace on the basis of the war map, and that as Germany had been the aggressor in this war she must take the initiative for peace. His paper was promptly suppressed, but not until the statement had leaked out, and it shows that there is at least some very important public opinion which is not behind the chancellor's speech. Other evidence is found in the fact that a few days later a prominent labor leader attacked the speech from the public platform.



These wheat harvesters are already built without sleeping berths, and daily resort to a ground-slab summer sleeping room for the harvest.

Then there is that wonderful man Dr. Karl Liebknecht—some day there will be international monuments raised in his memory—the only prominent man in the whole world who from the first day has stood out fearlessly against this war, the in every one of the warring nations there are millions of professed followers of Christ and of Karl Marx. At first he stood alone. In season and out of season he arose in the German Reichstag and protested against this war. If we pause to consider what it would have meant, to take such a stand in our own parliament, where we have comparative freedom of speech, we will understand more perfectly the greatness of the action of this German Socialist. Early in the war he was expelled by the Socialist party, but last spring a large body of Socialists went over and joined him, and have since consistently refused to vote war supplies.

On May 1, Dr. Liebknecht led a peace demonstration in the city of Berlin, and was arrested and sent to prison on a charge of high treason. A vote was taken in the Reichstag as to whether or not he should be released, and the vote was 117 for and 229 against his release. These 111 votes for the release of Liebknecht are very significant, representing nearly a third of the vote in his favor.

To continue the story, on June 28, Dr. Liebknecht was sentenced to thirty months' penal servitude and expelled from the army, a remarkably light sentence considering the seriousness of the offense of high treason in Germany. Why this leniency? There is only one explanation—because the government did not dare to impose a more severe sentence. Even at that there was a demonstration on the part of the people in which at least twenty were arrested, a fact which did not reach this country thru cables from irresponsible newspaper men, but which appeared in four German newspapers. I am inclined to the opinion that a country which could produce a Liebknecht and support him with so much public opinion that the military authorities do not dare to seriously harm him, is not as lost to honor and decency as our papers would have us believe.

But apart from this significant circumstance, we have evidence in that very speech of the chancellor, to which we have already referred, that there is not the complete unanimity of opinion in Germany. The German rulers would like us to believe. The chancellor said that they were going to try to lighten the censorship because it had given rise to the publication of a large number of pamphlets, some of them signed, criticizing himself and the government. When people go to the expense of

publishing pamphlets which may get them into trouble with the military authorities, it is pretty safe to assume that there is considerable warmth of opinion behind it.

Message from German Women

Lastly, some women suffragists in Germany the other day sent greetings to the French women. The dispatch reads: The Hague, June 27.—The *Zeitschrift Für Frauenstimmrecht*, the German woman suffrage organ, has sent the following greeting to the women of France:

"We feel, think and suffer like you, and swear that after this war the women of all nations shall work unitedly to prevent forever its recurrence. Coming at the height of a furious war when each side is supposed to be singing songs of hate, this message, even supposing it represents the opinions of only a handful of women, is astounding."

From all of these facts it is evident that there is a considerable body of intelligent public opinion in Germany that is opposed to the war and opposed to the tone of the chancellor's speech. Probably the majority is on the other side, as the majority of people in any country are pretty certain to take their opinions ready made, but it is the thinking people in any country who finally decide all great questions.

Instead of helping Liebknecht and the group of people he represents to show the people of Germany the stupidity and futility of this war and make them keen for peace, every time the word is mentioned some of our statesmen make a statement about "crushing Germany," and thereby deal the German pacifist a slap in the face and bolster up Prussianism, just exactly as the chancellor's speech dealt the pacifist in this country a hard blow. It doesn't matter in the least that it is a catch phrase and means many different things on different lips. The fact remains that it is on the lips of about eighty per cent. of our people, and translated into the Teutonic language it means just one thing, that we want to wipe them out of existence as a world-power. All the kaiser's gold could not buy as good a prop for his military system as these jingoistic utterances of our statesmen.

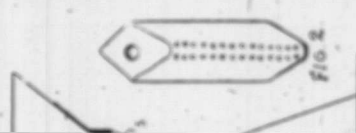
Lack of space forbids a very exhaustive answer to the rest of your letter, but some of it requires an answer if only a very brief one. I couldn't quite understand your point about England being less responsible for the opium war than Germany is for this war, because we have more newspapers today than there were in 1829. The point is, were the German people consulted about this war any more than the people of England were about the opium war with China? As a matter of fact the governments of countries first plunge the country into war and then tell the people it must be fought to a finish. The German man and woman in the work-shop and office had even less voice in their country's decision to go to war than we had. It is true that since she is in it they have supported her, but her people have supported England in every unjust war she has undertaken, and there have been several in her history. As I said in that editorial, it is only after the passion of war has died out that people are capable of forming a calm judgment as to the rights and wrongs of any situation.

Finally, I differ widely from you in feeling that, in suggesting a generous treatment of Germany, we are dealing with something that is common with lunatics. In settling this war we, in common with all the participants, are making the bed upon which posterity will have to lie. And I, frankly, do not consider the territory that has been lost by our allies as important as the lives that have been lost by them and us. I feel very strongly that the long pages of casualties which all our papers do give us some claim to a voice in this matter. However, no some person suggests a peace which shall leave Germany in possession of Belgium, Serbia and Poland. As long ago as last spring a newspaper in Berlin, which has always been considered to be inspired by the government, began to put out peace feelers, suggesting a peace on the basis of the status quo before the war. It may or may not have represented what the German people would have accepted, but we did not stop to inquire. We simply scoffed at the idea of peace.

All the pacifist asks is that our government shall stop playing into the hands of Prussianism by talking about "crushing Germany," and shall set forth what it considers would be a satisfactory peace, so that the German war lords may not be able to fill their people up with lies to the effect that nothing will satisfy them but a complete extermination of them.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

device which figure 1 illustrates. The hopper is shown in a cross-section at the end of the shaft. The hopper is supported by a bracket and is adjustable. The hopper is used to mix the material. The hopper is shown in a cross-section at the end of the shaft. The hopper is supported by a bracket and is adjustable. The hopper is used to mix the material. The hopper is shown in a cross-section at the end of the shaft. The hopper is supported by a bracket and is adjustable. The hopper is used to mix the material.



points two inches in the diameter. The hopper is supported by a bracket and is adjustable. The hopper is used to mix the material. The hopper is shown in a cross-section at the end of the shaft. The hopper is supported by a bracket and is adjustable. The hopper is used to mix the material.

AMIES

ting mixed ature, such the black ly, or cream s of thin y six inch a hole near at the end. a loop of so that the ound some s run thro igned at the where one twenty six der sickles and each th.—C.M.R.



Saves a Team Attachments For Any Binder WATER TANK DOUBLE SPROCKET

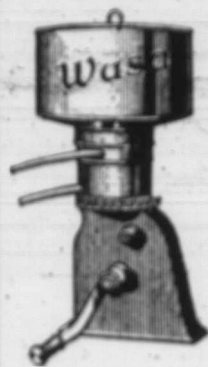
Cushman Binder Engines For All Farm Work

This is the one successful binder engine. Thousands are in use every harvest. Fits any binder. Engine drives sickle and all machinery. Since horses have only to pull machine, two horses will easily handle 8-ft. binder in heavy grain. In a wet harvest Cushman Engine saves the crop, as it keeps sickle going when bull wheel slips—it never clogs. After harvest Cushman engine does all other work. Very light weight and easy to move around, yet runs more steadily than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor and perfect balance. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs.; when stripped for binder only 167 lbs. 8 H. P. only 220 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Equipped with Friction Clutch Pulley.

Alex Irving, Cummings P. O., Vermillion, Alberta, writes: "I have been sawing wood with my Cushman lately and it has been working fine, no trouble to start. I am running an 8 inch L. H. C. grinder, which it handles nicely. I have put in a line shaft and run the churn, washing machine and cream separator. Everyone who sees it thinks it is the only engine."



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"WASA" Separator
Skims 15 Gallons per Hour
Only 6 parts to wash
PRICE: \$25.00

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At no other time should quality be given such consideration as in the purchase of your wedding ring. It is a life time proposition, and unless the quality and weight is there, your bride-to-be will be disappointed. Get your wedding ring at Black's, and there will be no doubt as to quality. You will also be protected as to price, as we give splendid value in every wedding ring we sell. 14K, 18K, and 22K RINGS—\$5 to \$14. Our 18K heavy, narrow, English style is the one we recommend. PRICE \$10. Send for Catalogue.

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd.

Jewelers
HERALD BLDG., CALGARY, ALTA.

ANY SPARE TIME THIS SUMMER can be converted into money. Send to a postal and we will tell you how. Registration Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

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Alberta

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

RAILWAY COMMISSION MEETING

An important meeting of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada was held in the city of Calgary on July 10, at which a number of cases in which we, as an association, were interested came up for discussion. The secretary filed a statement representing the views of the U.F.A. on a number of matters, including the proposed increase in the transportation rates for single deck loads of hogs between Alberta points and the East, and the car situation on the C.N.R. lines thruout the province; while the condition of a number of stockyards was dealt with by the Livestock Commissioner for Alberta, doubtless based on information supplied thru our organization.

The proposed increase in tariff on hog shipments is being discussed at practically every point the Railway Commission is visiting thruout the West, and incidentally the proposed increase has again revived the discussion on minor matters such as the \$3.00 diversion charge, the 75 cent charge for cleaning car, the 14 cent per mile charge for the return of the man in charge of the shipment and others. For the most part the shippers have been the general objectors to these various charges. The attitude taken by our association was that, on account of the large increase in co-operative shipments and the handling of the livestock business by the farmers themselves, each of these charges was a direct tax on the profits of the livestock producer, and that under a system of co-operative shipment, the charge must be met by the producer as there was no middleman to share the burden with him. It was also pointed out, while the railways were leaving the present tariff on double deck shipments alone, thus apparently providing an alternative way for the shipper to market his stock if he so wished, for practical reasons double deck shipments East, where the bulk of the hogs are at present being shipped, is impossible on account of the heavy loss from shrinkage, etc. It was also pointed out that only a few stockyards in the province possessed facilities for loading double deck cars, so that, even if it were practical to use the cars for Eastern shipments it would be a physical impossibility to load them except at very few points. Other points were covered in the statement which is unfortunately too long to reproduce in these columns. The Board, of course, will give no decision until the evidence at all hearings has been turned in. The Board, however, seem sympathetically inclined towards our views, particularly as to co-operative shipments, and we have good hopes that in regard to the increase in the tariff at least their decision will be in our favor.

In the matter of the C.N.R. car situation, a general statement was filed, recognizing the good work done by the Board this spring, calling attention to a few points where further assistance was still urgently needed and suggesting further provision to meet the situation this fall. We found the chairman very sympathetic in this regard and thoroughly active as a result of his personal inspection of conditions since his arrival in the West. We were able to secure the issuing of cars by wire the same night in regard to a number of points, and the promise of still more stringent measures where assistance was needed to get the crop out within the next few weeks. The result of our representations in this regard cannot be looked upon as otherwise than quite satisfactory. There is no doubt that if our unions would keep us more closely informed as to conditions at their local points, we could render them better service than we are able to do at the present time.

In connection with another complaint filed by your secretary, a point which may be of interest to many was brought out. The complaint in question was in regard to a grain car which had been spotted at a certain point for the convenience of one of our members, but

before he was able to commence loading the car was shifted away from the spot and was not returned until some hours later. The same thing occurred on several other days, with the result that the farmer was not able to complete loading for nearly a week and the Railway company charged him demurrage. The Chief Commissioner had no hesitation in deciding at once that such a charge was unfair and that the obvious intention of the Grain Act was that the car once spotted at the place chosen by the farmer, was intended to remain there, in order to give him every facility to complete loading within the allotted time. This the representatives of the Railway company at the meeting agreed to. So that, as the matter now stands, if the farmer is unable to load his car within the time allowed by law, on account of the fact that the Railway Company have moved his car from the spot designated by him in his application, he is not liable for demurrage charges, provided, of course, that there is no unnecessary delay in completing loading when the car has been returned to the spot. I understand that, contrary to this ruling, a good number of farmers have been charged demurrage under these conditions, particularly on C.N.R. lines, and it would be a good idea if this matter were given publicity at the next meeting of your local union.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

DUNMORE LOCAL'S PICNIC

A very successful picnic was held at Hawke's Grove on July 1 under the management of the Dunmore Local U.F.A. It is estimated about 200 people were present, the weather being ideal. Sports such as running, jumping and horse racing were provided for the young people. The men spent an interesting time at clay pigeon shooting. It can truly be said there was not a minute lacking interest for anybody during the day.

A refreshment booth was provided and certainly was well patronized. The ladies provided a bountiful lunch and lived up to their good reputation. Ed. Earl, R. Alderson, L. Woolley and L. Ballew are to be congratulated on the able way the picnic was conducted. After the ball game in the evening the young people held a dance at Wm. Hawke's farm.

BIG STONE ACTIVE

H. M. Brunelle, secretary of Big Stone Local No. 407, reports that the Union is still active. They are unable to do much co-operative trading on account of being so far from town, but they aim to make the U.F.A. the social centre. They held a picnic on Friday, July 7, which was very successful considering the heavy rain the night previous. They had a good line of sports and a confectionery stand where all kinds of sweets, soft drinks and good homemade ice cream could be bought. The program concluded with a dance which lasted until daybreak.

GOOD TIME AT WARWICKVILLE

The Warwickville Local No. 614 held a splendid picnic on June 21. The weather was fine and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Mrs. McKay made a large cake and the one who guessed nearest the correct weight was to receive the cake, but there being three people tied they then drew numbers and each received a tier of the cake, there being three tiers. The cake made over \$8.00. There was a good program of sports and good prizes were given. Mr. and Mrs. Currie kindly put their house at the disposal of all ladies and those who had babies to look after very much appreciated their kindness. Every member worked hard to make it a success. The bachelors received a fair treat at the tables which several ladies worked hard to make look nice, and to see that everyone's basket was sampled.

GOOD START AT GRAND VIEW

Grand View Local Union, No. 169, was organized by Messrs. H. W. Wood and C. F. Brown, on June 15. John Davidson was elected president and Emil J. Petersen, secretary-treasurer. The union starts off with twenty-one paid up members.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$3,038.65
M. O. Arnegard, Wheatland Centre, No. 109	50.00
Rocky Coulee, No. 105—	
J. Parker	\$10.00
G. Munro	5.00
P. Shipper	10.00
J. Lennox	10.00
W. Gardener	10.00
D. Munro	5.00
	50.00

\$3,138.65

Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$2,424.93
New Norway, No. 293	8.00
Rocky Coulee, No. 105—	
J. Parker	\$20.00
A. Luehla	10.00
P. Frank	5.00
W. Gardener	5.00
D. Munro	5.00
	45.00

\$2,487.93

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,776.20
Park Court, No. 166	2.00
Cornucopia, No. 231	11.00
J. Parker, Rocky Coulee, No. 105	10.00
	\$1,799.20

\$1,799.20

Canadian Patriotic Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,267.10
P. Frank, Rocky Coulee, No. 105	5.00
Czar School, per Miss F. M. Roy, teacher	20.00
Westlock, No. 453	10.00
D. Munro, Rocky Coulee, No. 105	10.00
King Edward, No. 424—	
Ben Jacklin	\$15.00
Geo. MaZgs	15.00
F. Mead	20.00
Barwick and Brown	30.00
	80.00

\$1,392.10

Polish Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$67.00
M. O. Arnegard, Wheatland Centre, No. 109	50.00
	\$117.00

ASSOCIATION PROPERLY FORMED

The following report has come to hand from H. E. Parke, secretary-treasurer of Carlton Local Union, No. 253:—"I may report that in the past quarter the union has kept up its reputation in solidity. The membership has slightly increased and good attendance at nearly all meetings has been regular. Thru our co-operation with Youngstown Local we have made possible the forming of a Co-operative Association and have included a clause included in the by-laws that 'shareholders must be members of the U.F.A.' The association has not yet started business, but will do so in the near future, which with the aid of the Mutual Telephone Company will give the farmers more value for their products."

"U.F.A. Sunday was observed with a special sermon by Rev. M. Boage and was well attended by the members and I believe will be made still more of in future years."

"Our annual picnic was a huge success, and with an attendance of over 300 people the U.F.A. was well advertised."

"Special attention has been paid to the car situation and efforts made with the Grain Commission which have resulted in nothing, but with the aid of the Central office we expect things to move. I am instructed to send a note of appreciation and thanks to Mr. Woodbridge for his efforts on the car order book injustice, so please accept same."

"We are anticipating building a new hall next winter and have already raised over \$150.00 towards its erection and have started a mutual credit system by loaning the money to the Telephone Company."

LAND VIEW

FUNDS

Table with columns for Fund, Amount, and various entries like 'Fund', 'Fund', 'Fund', etc.

REPLY FORMED

As come to hand... the past quarter... building a new...

GETTING HARVEST HELP

To the Local Secretary. Dear Sir:—The matter of extra help during the harvest and threshing season in Saskatchewan in every year assumes considerable importance...

Probably never before has so large an acreage been put into crop in this province by as small a number of laborers as this year...

It is encouraging to note that our provincial government, as also the Federal government, are taking energetic hold of this matter...

It is recognized that the great bulk of active farmers belong to the S.G.G.A. and that thru this organization, better than by any other means...

The department is going to depend upon the information which is thus secured. It will be readily apparent, therefore, that unless your association makes the application...

Duly authorized officers will be present at Winnipeg and other points to meet all trains carrying harvest help...

Thoroughness should not be sacrificed to haste in this matter, and yet if these estimates are to be of real value...

Again urging your co-operation in connection with this matter...

Fraternally yours, J. B. MUSELMAN, Central Secretary. Harvest Help Estimate (P.O.) Sask. 1916

Saskatchewan

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

Men (state number) Women. Of these will be required during the cutting season only. The balance will be required during harvest and threshing.

It is expected that cutting will start here about (give date). I will direct to the various members any laborers that you may instruct to inquire of me.

COMPLIMENTS CENTRAL

Central Secretary:—Owing to my having to go suddenly to British Columbia, I have surrendered balance of cash, viz., \$11.35, in favor of Wakefield Grain Growers' Association...

Yours fraternally, H. C. BELL, Sec.-Treas., Wakefield G.G.A.

PROPER ACME ADDRESS

Central Secretary:—Part of the mail from Central to Acme Local is coming to Geo. W. Hillier, Pretty Valley (secretary for 1915), and part is coming to me. All mail for Acme Local should be addressed to Frank Haight, Luella, Sask.

Frank Haight, Esq., Luella, Sask.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 2nd instant, I have to state that the matter of your post office address has now been corrected in all our records.

The Central Office has experienced considerable difficulty in keeping its mailing list fully up-to-date for the reason that the Central is not always promptly and officially notified of a change of secretary or a change of post office address. The simple receipt of a letter signed by a new secretary does not enable the office to change the address on our records.

GOOD MEETING AT SURBITON

Central Secretary:—I beg to report our joint summer campaign meeting, held at Surbiton on the 19th instant, at which Surbiton, Anerley, Bratton and Invieta Locals were represented.

Notwithstanding the fact that your circular announcing the date had gone astray in the mails we had a grand meeting despite the short notice. H. T. Hall very kindly met Mr. Burrill at Bratton with his car, which enabled us to start our meeting at an early hour.

The co-operative trading operations of the association were pretty thoroughly discussed pro and con. While one or two in the meeting voiced their sentiments as opposed to trading thru other than local merchants, the opinion of the meeting as a whole was that the association must fight its own fight to the end. It was felt that the undercurrent of the Retail Merchants' Association showed hostility to the Grain Growers and that our only hope is in an absolute loyalty to our own organization...

It was thought, however, that the commodities should at present be distributed in bulk until the association's wholesale warehouses were thoroughly established and the following resolution was passed: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is not desirable that our Central establish retail stores in small towns at present."

We were very pleased that our district director, W. T. Hall, was present in his usual loyalty and good form. Mr. Hall rejoiced in the great work that the association has accomplished and hoped that in the near future we might become affiliated with the Trades' Unions in our trading operations...

One or two life memberships were signed up and no doubt Mr. Burrill's appeal will bring forth fruit many fold as we intend to make a thorough canvass for life members in the near future. As a result of Mr. Burrill's information regarding the coal situation, we are arranging to secure a good percentage of our winter's supply of coal at once.

EDGAR HAGERMAN, Sec'y Surbiton Local.

VERY BUSY AT TESSIER

Central Secretary:—I am sending you a brief account of our meeting with Mr. Burrill on the 28th of June last. "It rained cats and dogs" as the saying is, so only the chosen few turned up, about half a dozen, tho if it had been a fine evening I am sure we would have had a good turnout as about 20 personally promised me they would be present. However, we had a good time and those who were there benefited very much. We discussed educational, social, political, organization and trading activities of our association. Perhaps it would be wise if you had more meetings like this in the winter time.

ALEX. CUMMING, Sec'y Tessier Local.

F. J. REID AT SPY HILL

The meeting is likely to bear good fruit. He has brought us in much closer touch with the Central's work by explaining conditions they are up against and their future plans.

Altho there was a small turnout we were more than pleased the way our members endorsed the Central's work by handing Mr. Reid eleven applications for life memberships. Mr. Platt was present and gave us a talk on education, illustrating the Danish system of education.

HARRY J. PERRIN, Sec'y.

LIFE MEMBER DIES

Keeler Local mourns the loss of one of its most active members. Joseph Coates was found dead in his bed Wednesday evening, June 28.

Mr. Coates was a life member of the association, a man much honored for his public spirit and helpfulness, a good friend and neighbor and a man who will be much missed in this locality.

S. V. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

WANT MORTGAGE ACT ENFORCED

At our last meeting the following resolution was carried: Moved by C. Weller, seconded by R. Titlak: "Resolved that we, the Ormiston Grain Growers' Association, request the Central Executive to use all its influence with the Saskatchewan government to put into immediate operation The Farm Mortgage Act."

H. CHANDLER, Sec.-Treas.

Advertisement for American Cream Separator, featuring a woman with a separator and text: '15 95 UPWARD ON TRIAL Fully Guaranteed'.

Advertisement for Palmer-McLellan Oil-Tanned Plow Boots, featuring a boot and text: 'Tough and Durable Yet Light and Easy'.

Advertisement for Cater's Wood Pumps, featuring a pump and text: 'CATER'S WOOD PUMPS'.

Advertisement for H. Cater, featuring a pump and text: 'H. CATER Dept. O. BRANDON, MAN.'.



Every 10c Packet of
WILSON'S FLY PADS
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists, Grocers and General Stores.

HIDES

You can get more money for your BEEF RING Hides by shipping to the Tannery than you can anywhere. Correct weights and returns made same day as hides are received. We also tan all kinds of skins for coats, robes and lace leather. Sell harness, harness and lace leather. Write for shipping tags and prices.

Wheat City Tannery
BRANDON - MAN.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

In every community to ride and exhibit a single 1916 Hyslop bicycle.

10 DAY'S TRIAL. If owner is not entirely satisfied after riding any Hyslop Bicycle 10 days it can be returned and money will be promptly refunded.

TWO CENTS will it will cost to write us a postal and we will mail free, postpaid, catalogue and colored art folder showing complete line of bicycles, accessories and parts. Thousands of most marvelous offers ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and reasonable terms. **MAKE MONEY** taking orders for bicycles, tires and sundries. **DO NOT BUY** until you know what we can do for you. Write today.

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NOTE OUR PRICES

Bridge Work \$5 Per Tooth

BEST 22K GOLD

\$5 22k Gold Crowns

Whalebone **\$8 up**
Plates Vulcanite

If you have false teeth that do not fit properly call and see the dentists who know how to make perfect plates. We operate our own mechanical department.

Our Emergency Department is at your immediate service. If you break your artificial plates send it to us. We will return it repaired by next mail.

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Take advantage of our long experience as specialists in making teeth.

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McGEEVY BLOCK
258 1/2 Portage Ave., Winnipeg
Over G.T.P. Ticket Office
PHONE MAIN 695.

Manitoba

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

SOLDIERS FOR HARVEST

The following letter has been sent from the Holland Grain Growers' Association to Hon. V. Winkler, minister of agriculture for Manitoba:

Sir:—In view of the great scarcity of farm labor at the present time thru so many farmers' sons and farm laborers having enlisted, and as there is every indication at present of Manitoba having a very heavy crop to harvest and thresh, and knowing from our experience of last harvests that one month's leave of absence from the training camp is not sufficient to allow the soldiers to be of very much assistance in securing the crop we have in sight; therefore, at the monthly meeting of the Holland Grain Growers' Association, held on July 15, the following motion was proposed, seconded and passed unanimously: Resolved, that the Hon. V. Winkler, minister of agriculture for the province of Manitoba, be requested to take the necessary steps to have two months leave of absence granted to the soldiers who are in training at Camp Hughes, so that their assistance in the harvesting and threshing of the 1916 Manitoba crop may be of some practical value.

W. J. LOVIE,
Sec., Holland G.G.A.

LITTLE SOURIS BRANCH PICNICS

The Little Souris Grain Growers' Association held a picnic at Lake Clementi on July 1, which was well attended and much enjoyed by all present. This little resort furnishes an ideal spot for a picnic. A generous lunch was served, and an address given by P. J. Dixon, M.L.A., on Land Value Taxation, which was well received by all. Boating, sports and a good time generally was spent, and Little Souris Grain Growers hope to have other gatherings of this kind in the future.

WRONG VALUE ON MONEY

E. Z. Ernst, of Olathe, Kansas, in writing to the Organized Farmers asks the following question: "Why is it that the average farmer with 160 acres in the middle West raises about 500 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, several tons of meat, besides chickens, eggs, milk, butter and potatoes, vegetables and feed for the whole bunch, and yet, with all of his sixteen-hour work day, he is seldom but a few jumps ahead of the hounds? Now, Mr. Editor, I seem to see a good many hands up ready to answer my question, but we are not quite ready for the answer. There is something radically wrong and we will not find the "figger" in the first woodpile we come to or we should have found him long ago. Some good, honest people have been hunting for the mischief-maker for 10, these many years—they have been at it for centuries. Yes, he has been found, too, but his agents succeeded in turning the working classes away from the right track from time to time until the present day.

"We have arrived at the point where we must succeed in doing something tangible. The earth is being settled up in almost every part where the farmers can produce a living, or it is in the control of the land monopoly and trusts. There is no place to go to except to the stars, and our railroad there is not yet completed. There are many ways to dodge about, but there is only one correct, and quick way to escape the awful destruction that is fast approaching. It is a delusion the thieves have so long put up before the producing classes that has kept them from seeing the right way out. But starvation stares us in the face in spite of our large crops, and the schemers advise us to refuse more. Co-operation is the fundamental principle for us to make use of, and by helping each other we can do without the schemes of the grafters.

"The foolish idea most people have about what is money and how to get it is the underlying cause of all trouble. I can prove this assertion to be as

sound as a bell. Government money and banker money are a delusion and are intended to rob the producers. Air, land and water are God's free gift to man. By man's energy applied thereto we produce the necessities and luxuries of life. Trading speculation, gambling, selcming, banking, or even legislation never made one spear of grass grow. Let us co-operate and find out what money is and why the people have, so generally, gone money-mad. Let us come to the point? Why make a short story long? It is the deceivers who make long stories about nothing and try to mislead for the sake of continuing their schemes. The producers' money is the only credit that should be used by the working people, and as long as they let themselves be fooled with anything else they will be on the highway to ultimate ruin. Fraternally yours for justice to all."

RE SERBIAN RELIEF

The following letter has been received at Central office from the Serbian Relief Committee of Canada: Dear Sir:—I have been asked by Dr. Yovanovich, secretary to the Serbian minister in London, to forward to you the official receipt of your generous contribution for the Serbian refugees. In the letter I received from Dr. Yovanovich he says: "Will you kindly convey to all who have contributed the minister's heartfelt thanks for such generous donation." Will you please pass the message on to the members of the associations who were so kind as to make this grant.

(Signed) JOAN WRITHAM,
Secretary to Mrs. Pankhurst.

Sir:—The Serbian Legation wishes to thank you for your help to the Serbian wounded soldiers and sufferers of war. Your contribution of £430 15s. 3d. will be sent immediately to the relief of Serbian refugees in Corsica, according to your expressed wish. By order of the minister.

Dr. V. M. YOVANOVICH.

KILLARNEY ASSOCIATION

Secretary Finlay, of the Killarney Association, sent in \$25 in membership dues the past week.

BERESFORD CONTRIBUTES AGAIN

The secretary of the Beresford Association forwards the sum of \$144.50 as a further contribution from their branch to our Patriotic Acre fund. This amount is to be donated to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

WHITEWATER PICNIC

A combination picnic under the auspices of Whitewater Grain Growers, Sunday schools, Home Economics and Red Cross took place at Whitewater, July 4. The weather was ideal, and the arrangements as near perfect as could be made. The program included baseball and other sports.

Musical numbers by the scholars under the leadership of Mrs. W. Jones, recitations by Miss Aylsworth and speeches by District Secretary Alison, Rev. Peckover and Vice-President Jas. Steedsman. The committee on arrangements was headed by President Jones, who occupied the chair and guided in his usual thoughtful way the program to a successful conclusion.

The booth on the grounds was well patronized and the refreshments furnished by the ladies were heartily enjoyed. A dance on the floor of the new Community Hall brought the picnic to a close.

MEETING AT MEDORA

A good meeting was held at Medora on Friday evening, June 30. Short addresses by Rev. Beveridge, Rev. Rowan and Secretary Wm. Alison were given, followed by a real good sociable time with tea and cake. The president, John Miller, made good use of his eloquence towards the close of the evening by auctioning off several cakes, the proceeds of which went to the funds

of the Red Cross Society. Much credit is due the Misses Ballard for the good feeling created at the start of the meeting by their rendering in a pleasing way a popular song and the audience joining in the chorus. The meeting was enjoyed by all present.

ENDORSE THE EXECUTIVE

The following resolution regarding the duty that has been put on apples coming from the United States was adopted by the Glenella Grain Growers' Association:

"We, the members of the Glenella branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association are thoroughly in favor of any action that the Grain Growers' executive may take to have the duty removed or lowered on apples coming from the United States."

AUSTIN SMITH,
Sec., Glenella Branch.

BIRDTAIL CONTRIBUTES

Secretary Simon Crookshanks, of Birdtail Association, sends in wheat and oat tickets amounting to the sum of \$58.70 for our Patriotic Acre fund. This amount was donated by Messrs. A. Grant, J. Plant and R. Paul, of the Birdtail district. The thanks of the Central association are extended to all these contributors for the relief of war sufferers.

OTTERBURNE LADIES CONTRIBUTION

The ladies of the Otterburne district have contributed the sum of \$40 to our Patriotic Acre fund, to be applied to the Returned Soldiers' Association fund. This sum does not come from the Grain Growers, but the ladies are contributing thru the association.

OTTERBURNE PICNIC

The Otterburne Grain Growers held their annual picnic on July 1. The ladies of the district made a small charge for supper provided on the grounds, realising the sum of forty dollars, which amount is being donated to the Returned Soldiers' Association. The weather was hot and rain threatened all day, and the lemons and ice cream failed to arrive from Winnipeg owing to some mix-up between the express company and the Crescent Creamery. However, some sports, races, etc., were arranged for the young people attending, and we took advantage of the gathering to circulate a petition for the raising and extension of our loading platform at Otterburne. This platform has been used for loading and unloading heavy engines in wet weather and has sunk several inches into the ground, making the loading of cars with grain from wagons an uphill job all the time.

To wind up the day, the glorious news of our great victory over the Germans in the first stage of the present advance came in thru the evening papers. We hope that when July 1 comes next year that the war will be over—otherwise we fear there will not be enough of us left in this district to make a picnic possible.

CHANGE OF SECRETARY

Deepdale Association, Roblin P.O., have appointed a new secretary to take the place of Secretary Argent, who has enlisted for service at the front. Wilfrid Rae has taken over the work of the secretary.

Note:—We hope all our branches will keep Central office informed of any changes in their officers, particularly the secretary. As an illustration of the inconvenience caused by not keeping the Central informed: A branch sent in their membership dues a few days ago, stating that it was for dues, but omitted to state the name of their association, and as the secretary's name was a new one and not on our list, we could only guess at the name of the branch, as it quite frequently happens that different branches get their mail at the same post office. We replied to this secretary, asking confirmation of our "guess," but it would have been more satisfactory if a notice had been sent in when the change was made.

DUNREA CONTRIBUTES AGAIN

Another contribution from the Dunrea branch has been received this week from Secretary Watkins, being a donation of \$15, proceeds of R. Booth's Patriotic Acre pledge.

Modern Home Canning

This is a continuation of last week's article under the same heading. Recipes for vegetable greens, fruits and some meats are given in this issue.

Corn and Tomato (Combination)

Blanch fresh corn on the cob 6 minutes. Cold dip. Cut corn from cob, cutting from tip to butt. Blanch tomatoes 1 1/2 minutes and cold dip. Remove skin and core. Chop tomatoes into medium pieces. Mix thoroughly two parts of tomatoes with one part of corn. Pack in glass jars or tin cans. Add a level teaspoonful of salt per quart. Put rubber and cap in position, not tight. Sterilize 90 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap with paper to prevent bleaching and store.

Corn, Tomatoes and String Beans (Combination)

Use one part of corn, one part of green string beans and three parts of tomatoes. Blanch fresh corn on the cob for 6 minutes and cold dip. Cut corn from the cob, cutting from tip to butt. Prepare string beans and cut into convenient lengths. Blanch 4 minutes and cold dip. Blanch tomatoes 1 to 3 minutes and cold dip. Remove skin and core. Cut into medium pieces. Mix thoroughly. Pack in glass jars. Put rubbers and caps in position, not tight. Sterilize 90 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching and store.

Cabbage or Brussel Sprouts

Use small, solid heads. Cut into convenient sections and remove core. Blanch 10 minutes. Cold dip. (See cauliflower.) Pack in glass jars. Pour on boiling water and add a level teaspoonful of salt per pint. Put rubber cap in position, not tight. Sterilize 90 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap with paper to prevent bleaching and store.

Cauliflower

Use the flowered portion. Blanch 3 minutes. Plunge into cold brine—(1/2 pound salt to 12 quarts water). Allow cauliflower to remain in this brine for 12 hours. Pack in glass jars. Fill with boiling water and level teaspoonful of salt per quart. Put rubber and cap in position, not tight. Sterilize 45 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching and store.

Canning Whole Apples

Wash apples. Remove core and blemishes. Place whole apples in blanching tray or blanching cloth, and blanch in boiling hot water for two minutes. Remove and plunge quickly into cold water. Pack in large, empty glass jars. Pour over the product a hot, thin syrup of about 18 deg. density. Place rubber and top in position. Seal partially, not tight. Process half-gallon or gallon containers 20 minutes in boiling hot water in home-made or hot water bath outfit. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool and test joints. Wrap in paper and store. The time of heating will have to be varied according to ripeness and condition of the fruit. Use just enough time to sterilize perfectly, and yet not enough to change the color or reduce the pulp to sauce. Firm and tart apples may be cored and peeled first, then canned by the above recipe.

Uses for Canned Apples

- 1—Breakfast dish with cream and sugar added.
- 2—Baked, like fresh apples for breakfast or for other meals.
- 3—Apple salad, often served for lunch or supper.
- 4—A relish with roast pork. The apples may be fried in the pork fat or the cores may be cooked with roast pork for flavoring.
- 5—Apple dumplings, deep apple pie, and other desserts in which whole apples are desirable.
- 6—The syrup of canned whole apples

can be used for pudding sauces or fruit drinks.

Apples for Pie Filling

Use second grade of windfalls or culls. Wash, core, pare and remove all decayed or injured spots. Slice apple quickly into a basin containing slightly salted cold water—about 1 teaspoonful per gallon—to keep from discoloring. Pack fresh cold product in glass jars. Add one cupful of hot, thin syrup of about 18 deg. density to each quart of fruit. Put on the rubbers and screw on the tops but do not seal completely. Sterilize 12 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool and test joint. Wrap in paper and store. This filling can be used for making apple pies in the same way that fresh apples would be used, with the exception that the syrup must be poured off and less sugar should be used. Since the apples have already been cooked, only enough heat is needed to cook the crust and to warm the apples thru. Pies may be baked in 7 minutes. The apple pies made with these apples are, in the opinion of many housekeepers, as good as those made with fresh fruit, and they can be made in less time and care and are less expensive.

Apples for Fruit Salads

Select best grade of culls of firm and rather tart varieties. Core, pare and quarter. Drop into a basin containing slightly salted cold water. Pack these quartered pieces tightly in jar or tin container. Add a teaspoonful of hot, thin syrup to each quart. Place rubber and top in position, partially seal, not tight. Sterilize 12 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool and test joint. Wrap in paper and store.

Fresh Beef

As soon as beef has been killed, cool quickly and keep cool for about 24 hours. Cut the beef into convenient pieces for handling, about 3 or 4 pounds in weight, and roast or boil slowly for one-half hour. Cut into small pieces, removing gristle, bone and excessive fat and pack directly into glass jars; fill with gravy from the roasting pan or pot liquid, concentrated to one-half its volume; put rubber and cap in position, not tight, and sterilize in hot water bath for 4 hours.

Canned Beef

After beef has been properly corned for a suitable length of time, remove the meat from the brine; soak for two hours in clear water, changing the water once; place in a wire basket and boil slowly for one-half hour; remove from the boiling water, plunge into cold water and remove gristle, bone and excessive fat; cut into small pieces and pack closely into glass jars; put rubber and cap in position, not tight, and sterilize in hot water bath for 4 hours. Remove jars; tighten covers; invert to cool and test the joint and wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching.

Canned Pork

Pork is especially hard to keep in summer and if in the least tainted is apt to cause ptomaine poisoning. The following recipe will help to solve the problem. After the animal has been butchered, cool quickly and keep the pork cool for at least 24 hours; can only lean portions, using the fat to make lard. Place meat in a wire basket of cheesecloth and boil for 30 minutes, or roast in the oven for 30 minutes. Cut into small sections and pack closely into glass jars; put rubber and cap in position, not tight, and sterilize in hot water bath for 4 hours. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool and test the joint and wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching.

Poultry and Game

Even chicken and game may be stored in the same way. How fine prairie chicken would be canned in this.

Continued on Page 23

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

THE TWINE PROBLEM

Editor, Guide:—I have read with much interest discussions in The Guide re flax twine, the metallic clamp, etc. Certainly something should be done, the article is now becoming scarcer and there is more needed. The sisal and manilla plant is slow to increase, and you cannot plow a field in the spring and sow and reap a crop in fall like wheat. The land must be carefully prepared, the little plants gathered and planted like cabbage plants, then let them grow three or four years before they can be harvested, etc., and chances are good that we will receive shoals of twine this or some future harvest, no doubt letting the equally successful substitute go to waste in our own country, viz., flax straw and wire grass. I will cut short on the flax twine. The European threshing machine has no teeth like ours, only a corrugated bar, and does not break the straw like ours do. This may help the flax straw being put to use.

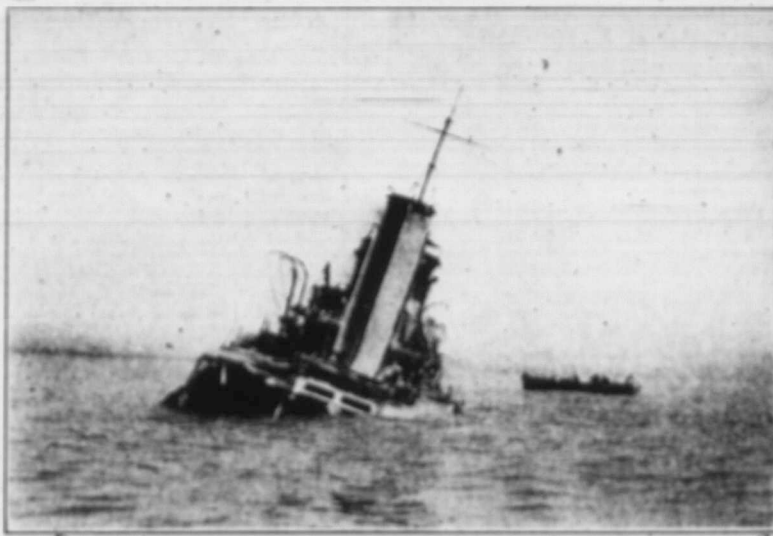
Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ontario have their great swamps where the wire grass grows thick and two or three feet tall. I have helped build knotter for the American Grass Twine Company, who purchased the Minneapolis binder from the receiver of the

stand alone, but the infant will take good care never to learn to stand alone, and the heavier it grows the more pap will it require until it grows strong enough to control freight rates and then it will show the public that it has cut all its teeth.

If shipbuilding is a public necessity and can only be established with public money, let it be publicly owned; what sense is there in giving a gang of exploiters public money to enable them to further exploit the public? The farmers of the West, who will have to pay a great part of the expense of establishing this industry, will derive no benefit whatever, and will ultimately have to bear the burden of increased freight rates. This enterprise, like most others, will be controlled by the bankers of the East.

When the western farmers have been mulcted in paying their share to establish shipbuilding in the East, it will be used as another argument against our wheat being marketed in the States, because it will be robbing Canadian-built ships of carrying the wheat down the great lakes or across the Atlantic.

The farmers are denied the markets of the United States, but have to pay their share of the expenses of a com-



H.M.S. "Loch" stranded in the Eastern Mediterranean

Walter A. Wood Reaping Machine Company, but by the time we thought we had the knotter a success the binder factory was sold out and the matter dropped, but the grass twine factory, I believe, was not sold. They made carpets and furniture out of the twine and may yet be running. If so, I think the metallic clamp would be a success on the wire grass twine, if it does what I hear. I have had no experience with this metallic clamp.

Our trouble with grass twine was in tying when extremely dry it could not stand the short twist necessary to tie a looped knot as does sisal or manilla, jute or hemp. The details of all of this would be far too long to discuss in The Guide.

J. B. LOIGE

Shaunavon, Sask.

ANOTHER PARASITE

Editor, Guide:—It appears from a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Manufacturers' Association that a great effort is to be made to burden the natural industries of this country with another paper industry: Shipbuilding is to be established on a profitable footing. This is to be done by tariff or subsidies, in other words at the expense of the public. Would any business man commence a business that he knew would not be self-supporting? If not, why should a nation? We shall be told that the infant will only want government support until it is able to

mission to go to Europe to find new markets for the manufacturers where they can sell their goods at a lower price than they sell to the home consumers. Now it is proposed to tax the farmers to establish shipbuilding on a "profitable footing." If they stand it they deserve it.

R.C.H.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of May 17, in answering the issue of paper money of your correspondent F.L., B.C., you state your correspondent's letter raises one of the most complicated and least understood of financial problems. Now, Mr. Editor, I am going one step further than your correspondent. I do not believe in having a 2 per cent. interest on a dollar. Instead, presuming parliament has the power, which of course they should have, to create money and regulate the value thereof, then we should ask parliament to issue a full legal tender good for all debts and dues, public and private, of any nature whatsoever without the intervention of any bank of issue. The last sentence is the one that hurts. When you cut the bank out of the monetary system and run a monetary system of the people, for the people and by the people, then bankers, money owners, goldites will shout False money, not stamped on value. Now the fact is there is but very little money in circulation today stamped on value, intrinsic value some call it. Your correspondent

is right when he states the same value is behind the paper money that is behind the gold dollar; the gold circulation of a nation's money is not what makes the nation's credit good. The wealth of the people, so to speak, is the wealth of the nation. The undeveloped resources, the ability to produce, to create wealth is what lies behind the nation's credit, and the nation's credit lies behind the money issue and not gold, as the money owners would have you believe. As one great financial boss said once, "We," meaning the bank, "can't control the paper money." Now, Mr. Editor, your whole communication endorses an interest bearing or debt creating monetary system, which is decidedly wrong. Who ever heard of a business man borrowing himself rich or strengthening his credit by borrowing and paying interest? There is not gold enough in circulation to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness of Canada or the United States. I should like to give you the history of the U.S. monetary system from A to Z, but will not this time.

C. B. DOW,

Maidstone, Sask.

OAT SHEAVES FOR FEED

Editor, Guide:—After reading an article entitled "Cutting out chores," found in the February 2 number, I ask myself if another article should not follow it which might be entitled, "The cost of winter feed for cattle." Are we, like J.R.L., going to quit the cattle just because we cannot afford to feed hay at the price it may be in our locality, or are we going to search for the most economical way of producing beef and milk?

I came to the decision about three years ago that I could not afford to feed hay that cost more than four dollars worth of labor or money, unless it is of extra good quality and then the profit would be small, and so by inquiring and reading and experimenting I find that oat sheaves when properly cured and cared for make a much cheaper feed than hay, and so my advice to the man who lives in a locality where hay cannot be put up for three dollars per ton, one year with another, is to try the oat sheaves. Plant the oats on a well prepared seed bed between May 29 and 30, cut them when in the milk or the first of the dough stage and stack them so soon as possible after they are thoroughly dry. If you have a hay loft so much the better, especially for the spring feed, for in the spring time of all times the feed should be dry.

My opinion is that one load of oat sheaves will keep a cow in as good order as two loads of hay, and at the same time the cow will give more milk and it is a better flavor than hay can produce. When I was feeding hay I could taste the flavor of weeds and sage in the milk, cream and butter.

For a little problem take the price your hay costs and multiply it by three, for an acre of oat sheaves is equal to three tons of hay and then some; of course it depends on the yield of oats, but it is a poor crop of oats that does not yield one and one-half tons per acre, and when one ton of oat sheaves is equal to two of hay, one and one-half is equal to three. By doing this you will find out if you can afford to feed oat sheaves, and yet this does not include the extra quality of milk or butter, and again oat sheaves are much easier to handle in every way from cutting time until fed.

The cattle market is a thing that does not change very rapidly, and while it may not be a very paying line of work compared to some things, it will not fall out or dry out or freeze out, and while with the use of the silo a man might make more money, the oat sheaves are within the reach of every farmer.

I have not written this article to hurt J.R.L. My plan is to have work the year around that will give a profit. If one horse will sell for twice as much as a steer, one mare will cost twice as much as a cow, and so you see the man just getting started, as a great many of us are, can get a start in cattle easier than he can in horses.

T. E. BATES.

Pretty Valley, Sask.



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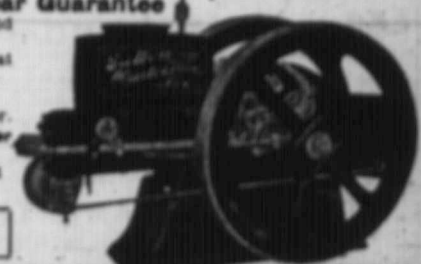
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We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains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

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
WINNIPEG

THE LONDON MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issues a Special FARMERS' POLICY

There is some interest. See our Special Agent or write for his address to—

CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

"There is nothing more admirable than thrift, and there is nothing more pitiable than when the accumulation of thrift are pocketed by the rapacious investor." The above statement recently appeared in the Economist (London). In a new country like the Canadian West to most there appears very little need to put something away to care for old age. The opportunity is usually present to invest money in one way or another with the general result of a profitable return. However, altho general conditions are so conducive to prosperity, inquiry will show an astonishing proportion of people who in the early years of their lives had lived in affluence but are now entirely dependent upon relations or friends for their support. Statistics show that 95 per cent. of men at sixty are dependent upon their daily earnings or on others for support, and not one man in thirty who retires with a competency is able to retain that competency to the close of his life. One way of ensuring a competency for old age is the purchase of a Canadian Government Annuity. Under the Government Annuities Act, 1908, any person domiciled in Canada, by depositing from time to time in any postal money order office such sums as can be spared, may after attaining the age of fifty-five receive such annuity as the amount paid in will purchase, and this money will be paid in quarterly instalments as long as the annuitant lives.

No Penalties or Forfeitures

There are scarcely any restrictions to this form of old age insurance, and any one over five years of age can have money placed to their credit to pay an annuity commencing at fifty-five years of age or after. Anyone having an amount to their credit in the post office savings bank may have this transferred to the department for, or on account of, the purchase of an annuity. The minimum annuity is \$50 and the maximum \$1,000. The earliest age at which the purchase may begin is five, but it may begin at any age thereafter. A particularly good feature of the system is that there are no penalties or forfeitures. If payments should, for any reason cease, they may be renewed at any time, and if arrears are not made up the only effect will be that a smaller annuity will be secured.

A person over the age of fifty-five may buy an immediate annuity, and the "last survivor annuity" immediate or deferred may be purchased by any two persons. By paying a little higher rate all annuities may be guaranteed for a number of years certain. A person may arrange for an annuity payable at fifty-five or any age thereafter, but if he should thru invalidity or disability become unable to work or earn a living before the age specified in his contract for the annuity to become due, he will be allowed an annuity based on his age at the time the annuity is granted and the amount paid in, provided that the payments made are sufficient to purchase an annuity of \$50 or over. An annuity cannot be alienated or forfeited, nor can it be seized for debt unless it can be shown that it was taken out with fraudulent intent.

The following example will perhaps make the general annuity plan a little more clear. A man who has reached the age of twenty-five can begin to make provision for the years when he is no longer able to work by paying to the government 10¢ cents per day. For this small sum he can attain an annuity of \$300 a year to begin at sixty. That is, every year after reaching sixty he will receive from the government the sum of \$300. If he should die before this age, his heirs would receive back every dollar he has paid in with 3 per cent. compound interest up to the day that he died.

Deferred Annuity

A Deferred Annuity is one which may be contracted for by or on behalf of any person of the age of five or over. Deferred annuities may be contracted for on two plans, "A" and "B." Under plan "A" in the event of death before the first payment of annuity becomes due the total amount which the annuitant has paid in with 3 per cent.

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

THERE ARE MANY SOUND REASONS

why those who are looking for good Life Insurance should investigate The Great-West Life Policies. They Cost Less than any other similar Policies. Higher Profits are paid to the Policyholders. Every Privilege of value is included in these Policies. The Company has a wide reputation for twenty years of progress and fair dealing. Over \$119,000,000 of business is now held in force—plain proof of favorable public opinion. Printed matter will be sent to readers of "Grain Growers' Guide" who wish to enquire into this important matter of Life Insurance. The service is free and implies no obligation.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Dept. "T" Head Office: WINNIPEG

WOULD YOU LIKE TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME?

Hundreds of men and women are turning their spare hours into dollars by following our easy money-making plan. Write us and we will tell you about it. Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Reesor Engagement and Wedding Rings

are easy to buy by mail, subject to refund if not entirely satisfactory. Our \$25.00 diamond is of good size, white and brilliant, mounted in 14K solid gold. Our wedding rings are all 18K, in narrow and wide styles, at six, eight and ten dollars, depending on size and weight. Send for ring card size. If your WATCH NEEDS REPAIRING send for mailing box and we will repair cost before doing the work.

D. A. REESOR

"THE JEWELLER"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Official Watch Inspector for C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R.
BRANDON MAN.

\$53¹⁰ For Five Days Work

Guide worker sets the above pace
in first few days of work

A couple of weeks ago among the many inquiries received at The Guide office about our subscription work was one from a young man whom until a few weeks ago has been in business in a small Western town.

The Guide proposition was explained to him and he decided to start work on Monday, July 10. By the evening of Saturday, July 15, this man earned an income of \$53.10. He has not told us the actual amount of time devoted to the work, but we suspect that a large part of his earnings were made at a Fair in one of the small towns, as it would take him at least a day to get from his home to this particular town the actual time spent at this work could not have exceeded five days and was probably less than that.

An Opportunity for YOU!

The opportunity which came to this young man is also open to you. The field is wide, it covers the three Prairie Provinces. The Guide needs such workers. The case cited shows you what actually can be done by The Guide method. The Guide requires workers all over the West. If you will give us the time we guarantee to supply the money. Write today for particulars to

Circulation Department
Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

compound interest will be returned to his or her legal representatives. Under plan "B," where the same annuity is obtainable for smaller amounts, there will be no return in the event of death before the annuity becomes due. Under either plan an applicant by paying in the amount required up to the age of 55 or over, as arranged in the contract, will receive an annuity for the balance of his life, payable quarterly, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Examples of Each Plan

As an illustration of plan "A," a man can, by paying 25 cents a week beginning at twenty years of age and paying until he is sixty years, receive at sixty a life annuity of \$129.91; a woman will receive \$116.50. The reason for a woman receiving a less amount than a man of the same age is that the expectation of life of females who reach the age when annuities are receivable, that is fifty-five or sixty years old, is greater than that of males, consequently the amount of annuity that can be obtained for the same payment is somewhat less.

Under plan "B," a man beginning at twenty years of age and paying 25 cents a week until he is sixty will receive an annuity of \$176.38; a woman will receive \$155.86. To purchase an annuity of \$100 to begin at age fifty-five, a man of twenty would have to pay \$1.27 a month or a woman \$1.38. For the same annuity to begin at the age of sixty a man of twenty would pay 84 cents a month and a woman 93 cents.

If desired, under either of these plans, a lump sum paid down will at any age previous to fifty insure the payee of obtaining a definite amount after reaching fifty-five years of age. For example, a man of twenty, under plan "A," by paying \$280.40 can buy an annuity which will pay him \$100 a year every year after he reaches the age of fifty-five up to the date of his death. For other ages the amount of the premium is proportionate.


Immediate Annuity

An "Immediate Annuity" is one that can be purchased by a single payment after a person has reached the age of fifty-five. This kind of annuity is suitable for one who has saved a few thousand dollars and desires to secure a safe investment and a certain income for the balance of his life. For example, a man at the age of fifty-five can purchase an annuity of \$500 for the remainder of his life for a single cash payment of \$5,950. Thus the man at fifty-five will receive 8.4 per cent per annum on the amount of money he has invested, whether the remaining period of life be long or short.

Another form of annuity, the "Guaranteed Annuity," was designed to meet the objections of those who hesitate to invest in annuities on the ground that all the money paid in would be lost in the event of death occurring when in a short time after the annuity would become payable. Any annuity may be guaranteed for a term of years, not to exceed twenty. Thus if the annuitant dies before the guaranteed period expires the annuity for the unexpired portion of the term will be paid in accordance with his directions, that is, to his heirs or any other parties to whom he may see fit to leave it. If the annuitant survives the guaranteed period the annuity will be continued to him, without any additional charge as long as he lives. The rate of premium on this class of annuity is naturally a little higher than that under plans "A" or "B."

Last Survivor Annuity

The government also issues a "Last Survivor Annuity" up to \$600, either immediate or deferred, which a man can purchase for himself or his wife to be drawn as long as either lives. Any two persons may join in the purchase of a Last Survivor Annuity. For example, a man who is now seventy-one purchased a Last Survivor Annuity for himself and sister, two years older, at a cost of \$4,676. This secures them an income of \$500 a year so long as they both live, and payment of this amount will be continued to the survivor during his or her life, the first quarterly payment falling due three months from the date on which the purchase money




The Security -

behind our guarantee is such as to satisfy the most exacting and demonstrates the great care taken by the company in the selection of its investments.

On December 31st last, our Assets, aggregating \$20,744,678.34, were invested in the following manner:

	Per cent.
First Mortgage	42.52
Government, Municipal and School Debentures	23.51
Loans to Policyholders	16.34
Stocks	8.36
Cash	4.21
Railway Bonds	1.18
Industrial Bonds	1.80
Interest Accrued and Outstanding	3.25
Premiums Deferred and Outstanding	2.92
Real Estate, Call Loans and all other Assets	9.1
	100.00

The prudent man places "Security First" in the consideration of investments, knowing how essential it is to safeguard the principal in order to ensure future dividends. Such is the nature of a Life Insurance Policy. HOWEVER, LIFE INSURANCE IS THE FIRST ASSET REALIZED ON IN THE EVENT OF DEATH. Take stock of your present worth and consider seriously if the building of one of our guaranteed policies would not be a decided acquisition.



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Insurance Company

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Trust Us! Why?

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London
Life
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Maketh
Good
At
All
Times

A Promise fulfilled wins "Golden Opinions."

An "Estimate" may glitter like gold but the Insurance Law no longer allows estimates.

When building the London Life Insurance Company, we made promises that were reasonable. That led some people to think us slow and unprogressive. But look at the result.

We are now paying our Policyholders profits that are from thirty to forty per cent. greater than we promised fifteen years ago. Our promises turned out to be "Good as Gold"—with some extra gold thrown in.

We are still doing business on exactly the same safe lines. From our Policyholders of the past we have won "Golden Opinions" and we are prepared to win the same from you.

You may trust us.

The **London Life**
Insurance Company
London : Ontario : Canada



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Portable Corrugated Granaries

Have given 12 years' satisfactory service to Western Canadian Farmers. This is the guarantee you want in combination with our reasonable price.

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Paint particularly manufactured to withstand time and weather—in a word "climate-proof" is none too good for your out-buildings.

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Barn and Elevator Paints

Strong, solid paints—made honestly that cover well, give long protection and come in colors most suited to the various jobs. Your hardware dealer has them.

G. F. Stephens & Co., Ltd.
Paint and Varnish Makers
Winnipeg Canada



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Under the Canada Grain Act | Of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

INDEPENDENT

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

705 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

Cream! Eggs! Cream!

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

Calgary Central Creamery
P. FALLESEN, Proprietor
Box 2074 - CALGARY

BLUEBERRIES!

All fresh picked in baskets, 45 lbs. net.—We can supply you with as many baskets as you may require, ranging from one to one hundred. As we do not know when we will get your order we cannot quote price in this ad. If you will send us a money order not less than \$2.00 for each basket we will fill your order the same day as cash is received and forward by express. We will only charge you the same price as Winnipeg city stockkeepers will pay the day your order is received. Should there be a balance to your credit we will make a refund either by money order or in stamps. You can rely on us for fair treatment. The Blueberry season lasts only one month and will commence very shortly. It will be advisable for you to place your order today. We expect a big demand.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG - MAN.

BERKSHIRE HOGS and HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUPPLY FARM - Strathmore, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

was paid. Prior to the investment in a government annuity the money had been drawing 6 per cent interest, or yielding an income of only \$280.

Payments for the purchase of deferred annuities may be made at any post-office where money order business is transacted. If it is found impossible or inconvenient to pay thru the postmaster an annuitant may send his payments direct to the Postoffice Department, addressed to the Superintendent of Annuities. Full information concerning Canadian government annuities will be gladly furnished to anyone writing to the above department.

VISIT SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE

A three days' excursion to each of the Alberta Schools of Agriculture has been arranged as follows: To Vermilion, from July 31 to Aug. 2; to Olds, from August 3 to 5, and to Claresholm from August 7 to 9. A complete program covering the three days has been arranged. Lectures and practical demonstrations will be given on the judging, feeding and care of livestock; diseases of farm animals and their treatment; study of crops and cultural methods; weed identification; gasoline engines; poultry work; dairying and household science. Single fare convention rates are obtainable on all railroads by any train. This is a splendid opportunity for all farmers to spend a profitable and enjoyable vacation. Further particulars can be obtained from Alex. Galbraith, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton.



SIR WILLIAM E. ROBERTSON
Who rose from the ranks to be chief of the Imperial general staff of the British Army. One of the foremost military figures in England today.

THE PREMIER'S BIRTHDAY

Sir Robert L. Borden, who has just celebrated his sixty-second birthday, became premier of the Dominion in October, 1911. The head of the Dominion Government was born at Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, and therefore adds another to the long list of Maritime Province men who have made their mark in the political, educational and industrial life of the country. Sir Robert was educated as a lawyer and practised first at Kentville and later in Halifax. He was first elected to the House of Commons from Halifax in 1896, re-elected in 1900 but was defeated in 1904, being subsequently elected for Carleton County, Ontario. The present head of the government sat in the cold shade of the opposition from 1900 to 1911. He was knighted in June, 1914.

M. W. SAVAGE DEAD

On July 12 M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, owner of the famous world's champion pacer, Dan Patch, 1854, proprietor of the International Stock Food Co., and railway owner, died at his home, of heart failure. He fell ill July 4, the same day as his famous horse took sick, and lived just 26 hours longer than the great horse.

By a royal decree the sale of brandy has been prohibited throughout Norway. The import of brandy, wines, beer, etc., has also been prohibited.

Live Poultry

Hens	Per lb.	15c
Roosters	"	13c
Turkeys	"	20c
Ducks	"	15c
Geese	"	15c
Broilers	"	25c

All prices quoted are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg and are guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper.

If you want crates we will forward them.

Terms—Cash, Bank Money Order, on receipt of goods.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Highest Price Paid for all your Farm Products

We want more Butter, Eggs, Live Poultry, Hides and Wool ship your supply at once

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited
Under control of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
305 Carlton Street, Winnipeg

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	14c-15c
Ducks	15c
Turkeys	18c
Young Roosters, Best Market Price	

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

ROYAL BUDICE & TRADING CO. - 27 Alton St., Winnipeg

CASH POULTRY

Send us your live poultry and secure prompt remittance at highest market prices.

Per lb.	
Spring Broilers, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 lbs.	25c
Turkeys, one year old birds	21c
Turkeys, old hens and toms	18c
Hens	15c
Young Roosters	14c
Old Roosters	10c

Express Money Order mailed same day birds received. Crates furnished on request. Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg and are absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LTD. Winnipeg, Man.

OATS!

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

LAING BROS.
WINNIPEG MAN.

Grain Dealers Track Buyers
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204 UNION TRUST BUILDING
WINNIPEG

CAR LOTS
Get our Prices before selling
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED
Telephone Main 3790

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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, Deltia, 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 woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

DEPENDS ON SYSTEM

Dear Miss Stocking:—Your letter containing suggestions for lines of work was received in time to be read at the regular meeting of the Idaleen Local held May 31. Much discussion followed, resulting in a decision in favor of inviting one of the members of the Central executive to address us at an evening entertainment to be given some time in August.

Papers were read by Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Wickett on "My Favorite House-work." Each one generally has a favorite, but it was pointed out that the chief reason that all house work is not enjoyed is because of lack of system. With a systematized program of one's work each task can be given one's undivided attention in its turn and then put aside. On a day which is very crowded and no minute to spare, the old rule of one thing at a time must be faithfully kept, if one would avoid the haste which gives unsatisfactory results and leaves one cross and tired both physically and mentally.

The farmer's wife who successfully manages her manifold duties to her house, family and home and finds time for social service and intellectual improvement is truly capable regardless of the fact that she is credited with "no occupation." A solo rendered by Mrs. Wickett completed the program. Lunch was served by Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Lawson.

MRS. HENDERSHOT,

Secretary Idaleen W.S.P.G.A.

We thank the Idaleen secretary for mentioning in her very readable report the main points discussed in the papers read. The ideal for a farm woman mentioned is especially fine and one that we can all well keep in mind.

E. A. S.

WILL STUDY CIVICS

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our meeting held June 2 at the home of Mrs. Klinck was well attended there being nineteen present. Some of the topics mentioned by you are to be studied by the Pangman Women Grain Growers. Arrangements were made for a picnic to be held at the Kenneth School.

One new member was enrolled after which we adjourned to partake of a dainty lunch provided by the hostess. Will you kindly send literature on methods of study of civics.

MRS. K. CLEWS,

Secretary Pangman W.S.G.G.A.

Dear Mrs. Clews:—In regard to methods of studying civics, we recommend that your association appoint a civic committee of two or three members to hold office for perhaps three months, after which new members might be elected, thus giving each member a turn. This committee will obtain from the daily papers and such independent papers as The Grain Growers' Guide, etc., information regarding the political affairs of the day. They will report for a few minutes at each meeting on the most important information that they have found. It has been suggested that clippings which they make be filed for future reference.

To aid in this work your association should subscribe to some good periodicals that review the public affairs of the day. For instance there is an excellent little magazine called "The Public" published in Ellsworth Building, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. It has splendid information regarding the principles of democratic government that your members should be familiar with. Another excellent paper along similar lines, edited entirely by women and for women, that your association should certainly have is "The Woman's Century," Lumsden Building, Toronto. Another very worth while magazine for your work is "The Survey." I will send the address later. I would suggest that you send for sample copies of the above papers. If these papers are passed among the members and important items therein discussed at your meetings your association will grow in numbers of progressive and independent thinkers.

Sincerely yours,

ERMA STOCKING,
Prov. Secretary W.S.G.G.A.

BUILDING A HALL

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am pleased to report to you of a newly organized Women's Section of the Estlin Grain Growers' Association. Our president is Mrs. F. Jenkins; vice-president, Mrs. Geo. Boyle; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Clarke. Our directors are Mesdames Felt, Johnston, W. Myers, Chas. Boyle, Webster, Jefferson.

At present our membership numbers twenty-three, but we are fully expectant to double that number by autumn. Our first work at Estlin is to assist the men's section in planning and building a Grain Growers' Hall. The men started it last winter and it is well under way. The site is twenty-eight feet by eighty feet with twenty feet off that for the Women's Section to plan as they please. We have a rest room, kitchen, small dressing room or nursery and toilet room.

MRS. CLARK,

Secretary Estlin W.S.

DISCUSSING HOME ECONOMICS

Dear Miss Stocking:—There were eleven members present at the June meeting of the Hawoods Women Grain Growers' Association. The meeting was very interesting as the program committee had planned for a nice subject for us to discuss. The topic was "Home Economics." Mrs. Dale wrote a paper on the subject which will interest you. I am sending you a copy. There were different kinds of bread recipes for those that wanted them. We have nine new members now which brings our number up to seventeen. At our next meeting we are to have different kinds of cake recipes. Each one is to take a sample of a cake to the meeting and tell how she made it. Enclosed you will find a dollar for which please send me twenty year books.

MRS. E. POPE,

Secretary Hawoods W.S.G.G.A.

Thanks so much for the paper. It is an excellent one and I shall make copies for any clubs that wish to discuss the same subject at their meetings. We would be glad to have a few of those cake recipes to pass on to the Grain Growers. It is good to know that the membership of Hawoods is increasing so rapidly.

E. A. S.

A COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Dear Miss Stocking:—I hope you do not think that the Women's Section of the Sunny South G.G.A. is dead, because I assure you we are very much alive. We have thirty members now and would have had several more if our last meeting day had not been rainy. However, there were fifteen members there even if it did rain. All winter we have had joint meetings with the men and could not start our separate meetings until May when we had our annual business meeting. Owing to the resignation of the president we had to elect new officers. Our officers are now: President, Mrs. F. Bowman; vice-president, Mrs. H. Cook; secretary-treasurer, Miss M. D. Brooks; directors, Mrs. Jon. Liggett, Mrs. A. S. Kerr, Miss Burrill, Miss Sarah Brooks.

We have planned to let each member of the executive be responsible for one meeting during the summer. In this way the work does not all fall on one or two persons. A membership committee has been appointed and is doing good work. Practically everyone around here has a telephone which simplifies matters a good deal. We have also applied for a Government Public Library and expect to get one sometime this fall.

I wonder if the other Women's Sections have tried a plan which we find very satisfactory. As we hold our meetings at the homes of the different members we decided to restrict the lunch which should be served by the hostess to one kind of sandwiches or bread and butter, one-kind of cake and tea or coffee. This eventually prevents the idea of anything elaborate.

I am sending you a paper on "Best Methods of Housekeeping" which was read by Miss Burrill, one of our directors, at our last meeting.

MARY D. BROOKS,
Secretary Sunny South W.S.G.G.A.

Who's Your Dentist?

Consider carefully your Dentist before you employ him—see that he is undisputably well established and has the name of delivering only the best in Dental work—the materials used in Dental work go a long way to make that Dental work lasting—again the price that the Dentist charges should be in keeping with the times—heretofore my charges for Dental work have been in keeping with the quality of work that I always endeavored to give my patients—Today the public can receive the benefit of this high class work at a price heretofore not believed possible in Western Canada.

Whalebone Vulcanite Plates... \$10.00
Fit Guaranteed

Crown and Bridge Work... \$7.00
Materials and Work Guaranteed

Teeth Without Plates, per Tooth... \$7.00

DR. ROBINSON, Dentist

Birks Building - Smith and Portage
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

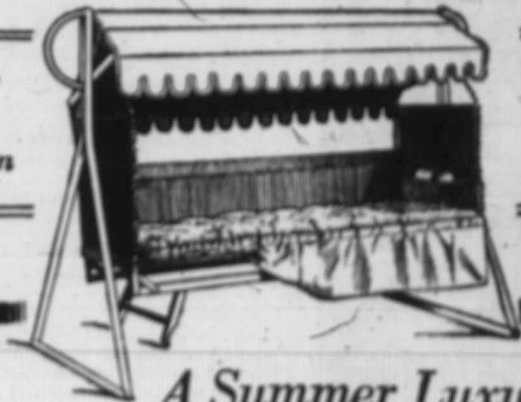
Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



For the Lawn

For the Porch



A Summer Luxury Alaska Hammo-Couch

¶ The perfection of lounging comfort. Just what you have always wanted when reading, sewing, or just resting out of doors.
 ¶ The famous "Alaska" link fabric spring, and a buoyant mattress filled with cotton felt, insure ease and comfort. Perfect balance, no danger of tipping. Adjustable heavy duck canopy, magazine pockets, metal parts painted green. Can be used indoors as a divan by dropping the folding legs. ¶ Get one for your porch or lawn this summer. Sold with or without stand and canopy.

The Alaska Bedding Company Limited



Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding since 1907
 Calgary - WINNIPEG - Regina
 "ALASKA" as an article means High Grade Every Particular

Poultry

Per lb. 15c
 " 13c
 " 20c
 " 15c
 " 15c
 " 25c

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

The last contest, "The Wrong Track," was the only one we have had for a long time with which I have not been satisfied. Some day we will have this subject over again when I hope our young folk will put on their thinking caps tighter or harder, whichever one should say, and send a greater variety of stories. As it was just two kinds of wrong tracks were thought of; losing the trail and getting off the straight road of good conduct.

I was surprised that some of you did not think of a train taking the wrong track or a detective getting on the wrong clue, or a wild animal stalking its prey. One little person wrote in to ask me what I meant by it. That was just the point. I meant you to guess and write your story accordingly.

The prize winners are Edna M. Marcus, Delia, Alta., age 12 years; Mildred Sissons, Grand Coulee, Sask., age 12 years and Nellie Hassett, Dominion City, age 11 years.

Inger Brocke, Tofield, Alta., wrote the best story that was sent to the contest but it was not certified as to age and originality, and we could not be sure that it was not written from memory so it had to be counted out.

DIXIE PATTON.

WAR SOMETIMES GOOD

In some countries war is good. In Bible times they could not have done without war, for some worshipped idols and some were good, and they made war on one another. In those times war was a common thing. It was caused by having so many wicked people.

In these days war is worse than it was then because they use such terrible guns. I think war is a terrible thing, because there are so many widows and orphans in the world.

MARY CRIPPS, Avonlea, Sask. Age 13 years.

A FIRE

One day in the winter when my father was in town and my mother was out at the barn and my brother and I were in the house alone I heard something cracking. I did not take any notice but after a while I saw some smoke. I knew something was burning. I opened the door to call mother but she was coming. I looked up at the ceiling and it was burning. Mother came in and she asked what was the matter. I said the house was on fire. She had a bath full of clothes on the stove. We had no stairway up then as we were in a new house. I had to help her to climb up, then helped her up with some of the wet clothes. She put the wet clothes round the pipe. She got the fire out, but her fingers were badly burned. I was glad when it was over.

A NEW MEMBER.

WHAT KATY DID

One winter evening Katy Krantz went to visit one of the neighbors. It was a little distance from her home. She said to her parents before she left, "I am going to take my skates along and skate a half-an-hour or more on my way back. Some of you can come and get me then." Her home and the neighbor's was on the shore of a large river.

She came to the neighbor's and visited an hour. She then said, "I am going to go on the river for a little skate." They told her, "Take care so the wolves do not get you." She said, "Let us listen if we can hear them." They listened but did not hear any. She got to the river and started to skate. She skated a while. She heard the cries of wolves.

The wolves came along the shore and down on the ice after her. She skated as fast as she could and they were catching up with her. She skated in a hollow on the shore. The wolves ran past for they could not stop for they were going so fast on the slippery ice. They came back after her. This was repeated a few times until her brother came to get her. She tried to get home before he came. She could see the lights in her home. She was glad to see him come for she was tired. He told her, "I thought I wouldn't

come yet but I heard the wolves and I thought they were after you." She thanked him very much. When she came home and told her story, all of them were glad she came home and that her brother went to get her early.

HENRIETTA WENDT.

A TAME ROBIN

Last spring a robin came up to our lawn to find something to eat. I got some wheat and gave to it. It was scared to come very near so I went into the house and when I came back the wheat was gone, so I guess it ate it all.

After that the robin would come every evening for some feed. I think it had some little robins because it would take worms in its mouth and fly away with them.

I tried to find its nest but I could not. I have not seen her since last fall.

IRENE RUMBLE.

Silver Stream, Sask. Age 12.

TIMID HIRED MAN

Last fall we had some geese. They were not very mean, but would chase a person. Our hired man was afraid of them. He went for a crowbar and had to go past the place where the geese were. They chased him and when he was coming back he went around a straw stack so he would not be chased. We all had to laugh and I knew it would make you laugh also.

HULDA WENDT.

NO MEN FOR HARVEST

I am a new member of the club. I am going to write about war. I think war is a terrible thing. There are so many of the young boys and men go and enlist and get shot or wounded. Then there are no men for harvest. The men have to do their work themselves. When their sons come back from the war crippled, not able to do any work, it must be awful for the mothers and fathers. Some of their sons do not come back at all. They die of the pain, they have to wait so long before the nurses come for them, but the nurses cannot attend to all at once. This is what I think of war.

VIOLET MORROW,

Macklin, Sask. Age 8.

LIKES PRIZE BOOK

Dear Dixie Patton:—I am very proud of my prize book. I have read the book before. But I nearly always read a good book or story twice. I like the story very much and am going to read it to my little brothers and sisters.

Thanking you very much for "Through the Looking Glass."

Your friend,
MILDRED SISSONS,
Grand Coulee, Sask.

WAR IS A BAD THING

War is the worst thing that would happen to any nation. It kills and disables the best men and leaves so many families unprovided for. It also hinders commerce and causes the government a lot of unnecessary expense which the people have to contribute towards. It means a waste of life and property to those concerned and leaves behind it hatred and poverty.

MARJORIE PATMORE,
Pipstone, Man. Age 10.

PUTTING PAPA TO SLEEP

Little Eva May was a baby girl, and she always objected when bed time came round. Finally, father offered to lie on the bed till she fell asleep, and carried her off, greatly to mother's delight.

The minutes passed—five, ten, fifteen, twenty—and at the end of half an hour mother began to wonder what happened to father. She continued with her sewing, but in a few moments the silence was broken by the pit-a-pat of little bare feet. Nearer came the steps, and an instant later Eva May stood in the doorway, finger raised for silence. "Hush, hush, mummy!" she said. "I've got daddy off to sleep at last!"



Fruit Specials

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ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI GUM

The package itself is now more convenient. Each separate stick is wrapped by machinery in wax-paper and tinfoil. The outer wrapper of each package is a valuable coupon which you can save for Regimental or College Shields. There are five mellow flavors to choose from. Your dealer has Tutti Frutti.

ORIGINATORS

Adams & Sons Co.

\$150 CASH PRIZES

Boys' and Girls' Seed Selection Competition

The Grain Growers' Guide wants to find out where the best wheat and oats are grown in the Prairie Provinces. In order to discover this The Guide is going to pay \$150.00 in cash prizes to boys and girls who will select in this work. Any boy or girl between 10 and 18 years of age (inclusive) living on a farm in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta may enter the competition. Each contestant may enter the competition for wheat and for oats, and any number may enter from the same family, provided only that no one person may win more than one prize.

The method of selecting the seed will be to go out into your father's grain where the crop is best, just before the binder starts, and select enough of the choicest heads of wheat or oats to weigh out two pounds of clean seed. Put these heads into a sack and pound them until the seed is threshed out. Then winnow them on a windy day, put them into a sack and mail them to The Guide.

The Guide will pay the postage on one sack for each contestant, so that they will be under no expense whatever. The competition will close on September 15, and all sacks of grain must be in The Guide office by that date. They will then be judged by an expert grain inspector, who can be consulted with The Guide whenever, and will be strictly confidential.

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

Prizes for Wheat:	
1st Prize	\$25.00
2nd Prize	20.00
3rd Prize	15.00
4th Prize	10.00
5th Prize	8.00
6th Prize	7.00
7th Prize	6.00
8th Prize	5.00
9th Prize	4.00

Prizes for Oats:	
1st Prize	\$20.00
2nd Prize	15.00
3rd Prize	10.00
4th Prize	5.00

This competition is being conducted by the Rural Improvement League of The Grain Growers' Guide. Only boys and girls who wish to enter must become a member of the Rural Improvement League, which will cost nothing except a little work you can do for The Guide in your own community. Any boy or girl wishing to enter this competition and reap one of these cash prizes, which will be definitely paid out and mailed within two or three weeks after the close of the competition, should sign the attached coupon immediately if you wish until the crop is ripe it will be too late for you to qualify as a member of the League. Sign the coupon and mail it today. We will reply promptly and tell you how to join the League and give you full instructions to help you select the best grain on your farm.

Secretary, Rural Improvement League,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

I would like to become a member of the Rural Improvement League and secure the \$150.00 prize competition for the selection of wheat and oats.

Full Name

Post Office

Province

Age

Father's Name

The Failure of Protection

Continued from Page 7

foreign goods, and the only way to increase the revenue from that source is to encourage importations of dutiable goods.

As an illustration of how protection affects revenue and cost of goods, take the case of the boot and shoe industry of which the Census Bureau gives the following information for the census year 1910:

Value of manufactured products, \$33,987,248; number of employees, 17,227; paid salaries and wages, \$7,698,333.

Average wage per employee, \$446 per annum or \$1.50 per day—not a very attractive wage, about one-half what an ordinary day laborer receives in Winnipeg.

For the year ending March 30, 1911, Canada imported \$2,045,835 of boots and shoes, on which was paid \$585,996.71 duty. Of this importation \$292,014 was from Britain, duty paid \$59,999.52—the balance, \$1,742,699, from United States, duty \$322,809.70—equal to 30 per cent. Our imports from the States were six times as much as from Britain. The value of home product is given at \$33,987,248, of which \$60,935 worth was exported—over half going to the United States; presumably the balance was consumed in Canada.

Assuming that manufacturers add the full extent of their protection to the selling price of their product when sold in the home market, the people of Canada paid an account of 30 per cent. protection on boots and shoes last census year:

To the government custom duties \$505,996.71 To manufacturers, after deducting the exports... 10,177,893.90

Total \$10,763,890.61 The boot and shoe manufacturers paid in wages and salaries 7,698,330.00

Leaving a balance of... \$3,065,560.61 Protection Exceeded Total Wages

The people of Canada paid on account of protection to the boot and shoe industry more than the total wages and salaries paid to the employees of the boot and shoe manufacturers during

The consumer pays \$3.90 for boots under protection that he could get for \$3.00 under Free Trade—no one but the manufacturer gets the benefit of difference.

Three dollars a day under Free Trade is as good as \$3.90 under protection in the purchasing of boots for a wage earner.

A farmer selling wheat at 75 cents could secure a pair of boots under Free Trade for 4 bushels. He has to give 5 1-5 bushels under protection. In other words, every fifth bushel goes to the manufacturer. The boot and shoe industry added a mere trifle to the export business of Canada that year. It added \$585,000 to the revenue. It taxed the people over ten million dollars for this in support of the industry.

Other Industrial Rake-offs

Cotton goods manufactured, \$24,584,931; cotton goods entered for home consumption, \$21,118,954, making a total of \$45,703,885 consumed in Canada. Government collected \$4,774,320.31 in duty—a trifle over 22 1/2%—which the people paid to the revenue, and on top of that \$5,400,000 to the manufacturers. This industry exported \$217,594, which was their contribution to our volume of export that year. Agricultural implements manufactured were worth \$20,722,722, and added to our volume of export \$5,921,818. The farmers paid the government \$901,133.70 in duty and the manufacturers a tax of \$2,960,180.80. The ethics of modern business is to get all you can for what you have to sell, and I assume the manufacturers take advantage of the full extent of their protection.

Western farmers import a considerable quantity of farm implements from the United States, which, after paying duty, can be delivered on the farm cheaper than Canadian goods. The following list is an example of the duty paid:

Table listing farm implements and their duties: 16-inch sulky plow \$7.28, 12-inch gang plow \$11.00, 14-inch walking plow \$2.48, 20-inch D. D. drill \$20.40, 16x16 disc harrow with tongue truck \$7.12, 3 1/2x10 wagon \$22.53, No. 106 top buggy \$21.25, Mower, 5 ft. \$3.90, Rake, 10 ft. \$4.56, 70-bushel manure spreader \$17.60



By courtesy of the Graphic, London, Eng. Holding the road to Riga, in the eastern theatre of war.

the census year. If they added only two-thirds of their protection the people paid their wage bill.

The wholesaler who imports goods adds to the invoice price the cost of his goods delivered in his warehouse, eliminating all cost but custom duties out of our calculation in the case of boots and shoes. A wholesaler imports boots involved him at \$2.00.

Table comparing 'Under Protection' and 'Under Free Trade' prices for boots. Invoice price \$2.00 vs \$2.00, Duty at 30% .60 vs .00, Add 20% profit .52 vs .40, Selling price to retailer \$3.12 vs \$2.40, Retailer adds 25% profit .78 vs .60, Sells to consumer \$3.90 vs \$3.00

Those conditions resulted in not only retarding progress in increased development but are also driving people off the land. According to the Dominion census of 1911, the acreage under field crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1900 was 3,600,119 acres. This crop area was increased in the decade ending 1911 to 17,677,091 acres. In the four years 1908-1911, when the growth of the prairie provinces was at its height, the acreage under crop increased 4,300,000—nearly 50 per cent. The next three years showed an increase of less than 95,000 acres. It is estimated that upwards of 3,000,000 acres of land was brought under cultivation in 1910 and a like amount in 1911, since which very little land was broken until last summer. Further, this arrest of progress in development of farm operations was in the face of the fact that according to immigration off-

Here is the Granary You Need

for an economical threshing and for safe grain storage, you need a thoroughly good Portable Granary

Saves you labor "Eastlake" Portable Corrugated Steel Granary Saves you money

meets every requirement of the Western Grain Grower.

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Note these many excellent features: Filled from any side. Two unloading Chutes with pad-locked cut-offs. Two Pivoted Steel Doors. Machine-made throughout. Interchangeable and removable side and roof sections. No cast-iron used anywhere.

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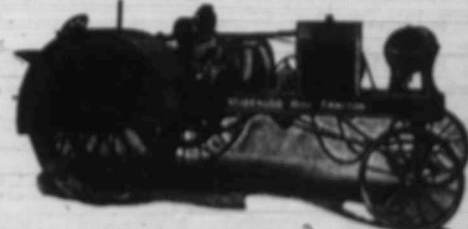
DOES NOT REQUIRE AN EXPERT TO RUN IT

No simple in its mechanism that any farmer can run it without any previous engineering experience. No intricate parts to get out of order. Couple this feature with the fact that it is built to operate on Kerosene with its special attachments whatsoever for the heater fuel, and you have the ideal light-weight tractor—the tractor you want. Gasoline is too expensive for ordinary farm purposes. The Waterloo Boy Kerosene One-Man Tractor will save you money the year around.

Here's the Proof!

Wulley, Sask., May 27, 1916 The Gasoline Engine & Supply Co.

Dear Sirs—I enclose you would like to know how the machine works. Well, it sure has done well for I know nothing whatever about an engine of any kind until I got this one, and I ran it myself. It pulls the plows as guaranteed, starts easy, and runs fine on kerosene. Yours truly, (Signed) M. R. CANLEY



Weight only 4800 lbs. Brake Test 24 h.p. Draw Bar 12 h.p. Ignition, High Tension Sixty Magnets, with Impulse Starter

The striking point about this tractor is that in the kindergarden district it requires less horse to pull one 14-inch breaking plow and do for steady work. The Waterloo Boy will pull two 14-inch plows in any grade (breaking and three in stubble. Enough said! Let us mail you further particulars free. Write today. We also handle Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Corned and Pail Boils, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pumps Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Sowing and Tractor Supplies.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

FALL TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1916

Write for CALENDAR and College Literature

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Prizes for Photographs

\$40 in Cash

The Guide is anxious to get good photographs of country scenes of all kinds. Any person who has a camera and can use it can take photographs that will be quite suitable to enter this competition. Good photographs of livestock, young life of any kind on the farm, such as lambs, chickens, colts, pigs or calves taken in original ways are very desirable.

All kinds of labor-saving devices and handy contrivances are excellent. The farm automobile and its uses can also well be illustrated by photographs. Specially interesting and desirable are sets of photographs to illustrate some particular phase of farm or country life, for instance, the various steps in butter making, beautifying the home, raising chickens, going fishing, making hay and scenes of other subjects can be photographed in sets. Any person who has a camera of the size of a Brownie No. 2 or larger can enter the competition.

For the best set of from 5 to 8 photographs a prize of \$15.00 will be paid and for the second best set \$10.00. For individual photographs the first prize is \$5.00, the second \$3.00, the third \$2.00. Photographs not winning prizes, but suitable for use will be paid for at from 25 cents to \$1.00 apiece and sets from \$1.00 up. Photographs should not be mounted, but should be sent in flat between two cardboards. They may be printed in black and white or brown. Glossy finish is preferred, but rough finish will be accepted. All photographs for this competition must be exclusive to The Guide and must not have been published anywhere else in Canada. Competition closes August 1. Send all photographs to the Editor.

Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

cials, over 519,213 immigrants were placed in the prairie provinces during that period.

The report of the department of the interior for the year ending March 31, 1914, indicates that there are available for farming in the three provinces 145,271,128 acres, of which 120,000,000 have passed out of the hands of the Crown into private ownership. Of this 120,000,000 less than 20,000,000 was in crop last year, still leaving over 125,000,000 of the best land under the sun for growing cereal crops to be brought under the plow. The report of the department of the interior shows that 50,100,000 acres—including military homesteads—are under homesteads. This means that 313,125 patents were issued to homesteaders. The census of 1911 reports 199,537 farms occupied in that year in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In view of the large quantity of land sold by railway companies and others, in addition to land granted to homesteaders, there must have been an enormous trekking of farmers from the land since the prairie provinces were first opened to settlers. This clearly indicates that the problem of increased production of farm crops is not so much to get people on the land as keeping those who have gone on the land by making farming profitable and attractive. Clearly the trouble is not with the land or the men. There are no farms anywhere that produce as much wealth per capita as the prairie farm, yet the experience of many of them is that when they sell their crop, pay their bills incurred in producing the crop, they have not enough left to properly clothe themselves and their families.

Excise Duty One Method

Mr. Beer points out that manufacturers contributed only 12 per cent. of the export trade in 1914, and goes on to say: "Industry cannot afford to be content with the home market, leaving to agriculture the burden of paying, as is so largely the case in this instance, for all imports, including raw material for manufacturing, and the interest on the foreign debt." Neither can Canada afford to continue an economic system that paralyzes agricultural production and deprives her of the use of the hidden wealth remaining dormant in the millions of acres of fertile soil. The only way import duties can be made an effective instrument for collecting revenue is by imposing an excise duty on goods manufactured in Canada equal to the customs duties, as is now being done in Great Britain. This would, in a measure, have the effect of the tax paid by consumers to manufacturers going to the government.

There is yet another source of revenue available which the government has not touched, and one that would not only provide ample revenue but would also be a strong factor in increasing production—that is taxation on land values. Space will not permit me to elaborate on this, but the question is becoming acute. The consideration of that method of taxation will be forced on the attention by an enlightened public opinion. Let me, however, point out one fact. In the three prairie provinces we have 100,000,000 acres of virgin soil largely held by non-residents, many of them foreign residents. All this land is adjacent to transportation facilities and held out of production for a rise in price. It passed from the Crown at \$1.00 per acre or less, and is now held at anywhere from \$10 to \$30 an acre and sometimes a great deal more. As values increase by settlement it will be still further raised in price. The holders of this land, if subject to taxation by the government for revenue purposes would be induced to dispose of their holdings to settlers at prices that the settler could afford to pay. These settlers would at once become producers, create wealth and add to our volume of export. Taxation of land values produces revenue and increases production. No possible adjustment of custom duties can do that. Taxation of land values would impose a burden of taxation on the wealthy man who is holding land out of use for a raise in price, and would enable the man who is producing to increase from year to year his production thru improvements effected on his holdings from the increment of profit which now goes to the manufacturers.

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 Prepares for all careers—priesthood, religious orders, law, medicine, engineering and commerce.
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IS THERE ANY WOMAN who could make use of a handsome English Dinner Set if it could be secured without a cent of cost? Scores of women have secured these splendid dishes thru our easy plan. Write to us and we will tell you all about it. Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Shows Gurney-Oxford line complete with prices

Our new Catalogue shows you through the largest stove, furnace, etc., etc. foundries in the British Empire. Quotes new low prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg, on Gurney-Oxford stoves, ranges, feeders, heaters, heating system, etc.

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Modern Home Canning

Continued from Page 13

way, and there is such a terrific waste of game during the shooting season.

Recipe No. 1.—Kill fowl and draw at once; wash carefully and cool; cut into convenient sections. Place in wire basket or cheesecloth and boil until meat can be removed from bones; remove from boiling liquid and remove meat from bones; pack closely into glass jars; fill jars with pot liquid, after it has been concentrated one-half; add level teaspoonful of salt per quart of meat for seasoning; put rubber and cap in position, not tight, and sterilize in hot water bath for 3½ hours. Remove jars; tighten covers; invert to cool and test the joint; wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching.

Recipe No. 2.—Kill fowl and draw at once; wash carefully and cool; cut into convenient sections and pack at once into glass jars; fill with boiling water; add level teaspoonful of salt per quart; put rubber and cap in position, not tight, and sterilize in hot water bath, home-made or commercial, for 4 hours. Remove jars; tighten covers; invert to cool and test the joint and wrap the jars with paper to prevent bleaching.

Edmonton Exhibition

Edmonton held this year, from July 11 to 14, what proved to be the most successful exhibition in her history. The weather was splendid, the exhibits splendid in quality, the short in quantity in some breeds of livestock, and the attendance was far ahead of previous years. The fair was moved ahead one month to fit in with the regular circuit this year.

Livestock exhibits were good in quality, the number of exhibitors might have been much greater. In most of the beef cattle classes practically all the money went to seven exhibitors and most of this to five exhibitors from outside the province, indeed four of these were from Ontario. That Alberta does not receive compensation for the money paid out in this way is certain and equally so that the system needs changing. This is not, of course, a peculiarity of Edmonton fair alone. Practically all the other larger shows are open to the same objection.

Heavy Horses

The Clydesdale championship went to "Scotland's Splendor," the Calgary champion, owned by D. Thorburn, De Winton. P. M. Bredt and Co. had the reserve, "Baron Ian." The latter exhibitor had the champion Canadian bred stallion, "Halgreggan Craigie," with reserve going to "Bob Hilton," owned by D. B. Winters and Son.

The female championship went to George Cresswell on "Poppy," the well known champion mare, with "Maggie Fleming," owned by Thorburn, reserve. "Monafly," owned by John Graham, Carberry, Man., and the Calgary champion, won the Canadian bred class, with "Hopeful Beauty," from the Bredt stud, reserve. Bredt won a large number of the best female prizes.

George Lane was the largest Percheron exhibitor, securing six firsts, six seconds and both the stallion and female championships. There were several small exhibitors from the surrounding country with some very fair horses.

Beef Cattle

Shorthorns—The senior and grand championship went to A. F. and G. Auld, Eden Mills, Ont., on "Burnbrae Sultan," the Calgary champion. Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont., had the reserve on "Sea Gem's Pride." Auld's also won the junior championship on "Royal Triumph," with Yule and Bowes, Carstairs, Alta., reserve with "Oak Bluff Marshall."

Auld's won both senior and reserve female championships and the junior female, championship, reserve in the latter class going to Kyle Bros. Yule and Bowes won the senior and junior yearling bull classes and first for three get of one bull. T. R. Henderson, Telford, and A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, showed a few head as well.

Herefords—Frank Collicott, Calgary, and L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., were the two chief exhibitors. Clifford won the senior and junior bull championships and reserve in the latter class. Reserve in the former went to J. C. Sherry, Clover Bar, Alta. Clifford also took the senior female championship.

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Dad was a traveller, away most of the time—and the dull days of coming winter brought him a vision. He saw his wife engaged in the dirty, dusty and unending job of trying to make the furnace heat the house, in his absence. He saw her shivering at her meals—her health impaired and the children uncomfortable, because of the lack of heat and yet he saw his coal bill growing and growing like the Evil Spirit in the fairy tale and eating a big hole in his savings. He returned home one bitter morning, down-hearted and chilled to the bone and expected little comfort at home.

Entering the house he was greeted by his wife—bright-eyed and happy, the children playing around on the floor—he found every room warm and cosy. Astonished, he asked his wife "What's the answer?" She took him down to the cellar, saying—"I got this PEASE FURNACE in while you were away, and that is where all the heat comes from. Mr. Smith, next door bought his wife a new fur with the money he saved on his last year's coal bill. See that large combustion chamber and that ingenious air blast in the fire-pot that actually burns air and all the gases that in ordinary furnaces go right up the chimney and are wasted from the coal—and that vertical shaker relieves me of the back-breaking stoop when shaking the furnace. Oh! it is lovely." Dad was overcome with joy, and what was a cold and cheerless house is now a warm, cosy and happy home, and Dad's PEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACE "Pays for itself by the coal it saves." Write today for free booklet.

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Farmers' Market Place

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FARM FOR SALE—640 ACRES, ALL OF SECTION 20-16-21 west; 450 acres cultivated, 315 acres in crop, balance summerfallow; all fenced; good well, frame house 14 x 26, small frame house 10 x 12, frame barn 20 x 20, 5 portable granaries; farm 3 miles from the village of Strathclair, 1 1/4 miles from Glenside siding, 4 1/4 miles from Newcastle. Price \$20,000; cash \$12,000, balance arranged. For particulars write to Jas. A. McTavish, Box 11, Strathclair, Man. 25-2

FOR SALE—GOING CONCERN, 160 ACRES, 3 miles north of Waldeck; 110 acres under cultivation, 50 in crop; good water, buildings, 4 horses and implements, \$4000; \$1000 cash, easy terms. J. W. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 25-3

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SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

FALL RYE SEED, ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL, sacked. H. Christensen, Holden, Alberta. 25-2

FALL RYE FOR SALE, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds, one dollar per bushel, cleaned and sacked. Arthur Le Patourel, Cayley, Alberta. 25-3

GROW FALL RYE—KILLS WILD OATS, SOW thistle, etc. Drought, rust and smut resisting. Yields 20 to 40 bushels. Good market for it. Write for descriptive circular. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 25-6

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FOR SALE—14 BY 40 GOODISON SEPARATOR, one 6 furrow Parlin & Orendorf plow, breaking and stubble bottoms, all in good repair. Sold to close estate. No reasonable offer refused. S. C. Fleury & Son, Weyburn, Sask. 25-3

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyvale Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 2511

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Collicut won reserve in the junior female class and first for the junior herd.

In Aberdeen Angus J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., and James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., made practically the whole show. Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, W. R. Stewart, Daysland, and S. G. Pritchard, Camrose, were the only Alberta exhibitors. McGregor won the senior and junior bull championships. Reserve in the former went to Bowman, and in the latter to S. C. Pritchard, Camrose. McGregor also took the senior and grand championships, with reserve in each case. Bowman won the class for three get of one bull, two progeny of one cow, for graded herd, and junior herd, a fair clean-up for these.

Dairy Cattle

Joe Laycock, Calgary; George Bevington, Winterburn, Alta.; Duke of Sutherland estate, Hay Creek; Robinson Bros., Ferintosh; and I. Hambly and Sons, Munson, were the chief exhibitors of Holsteins. Laycock won the senior championship with reserve and reserve in the junior class, the first ribbon in this being placed with Bevington. Laycock won grand championship on his "Korndyke Poach Pontiac," with Bevington reserve. Laycock also had the senior and reserve female champions and reserve junior female champion. Bevington had first in the last class. Hambly won the two progeny of one cow class, Laycock the graded and junior herd, while Bevington took the three get of one bull class.

R. Ness won practically everything in Ayrshires and J. Harper, Westcott,

showed nearly all the Jersey winners. The exhibits of sheep and swine were very fair but there were practically no new exhibitors out.

DUFF-MEREDITH REPORT

The report of the Duff-Meredith commission which investigated the fuse charges was made public at Ottawa on July 21. It finds that the evidence establishes that neither General Hughes, General Bertram, Colonel Carnegie, nor any member of the shell committee had any knowledge of the arrangement between Yoakum and Allison as to commission or suspected that Allison expected to receive any commission or reward on account of, or in connection with, the contract made with the American Ammunition Co., or the negotiations which led up to the making of it. After having given the matter the greatest consideration the commissioners cannot accept Allison's explanation that he was acting solely out of friendship for General Hughes. On the contrary they find that Allison was instrumental in bringing about a contract in which, thru his agreement with Yoakum of February, 1915, he was peculiarly interested, with the knowledge that he would be entitled to share equally with Yoakum in any benefit that Yoakum might receive, either by way of commission or otherwise.

Alleged Discrimination

With regard to alleged discrimination against Canadian manufacturers in the placing of orders for munitions, the commissioners find that Col. Carnegie was undoubtedly anxious that all munitions of war obtainable should be produced in Canada and that he made considerable efforts to bring about the manufacturing of time fuses in the Dominion. Subsequently it was found that it would be impossible to secure delivery of such fuses within the time set and consequently they had to be obtained elsewhere. With regard to grade fuses, which could be satisfactorily manufactured in Canada, the commissioners consider that Col. Bertram and Col. Carnegie were justified in believing that the shell committee was committed by letter of May 21 to purchase these fuses from Bassick and his associates, but "fully recognizing as we do the imperative duty of persons in the position in which Col. Carnegie found himself, to deal honorably with those with whom they are negotiating, and to carry out promises they have given, the not legally binding on them, even if loss may be suffered in doing it, we feel bound to say that we do not think a high-minded business man, with Col. Carnegie's responsibilities, and experienced in affairs, would have come to the conclusion to which Col. Carnegie came as to the obligation the committee was under, or that he would have hesitated to make what arrangements the new conditions called for, regardless of the fact that the persons with whom he was negotiating might be disappointed, or even suffer loss." Later the report states, "We do not doubt that, in the actual circumstances in which he found himself on May 23, Col. Carnegie was actuated by what he rightly deemed to be the urgency of the case."

HOOSIER POET DEAD

James Whitcombe Riley, the "Hoosier Poet," died suddenly of paralysis, at Indianapolis, on Saturday, July 22. He was born in Greenfield, Ind., in 1853, the son of a leading attorney. After receiving a common school education he acquired a taste for a roving life, later joining a strolling company of actors for whom he composed songs and remodeled plays. He began contributing verse to Indiana papers in 1873. His study of the "Hoosier" dialect enabled him to write poems in that vernacular which obtained a wide popularity and earned him the name of the "Hoosier Poet." Of late years it has been increasingly recognized that he is of permanent significance in American literature, not only for individual pieces, but as a creator of type. He was awarded the gold medal for poetry by the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Probably one of his most famous poems is "The Barefoot Boy."

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The Guide's Farmers' Market Place has a separate division for each of the above classes of livestock. If you have one or more breeding animals of good class for sale or young stock to dispose of this department can help you find the best market. We are doing it every week for others, why not for you?

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

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

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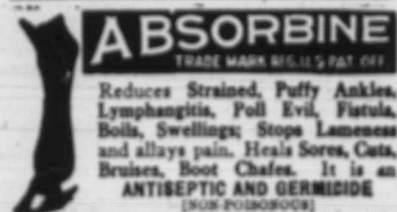
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Brandon Exhibition

Continued from Page 3

other sections these two exhibitors largely divided honors.

The Poland China exhibits had some real good types, and D. W. Agnew, Douglas, Man., and F. H. Wieneke, of Stony Mountain, divided honors, the former winning championship for boar and sow.

A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man., who judged sheep, was pleased with the exhibit and the keenness of competition. Some sections he noticed where the fitting might be improved, but to offset this some exhibits could not be shown in better condition.

In Leicesters the chief winners were Herbert Smith, Camrose, and Thos. Zackary, Austin, Man., the former the championship for ram any age.

In Shropshires some good ones and well fitted were shown by A. McEwen, Brantford, Ont., and W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man., who in most sections had winners, McEwen taking championship for rams and ewe.

In South Downs, P. Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, Ont., had exhibits in nearly all the sections, and were large winners.

In Hampshire Downs the same could be said of H. McEwen, of Brantford, Ont., who went down the sections of this breed the principal exhibitor and winner.

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR W. J. BLACK

W. J. Black, secretary of the economic and development commission and formerly president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been appointed Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture. This position became vacant on the sudden death some few weeks ago, of Dr. C. C. James. Being intimately acquainted with western conditions, in addition to being brought up on an Ontario farm, the new commissioner is particularly well qualified for this position and the West has every reason to expect that its agricultural problems will henceforth receive due attention.

CANADIANS USE LEE-ENFIELD

After a great deal of agitation, investigation, expert opinion pro and con and widely differing testimony, it has been announced that the Lee-Enfield has been substituted for the Ross rifle for use in the Canadian army. It is freely admitted that the Ross rifle is an excellent target arm, but from repeated tests in action the Lee-Enfield is found to be a superior service weapon. No explanation is available as to the reason for this final decision, but it certainly seems reasonable to suppose that at least some of the many objections raised against the Ross rifle were sustained. Why did it take nearly two years to discover these facts?

DR. SCHAFFNER'S JOB

Dr. F. L. Schaffner, M.P. for Souris, Man., has been appointed sanitary officer at Camp Hughes. There are very few Conservative members or ex-members of the House of Commons in the West who have not a government job. Both parties regard it as their duty to find a job for their members and defeated members.

GREAT GERMAN AVIATOR

Lieut. Immelmann, the German "Falcon," as he was called, has been killed. Immelmann is credited with having brought down fifteen Allied machines, and had received every decoration and honor his country could confer upon him. Immelmann was not a "baby killer," and never bombarded defenceless towns like the men who use the Zeppelins. Capt. Boelke, an associate of Immelmann's, has also been killed. He was credited with the destruction of ten Allied machines.

CANADIAN RED CROSS FUND
Previously acknowledged \$1,563.95
Proceeds of Picnic of Parkville L.G.A. 14.20
Total \$1,578.15

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged \$7,436.49
Owen Pullman, Levee, Man. 15.00
C. J. Davis, Rivers, Man. 4.00
E. J. Taylor, Wainton, Sask. 2.50
Total \$7,457.99

GERMAN RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged \$65.00
E. J. Taylor, Wainton, Sask. 2.50
Total \$67.50

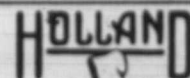
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4 STALLIONS including 'ROYAL SHAPELY II' and 'PRINCE OF ADEN'
10 MARES and FILLIES THREE YEARS, TWO YEARS and YEARLINGS

This is a new bunch which has never been exhibited in the West before this season. They have been selected on account of their size, quality of bone and action. I have only Clydesdales in this shipment, but will make my headquarters at Saskatoon next fall and winter with a large selection of Clydes and Percherons.

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Imported and homebred. All ages, sizes and qualities
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We are landing this month four car loads of above breeds from yearlings up. These are of the good big drafty kind and very few of these colts will be short of a ton at maturity.

If you need a horse next spring, this is the time to get it, as we can sell a lot cheaper now before we have put any expense on them, and the colt will be acclimated in your own locality.

Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal. We guarantee every horse. Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash.

ASK OUR CUSTOMERS HOW WE USE THEM

Some Shetland ponies for sale. Shetland stallion for service.
VANSTONE & ROGERS
NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.
JAS. BROOKS, Manager

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 24, 1916)

Wheat—The first three days of last week brought slightly lower prices. Reports of damage by rust south of the boundary continued, but there was no support from European buyers and with heavy offerings prices gradually worked lower. During the last three days of the week the rust reports caused a new upward turn which was particularly strong in the Minneapolis market. There the reports came in of heavy damage and accompanied by buying orders which made prices soar until they are several cents over Winnipeg instead of under as they were recently. With such conditions of growing crops and an evident tendency on the part of speculators to buy prices may continue to advance for a time without the aid of sales for export.

Oats—Were largely influenced by the action of the wheat markets. Prices had a lower trend during the first half of the week, but strengthened in sympathy with stronger wheat prices during the latter half of the week. The trade in cash oats was quite heavy. Liberal offerings were absorbed steadily by a good demand for all grades.

Barley—Is in good demand at steady prices. Spot Three C.W. is seventy-five cents. Some trades have been made in October futures, the closing price on Saturday being sixty-two cents.

Flax—Futures show a small advance for the week. A feature of the flax market was the narrow spread in prices between July and October which prevailed for a couple of days.

WINNIPEG FUTURES table with columns for Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Flax, listing prices for July, Oct., and Dec. for various grades.

Table listing various grain grades and their prices, including Sample grade durum wheat, No. 2 durum wheat, etc.

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending July 19 movement of grain in interior terminal elevators was as follows—

Table showing grain movement in interior terminal elevators, with columns for Elevator, Grain, Rec'd during week, Ship'd during week, and Now in store.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 22)

Table listing Minneapolis cash sales for various grain types like No. 1 hard wheat, No. 2 hard wheat, etc.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, July 22.—Market steady.

Table listing Liverpool wheat market prices for No. 1 Northern Manitoba, No. 1 Nor. Man., etc.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, July 21, 1916.—

Table showing stocks in terminals for 1916 Wheat, comparing This Year and Last Year for various grades.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 22, were—

Table comparing Winnipeg and U.S. prices for Cash Grain, Futures, and various grain types.

SHIPMENTS

Table showing grain shipments for 1916—Lake and 1915—Rail, including Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Flax.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Table showing Canadian visible supply for Wheat, Oats, and Barley, comparing Week ending July 21, 1916.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, July 20.—Cattle are bearing down prices here to the lowest since the middle of June. Drought, fire and prices are forcing marketing. Fears of the depressing influence of the round up on the Western ranges is forcing many men to market now who should feed longer. Values have fallen generally 25 to 50 cents during the week. Prices recently \$11.25 was paid for choice finished stock nobody wants to go beyond \$10.50 now. The \$11.00 one of the middle of June are worth \$9.50 now. The \$8.25 to \$8.75 kind of grass cattle are \$1.25 to \$1.35 per cwt. lower. This depression is going to help keep back some of the Western cattle. The hog trade is uneven and nervous and there were practically no receipts of hogs until Thursday, when they sold for \$10.55. On Friday the competition was very keen and we held for and got \$11.00 for 460 hogs. Stock hogs were in keen demand at \$11.25. (Top price this week a year ago \$7.50.) We handled 23 per cent. of the week's hogs. Two carloads of choice cattle topped the market at \$7.50 and one carload sold for \$7.25. These three cars went to Edmonton and were of extra quality. Heavier receipts Thursday and Friday brought prices down and \$6.50 was being accepted for good butcher cattle yesterday. We sold five good but heavy oxen at \$5.00. (Top for choice cattle this week a year ago \$7.00.) Top quotations for fat sheep yearlings \$5.50. Prices have a tendency downwards. We sold some sheep which were not very good at from \$3.00 to \$3.25.

particularly so with common grades. The demand for good stuff, however, is still strong in spite of the heavy liquidation of recent months. Belgian Relief and English and French Government orders have been bullish influences. The last Belgian order was about 10 million pounds. The lamb trade has been much higher than a year ago. The price in early August should be good. Wethers and yearlings are scarce. Packers needed them badly and paid up to and above \$12.00 for them. Receipts have been light. \$12.10 off cars or an advance of 50 cents for the week was the highest. \$11.00 fat and wethers has been quoted this week by the packers as a rating price. Cattle offerings were small and not enough to really make a good steady market. The extreme heat has rather knocked the market. The general demand for butcher cattle was much weaker and an improvement in weather is necessary to bring prices back. Most butcher stuff is 40 cents below a week ago and heavy steers down 15 cents. Stockers and feeders are 1 cent lower. The cattle market should rally somewhat in another week. Winnipeg, July 24.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards, St. Boniface, for the past week as follows: Cattle, 1,575; calves, 190; sheep and lambs, 280; hogs, 5,200. Supplies of cattle were fairly liberal last week, but with a good demand from packers as well as stocker and feeder buyers trade held about steady. Quality continued only fair. A few cattle were good enough to bring over \$7.50. There was an active demand for cows, bulls and oxen at steady prices. In the stocker and feeder line it took a choice kind to bring \$6.25. Little change is looked for this week. The hog market opened the first of last week at \$10.75 fat and wethers, but with higher markets in the East the price advanced to \$11.00 Thursday, closing for the week at that figure. That is the price today. Calgary, July 22.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports last week's receipts as: Horses, 525; cattle, 1,332; hogs, 1,863; sheep, 497; and this week's receipts as: Horses, 292; cattle, 874; hogs, 2,442; sheep, 719. There were practically no receipts of hogs until Thursday, when they sold for \$10.55. On Friday the competition was very keen and we held for and got \$11.00 for 460 hogs. Stock hogs were in keen demand at \$11.25. (Top price this week a year ago \$7.50.) We handled 23 per cent. of the week's hogs. Two carloads of choice cattle topped the market at \$7.50 and one carload sold for \$7.25. These three cars went to Edmonton and were of extra quality. Heavier receipts Thursday and Friday brought prices down and \$6.50 was being accepted for good butcher cattle yesterday. We sold five good but heavy oxen at \$5.00. (Top for choice cattle this week a year ago \$7.00.) Top quotations for fat sheep yearlings \$5.50. Prices have a tendency downwards. We sold some sheep which were not very good at from \$3.00 to \$3.25.

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Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 18 to July 24 inclusive

Table showing cash prices for various grain types (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax) at Fort William and Port Arthur from July 18 to July 24.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Large table summarizing market prices for Livestock (Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Lambs) and Country Produce (Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, etc.) across various locations like Winnipeg, Toronto, Chicago, St. Paul.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, July 24.—Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated. Butter—Butter prices are the same as last week. There is a falling off in the supply right at present owing to the very hot weather, but the quality is very fair. Fancy dairy is 21c-22c and No. 1 dairy 20c. Sweet Cream—The same prices as last week with the supply somewhat cut off. The quality, however, is very good. Sweet cream is 22c with sour 27c and 29c, depending on the grade. Hay—Prices are the same as a week ago, but the demand is somewhat better. Potatoes—New potatoes are worth 2½c per lb. but no home grown stuff is on the market yet.

U.S. PRICES

Principal western	
22, were—	
Chicago	\$1.20
Minneapolis	1.23
St. Louis	1.20
Des Moines	1.20
Omaha	1.20
Sioux Falls	1.20
Yankton	1.20
Wichita	1.20
St. Paul	1.20
Portland	1.20
Seattle	1.20
San Francisco	1.20
Los Angeles	1.20
Houston	1.20
Galveston	1.20
San Antonio	1.20
El Paso	1.20
Phoenix	1.20
San Diego	1.20
Albuquerque	1.20
Denver	1.20
Chicago	1.22
Sept. 1	1.22
Sept. 15	1.23
Sept. 30	1.23

grades. The demand
is strong in spite of
the hot months. Belgian
Government orders
are being filled.
The last Belgian
order was for 1,000
pounds.
The demand is
much higher than a
year ago. August should be
a busy month.
The demand is
strong in spite of
the hot months. Belgian
Government orders
are being filled.
The last Belgian
order was for 1,000
pounds.

and not enough to
fill the market. The extreme
market. The general
market is much weaker and
it is necessary to bring
the price down 15 cents
below the market. The cattle
market is in another week.
The livestock Department
reports receipts
of 10,000 head for the past
week. Calves, 190; sheep,
1,000.

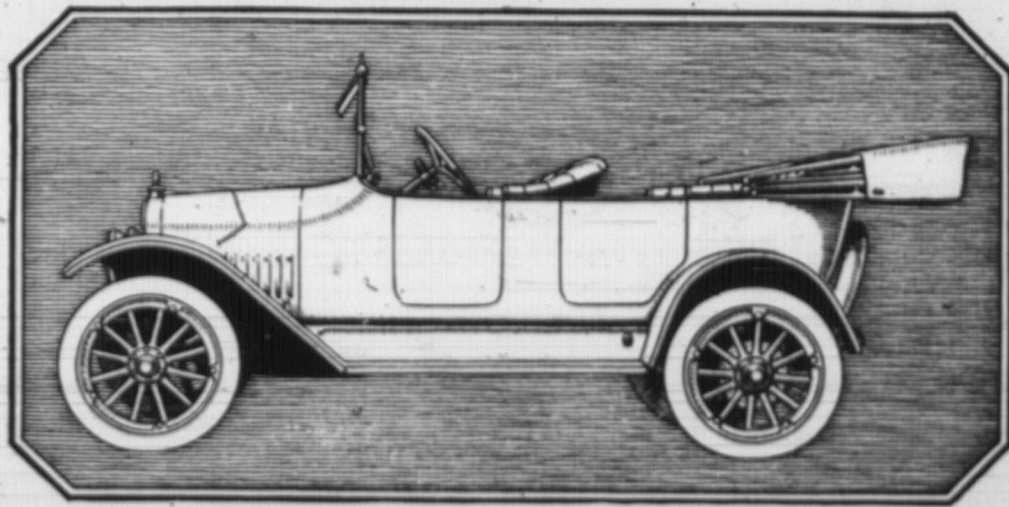
liberal last week.
The market is held about steady.
A few cattle were
sold at 7.50. There was a
slight rise in the steady
market line. It looks
like a little change is looked
for.

the first of last week
with higher markets
to \$11.00 Thursday.
The figure. That is the
livestock Department
reports receipts
of 10,000 head for the past
week. Calves, 190; sheep,
1,000.

receipts of hogs until
Friday. On Friday
we held for
the market. Hogs were in
price this week a
1.25 per cent. of the
market.
The market is topped
at \$7.25. There
is a and were of extra
quality and Friday
was being accepted
very. We sold for
\$5. (Top for choice
7.00).
Our yearlings \$8.50
and upwards. We sold
very good at from

produce
is quoted as follows
and.
is same as last week
and is right at present
price, but the quality is
No. 1 and No. 2 dairy
prices as last week
is off. The quality
is cream is 25c with
in the grade.
as a week ago, but
is worth 25c per lb.
is the market yet.

Grade	Standard
1st	22
2nd	20
3rd	18
4th	16
5th	14
6th	12
7th	10
8th	8
9th	6
10th	4
11th	2
12th	0
13th	0
14th	0
15th	0
16th	0
17th	0
18th	0
19th	0
20th	0



The Maxwell Shield

THE Maxwell Motor Car is a product that we are proud to brand with the Maxwell emblem. The car gives value to the shield, and the shield, in turn, goes forth as a guarantee of the car.

The Maxwell trade-mark carries a definite message. It presents our declaration that Maxwell Motor Cars are well and honorably made, that they are cars of real worth, that they represent an exceeding value and that our resources and reputation are staked on their ability to give the fullest measure of efficient service.

The Maxwell Shield, whether it appears on Maxwell Motor Cars or on Maxwell advertising, symbolizes the honesty of purpose, the integrity, the ideals of The Maxwell Motor Company.

To many thousands of Maxwell Owners it has come to mean more than any spoken or written words.

The prices, including Full Equipment, are: Touring Car, \$850, Roadster, \$810 One Chassis, Three other Body Styles.

Maxwell

Motor Company of Canada, Ltd.
Windsor, Ont.



Your Summer Needs

Even though you are rushed with work on a hot day, you want good value for your dollars. Implements and supplies listed and described in our 1916 Catalog are the kind that give satisfaction. They were selected and contracted for by our Board of Farmer Directors, for farmers of the Canadian West—FOR YOU!

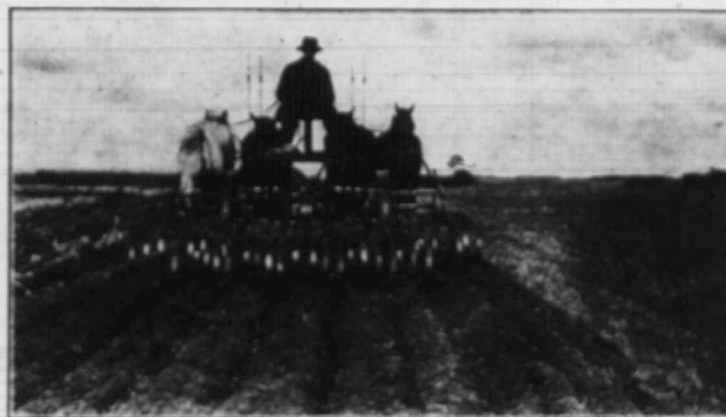
FORKNER CULTIVATORS

Ideal for Summerfallow or Stubble—Specially Equipped Spring Tooth Outfits

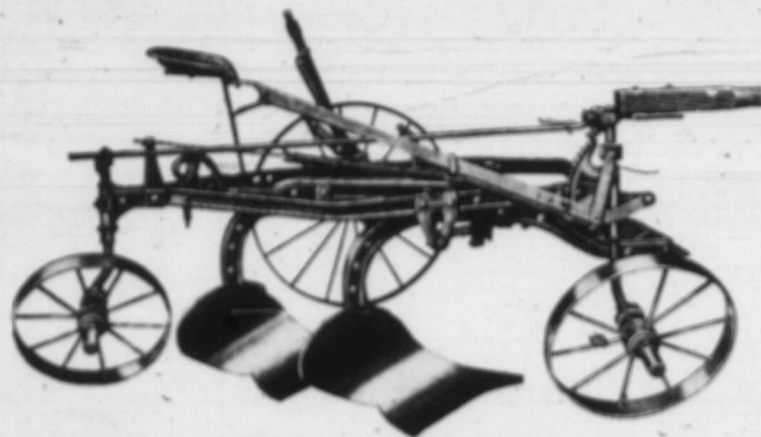
The illustration to the right gives some idea as to what this Cultivator will do on the fields. Seager Wheeler is attending to his summerfallow, killing all volunteer growth with one stroke. With teeth spaced 4 inches apart no plant can dodge ordinary duckfoot blades on these cultivators. Sections are independently controlled and the depth of cultivation is easily regulated by levers within easy reach of the operator. This outfit can be equipped with reversible steel blades of any width from the narrow teeth for making a surface mulch to 20-inch sweeps for killing all weeds.

Following are prices F.O.B. Winnipeg:

No. 34 Forkner Cultivator (width 11½ feet). 18-tooth, spaced 8 inches. Price	'93.90	No. 47 Forkner Cultivator (width 15½ feet). 25-tooth, spaced 8 inches. Price ..	'114.75
34-tooth, spaced 4 inches. Price ..	'102.25	47-tooth, spaced 4 inches. Price ..	'126.75



Forkner Cultivator at Work on Seager Wheeler's Farm



Side View of our Foot-Lift Gang

Write for particulars and prices about any plow you need, or consult our 1916 Catalog and Midsummer Supplement

G.G.G. PLOWS

Perfect in Construction—Easy to Operate—The Last Word in Plow Manufacture

All our plows, from the prairie breaker and stubble plow to the foot-lift and engine gangs are made of the very best materials. They are giving unqualified satisfaction throughout the West. To the left is shown our Foot-Lift Gang. It has become noted for its lightness of draft, durability and efficient work under a variety of conditions. Any one who can handle a team can handle it to perfection.

Following are some plow prices:

Steel Beam Stubble Plows—12-inch bottom	\$15.50
14-inch bottom	17.25
16-inch bottom	19.50
16-inch bottom	51.25
Sulky Plow—14-inch bottom	50.00
18-inch bottom	53.00
Foot Lift Gang Plow—12-inch bottoms	50.50
14-inch bottoms	52.00
Triple Gang Plows—12-inch bottoms	133.50
14-inch bottoms	137.00

NOTE—Sulky and Gang Plows are equipped with Trees, Pole and Yoke.

G.G.G. HARNESS

Our Harness is made from the best materials obtainable in one of Canada's three largest factories. Write us for particulars on anything you need that is not listed below.

Single Driving Harness, trimmed in nickle or imitation rubber	\$15.50
Double Driving Harness, with collars	37.00
Democrat Harness, with collars	36.50
Heavy Team Harness, without collars	37.75
Heavy Team Breaching Harness, without collars	46.00
Heavy Team Breaching Harness, crutch style, without collars	45.00
Team Harness, for plowing and other farm work	24.50
Ox Harness, team set, with collars	12.25

NOTE—We also carry Collars, Sweat Pads, Lines, Breast Straps, Hame Straps, Halters, Martingales, etc.

G.G.G. WAGONS

You can now get real good wagons from this farmers' pioneer company, at prices running from \$70.00 to \$103.50. In addition to the G.G.G. Abingdon Wagon, handled in former years, we now carry the G.G.G. Canadian also, a well built wagon made from seasoned materials and equipped with sand and dust proof skids. Draft is reduced to a minimum and the bearings do not wear out so quickly as with most wagons.

The G.G.G. Abingdon, 3½x10 inch skids, ½x2½ inch tires	\$87.25
3½x11 inch skids, ½x3 inch tires	93.75
3½x12 inch skids, ½x3 inch tires	103.50
The G.G.G. Canadian, 3½x10 inch skids, ½x2½ inch tires	81.50
3½x11 inch skids, ½x2½ inch tires	82.75

NOTE—All wagons listed above are equipped with 28 inch box, seat, trees and yoke, complete.

3½x12 inch skids, ½x3 inch tires, gear only, with heavy trees and neck yoke

Write us also about Farm Trucks with steel or wood wheels.

Here are a few articles among the machinery or general commodities needed on your farm that can be bought through our Co-operative Supply and Machinery Department—SEWING MACHINES, WASHING MACHINES, CREAM SEPARATORS, BARN EQUIPMENT, BUGGIES, GASOLINE ENGINES, DISCS, HARROWS, PACKERS, HAY RAKES, MOWERS, LUMBER, BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, WIRE FENCING, ETC., ETC.

If you have cattle, sheep or hogs to sell, consign them to The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Livestock Commission Department, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Manitoba. Write us if you would like our weekly livestock market letter or any livestock information.

PERHAPS YOU HAVE SOME OF LAST YEAR'S GRAIN TO DISPOSE OF. LET THIS FARMERS' COMPANY HANDLE IT FOR YOU. IT WILL BE LOOKED AFTER RIGHT. TOP PRICES—PROMPT RETURNS—ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
 Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. PORT WILLIAM, ONT.
 Winnipeg - Manitoba
 Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia