

1916

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

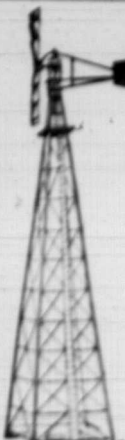
Winnipeg Man.

May 24, 1916

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FUTURE PRAIRIE POSSIBILITIES



Double Geared "Ideal" Windmill 20 to 50 ft. Towers.

You Need Cheaper Farm Power

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In spite of increased costs, the list prices of our manufactured lines to you are the same as in 1914, with but two or three minor exceptions. We foresee this situation and purchased our raw material at a reasonable market value. That explains why we can now give you **Cheaper Farm Power—quality considered—than hosts of competitors.** Look where you like you will not obtain a better deal.

THE "IDEAL" LINE MERITS ITS NAME

For 35 years a standard. The "Ideal" line is an experiment at the farmers' expense. We're mighty proud of the name and we stand behind everything we manufacture.

Double Geared "Ideal" Pumping Windmill—Acme of simplicity and strength, 3 and 4 post towers, girls 5 ft. apart and double geared. Towers made in sizes 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80 feet high. All towers and windmills are galvanized after they are built, not piece by piece. This means that all light holes are galvanized.

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"Ideal" Engines—Portable, Stationary and Tractor—Portable or stationary, single cylinder engines manufactured in the following sizes: 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 h.p. Opposed cylinder, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 45 and 60 h.p. Tractor Engines 15, 25 h.p. **Horizontal Engine**—15, 25, 45 and 60 h.p. **Opposed Cylinder Engines**—18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 45 and 60 h.p.

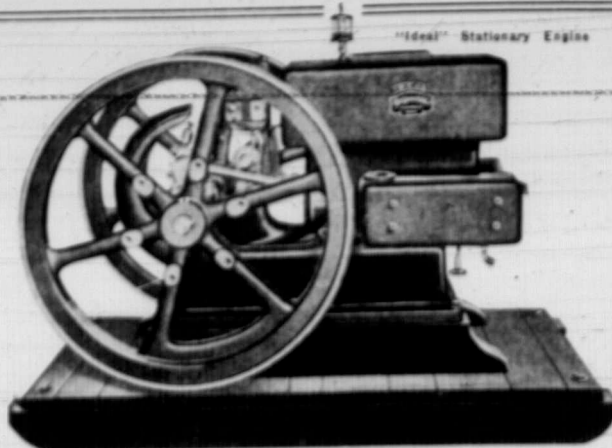
The Brantford "Ideal" Batch Concrete Mixer—Motive power 2 1/2 h.p. "Ideal" Engine fitted with chain drive magnets, no batteries required, mounted on steel truck. This is a 4 ft. 6 in. Bag Batch Mixer, with easy capacity of 50 yards in 10 hours. Revolves at 12 R.P.M.

"Ideal" and "Maple Leaf" Feed Grinders—This cut shows the style of our 6 in., 8 in., 10 in., 11 in. and 13 in. grinders; 11 in. and 13 in. have sectional flat plates only, 8 in. and 10 in. can be fitted with Concave or Flat Plates as desired, our 12 in. and 13 in. low base, heavy service grinder is equipped with sectional flat plates and cone rollers on all main shaft bearings.

Write our nearest branch for catalog giving full particulars of our complete line. Do it now—Prices may advance tomorrow.

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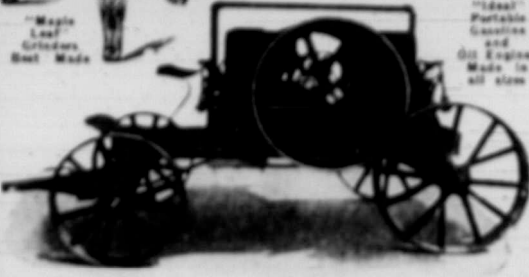
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Man. Sask. Alta.



"Ideal" Stationary Engine



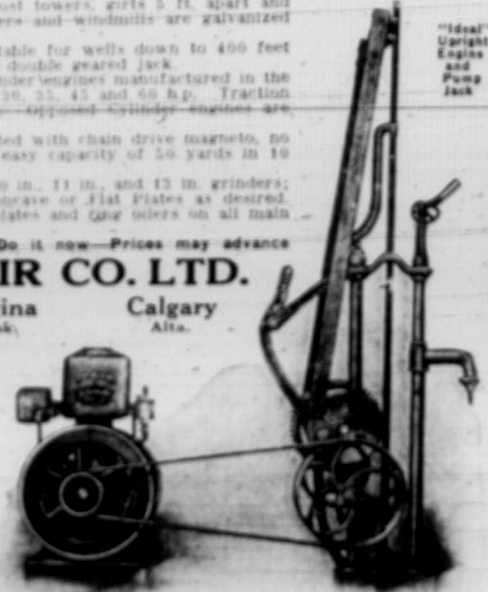
"Maple Leaf" Feed Grinders Best Made



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"Ideal" Junior Batch Concrete Mixer



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English Dinner Set - FREE!

47 PIECES.

SEMI-PORCELAIN



This picture is taken from a photograph. It shows you the 47 pieces as they appear set out upon the table. Notice the distinctive shapes and attractive design of these dishes. They would be credit to any table.

SOMETHING EVERY HOME NEEDS!

Every woman likes good dishes. They are one of the things that everyone must have, and pretty, up-to-date patterns on dishes of high quality are much more to be desired than just the ordinary common kind. There are something that are always in demand. The housewife is always glad to be supplied. The Guide has had out scores of these sets, and in every case the recipients have been delighted and the dishes have arrived without one instance of a dish being broken in transit.

A SPLENDID DINNER SET

With the picture is a very good one, it does not begin to do justice to these splendid dishes. They are of the best English Semi-Porcelain and were made by one of the largest and most experienced English manufacturers. They are decorated in delicate shades of blue and pink and also bordered with a fine gold band.

THE SET CONSISTS OF: 6 Dinner Plates, 6 Bread and Butter Plates, 6 Tea Plates, 6 Soup Plates, 6 Fruit Spoons, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 1 Green Dish, 1 Green Bowl, 1 Baked Dish, 1 Large Wheat Flourer, 1 Covered Vegetable Dish—A Total of 47 Pieces.

The Guide would not possibly afford to offer such a valuable set of dishes were it not for the fact that we secured these by making a special purchase of a large quantity. You get the benefit of the big reduction and you need not pay more than \$12.00 to \$14.00. This set is well made in every respect. The handles of the dishes are with chrome dishes. The colors also will stay on and will stand years of wear. The dishes are highly glazed and the glass will not become cracked and disfigured. These dishes are high class in every respect. We know that they will satisfy the most discriminating.

The Guide is giving this beautiful and useful gift to anyone who will devote only a few spare hours to some subscription work for the Guide. You will be surprised at the small service required to create you to secure this valuable dinner set. Send in your name and address, plainly written, to The Guide Office, and full particulars will be sent you. Send your money today. Address Subscription Department, Great Greenway Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time for forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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

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Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—15 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue. No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



As in 1906 - So in 1916

Every grain grower in Western Canada, whether he had marketed one crop or twenty crops, realized in 1906 that a farmers' company—one that would really look after the farmers' interests—was a pressing need. The result was the organization of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd. This need is not so evident today as it was then, but those who take time to size

up conditions know that this company must have the support of grain growers throughout the West in 1916 just as, in order to get on its feet, it had to have their support in 1906, just as for several years following 1906 it had to have their support while it was engaged in the strenuous struggle against strong forces that were eager to put this farmers' organization out of business.

Your Grain Shipments are Needed

No doubt you still have some of last season's crop to market. Perhaps you couldn't get a car in which to ship. Maybe you were waiting for higher prices. At all events, with the rush of seeding over you will give that part of your farming business the attention it deserves. You want the best you can get in price as well as in service. You wouldn't be a business farmer if you didn't. But you also have enough horse sense about you to lead you to realize that you must consider also the future of conditions under which you do your business—both selling and buying. You cannot afford to allow the stories told by local agents or by those who dislike to see farmers' organizations prosper to influence

you in your business of selling grain. A reasonable test will prove to you that this pioneer farmers' company can do as well for you as any other concern—in most cases much better both in service and in actual returns. Besides you will have the conscience-easing satisfaction of knowing that commissions earned go to strengthen the farmers' own company and to work in your best interests. That's business. That's business in which you can take pride in being a partner. Write us for our market letter or for any grain information you want. Ask for Bills of Lading and blank Instruction Forms. If it suits your convenience use our Calgary or our Regina office. Your interests are our interests.

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MORE THAN SATISFIED

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"I have received the proceeds from the car of oats sent to you and I am more than satisfied. I am very much obliged to you for the promptness with which the business was done." (Name on request)

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Time spent in putting up your fencing is wasted. When you buy G.G.G. wire fencing or barbed wire the time taken to put it up is used to good advantage. Our wire fencing is made in one of two of Canada's factories that use their own wire. Every coil is up to the gauge specified and heavily galvanized. We can supply you with any fence for field, highway or poultry. Write us about gates, ornamental fencing, staples, etc., or about barbed wire, two point or four point. We are in position also to supply, in car load lots, best quality split or round posts at reasonable prices.

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This year you cannot afford to put off ordering your twine until the last minute. We have arranged for a supply of a few million pounds of G.G.G. brand. We guarantee it to be as good as any 550 ft. twine made. Users of over 2,000,000 pounds of it last year were satisfied. You'll not be disappointed if you order in time. We can also supply Plymouth twine in a number of districts. Write at once for prices and let us know your needs.

Keep our 1916 Catalog before you and use it when you want buggies, wagons, gas engines, or any farm implement. Also use it when you need lumber, builders' supplies, or general commodities. See your local secretary or club with your neighbors and buy in car lots if possible, thereby saving on freight charges.

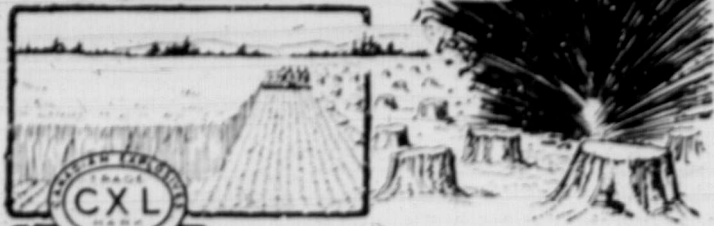
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Branches at REGINA, SASK CALGARY, ALTA FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg - Manitoba

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Blue Striped Overalls, Special - \$1.25

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Smocks to match \$1.25

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We have for sale the well known Clydesdale Stallion "Guides," color bay, with face and forelegs white and white spot on belly. Foaled in 1901. Registered in Great Britain and Ireland under No. 12541, and in Canadian records at Ottawa under No. 8189. Animal is at present stabled with Claud Morgan at Talmage, where it can be seen, but all negotiations for sale will be conducted by the undersigned.

The Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association Ltd.
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 24th, 1916

PARLIAMENT HAS PROROGUED

There will be a very general feeling of relief that Parliament has prorogued and that for a few months at least there will be no more raids on the public treasury by deservingly political workers or railway promoters. Neither will the country suffer very much by the cessation of the political squabbles that have taken place, very largely for party purposes, and with very little sincere effort towards purification of public life. It must be apparent to every reading and thinking person that political morality in Canada has sunk pretty low. There is some satisfaction in this situation because it holds the promise that there can hardly be anything worse in the future and that there is a likelihood of improvement. The chief aim of the party in power in Canada, whether it be the Liberal party or the Conservative party, since 1879, has been to keep themselves in power and to do as much for their political friends as possible, with very little regard for the public welfare. Graft, patronage and corruption have been uncovered to a shocking extent under both regimes and each party when in power has done its best to protect its own grafters and has only permitted an investigation when practically forced by public opinion, and even when an investigation has taken place and the grafters have been uncovered, punishment is very seldom meted out to the wrongdoers according to their deserts. The two party system in Canada has been the curse of our public life. It has developed largely into a game of grab, and public welfare has become a minor consideration. If there were any real difference between the two parties and each were honestly striving for the best, there might be some excuse for the present party system. But taking the records of the two parties while in office from 1879 to the present time, it is pretty difficult for any individual to find out the difference. Both parties have allowed the manufacturers to make the tariff laws, the bankers to make the banking laws, the railway magnates the railway laws, and special privilege has been catered to by both of them. Even during the stress of the great war which is straining the resources of Canada, there is very little cessation in the party strife and certainly no improvement in the general administration of the affairs of the country.

The greatest lack in the present system is of independent members of Parliament who can and will stand up for the rights of the people at all times against both parties. The hope for such a necessary independent movement seems to lie at present in Western Canada. This western country has been bled for many years by special interests who have secured the necessary legislation from both political parties. The representation of the West now is sufficient, however, to command recognition if there were united effort on the part of all Western members. This hope will never come to fruition until the Western people stop regarding themselves as members of either the Liberal or the Conservative party. They should rather regard themselves as free and independent citizens of Canada, determined to elect only such men as will represent the true interests of the country and not be merely pawns in the political game. The old idea that a man should be a Grit or a Tory because his father was a Grit or a Tory dies very hard, but it must die before we can get any appreciable advancement and improvement in the standards of our public life. When that time comes and our members one and all go to Parliament representing only the true interests of the people who send them there, there will not be such a sigh of relief go up every time Parliament prorogues.

THE MASSACRE OF VERDUN

How long will it be before the German people awake to the fact that the best of their manhood is being driven to inevitable death in the attack on Verdun for the benefit of the Kaiser and his war lords? It is authoritatively stated that more than 300,000 German soldiers have been killed in the battle of Verdun. The German Crown Prince is in charge of the operations in that part of the war area and it was his fond hope to win undying fame by leading the victorious German army into Paris. During the first few days of the attack on Verdun some doubt was expressed as to whether General Joffre would be able to hold the line, but that doubt rapidly disappeared and to any but the war maddened brains of the German war lords it must have been apparent that the Crown Prince was doomed to defeat. Nevertheless he has continued bringing up reinforcements of the flower of the German army and deliberately driven them to slaughter against the heroic defenders of French soil. If any opportunity was afforded to the German people for an expression of their opinion, surely they would demand that no more of their soldiers be sacrificed in this war which is being waged simply for the glorification of a small number of their war lords. It will soon begin to dawn upon the minds of the German people, if indeed it has not already, that their soldiers' lives are being thrown away in a hopeless attempt to gratify the ambition of the Kaiser and his war lords to dominate the whole world. What will happen to the Kaiser and the Crown Prince and the other apostles of German "Kultur" when the German people awake and realize the true situation, when they come to know beyond the shadow of a doubt that none of the allied nations are seeking to seize any of their territory and had no intention or desire of curbing their industrial development? Surely they will wreak dire vengeance upon those who have caused them such a sacrifice. Already signs are not wanting of internal disturbance in Germany, but these so far have been put down by the iron hand of the military authorities. When the disaffection strikes the army, however, it will be more difficult to handle and that disaffection will certainly be felt as the German armies are forced backwards, which they surely will be in the very near future. If the settlement is brought about by the German people taking the matter into their own hands and dealing with their lordly betrayers it will be the most satisfactory settlement that can be made and it will be a striking object lesson for all time to come to autocratic rulers that they can no longer throw away the lives of their people to suit their own whims and fancies.

IRRIGATION DISPUTE SETTLED

It will cause very general satisfaction throughout the rural communities of Alberta to know that the long-standing dispute between the C.P.R. and the farmers in the irrigation block east of Calgary has at last been satisfactorily settled. This matter has agitated that section of the West for a number of years and has created a great deal of animosity on the part of the farmers towards the railway corporation. The chief grievance seemed to be that a portion of the land in the irrigation district on which irrigation charges were regularly made was claimed by the farmers not to be suitable for irrigation purposes. At any rate whatever the difficulties it is stated that thru mutual compromise the matter is no longer in dispute. Credit for this amicable settlement is due largely to the good work of H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., and F. M.

Black, president of the Board of Trade, Calgary, who have worked hard to bring about an agreement between the two parties in the conflict. It is also creditable both to the C.P.R. and the farmers that they were able to adjust the matter and make mutual concessions instead of carrying on the warfare which was undoubtedly injurious to both of them and held in it the possibility of serious disturbance in the agricultural community. The settlement illustrates the value of getting together and getting the other man's point of view. We believe that there are other problems in the West that can and will be settled in the same way.

MANITOBA'S POLITICAL GARDEN

The following interesting item appeared in The Winnipeg Tribune last week:

"Plans are being formulated for the construction of a roof garden on the south wing of the new Parliament Buildings, from which may be supplied daily cut and plant flowers for Government House and for all government offices. The idea originates with the Deputy Minister of Public Works, who is an amateur horticulturist. The plan has been informally discussed by the ministry and has 'taken on.'"

This certainly sounds like a very attractive scheme. Instead of confining it, however, to only one part of the roof we would suggest that the whole roof of the new Parliament Buildings might be devoted to agricultural pursuits. It might be turned to good use in various ways. The cabinet ministers being confined to their offices and having little opportunity for exercise would be greatly benefitted by taking early morning exercise on the roof farm. It would be an inspiring sight to see Premier Norris and his colleagues in overalls, armed with hoes and spades, doing agricultural duty on the roof of the Parliament Buildings between six and seven o'clock in the morning. Undoubtedly it would improve their health, give them greater vigor and make their minds clearer for the very important work which they have to do. How much more they would appreciate a choice bouquet in their office, or a nice bunch of vegetables to take home under their arm at noon, if they had been produced partly at least by their own labor. Part of the farm might be laid off for grazing where the Minister of Agriculture might keep a few of those cows of his until he is able to place them on the farms where they are most needed. It would also afford an opportunity for exercise and recreation in milking, which is regarded by all authorities as a most wholesome and uplifting form of recreation. Between periods the civil servants might be divided up into teams or groups and each one of them "do their bit" in keeping the farm up to its maximum of beauty and production. It would undoubtedly also raise the standard of efficiency among the civil servants.

In case none of these ideas should meet with the approval of the minister, it has been suggested that the whole of the roof of the new Parliament Buildings might be devoted to a prison farm where the inmates would be confined to political offenders exclusively. Working on a farm at that elevation they would be in a rarified atmosphere which would certainly have a stimulating effect, and the manual labor in the open air would be one of the best curatives possible for their disease. Having them close at hand also would be an object lesson not without its beneficial influence upon politicians at work in the chambers beneath the roof. No doubt many other ideas could be developed if the government were to offer sufficient inducement, and the gardens on the new buildings might become a very valuable asset to the province.

IMPROVING BUTTER PRICES

The season of 1916 will likely see the largest output of butter Western Canada has ever yet marketed. C. P. Marker, dairy commissioner for Alberta, estimates that the make in that province will run 9,000,000 pounds this year as against 7,400,000 pounds last year, which was a very favorable season. Saskatchewan is preparing for a big make, as is Manitoba. In all three distinct steps have been made to further improve the quality of the creamery product and thereby extend and consolidate the market. It is said 90 per cent. of the cream reaching Alberta creameries this year will be pasteurized, which treatment adds greatly to the keeping quality of the butter and seems essential for long shipments. Manitoba has put into force regulations so stringent as to make the profitable operation of cream gathering stations difficult. Such a system of cream gathering in any case is not only expensive to operate, but cannot produce the highest prices to the farmer. The recent conference of dairy commissioners held in Regina will go far to unifying the Western creamery output, and paving the way for export trade.

But these are the larger aspects of the development of quality products. The supplying of the proper kind of cream rests with the farmer. Wherever he can ship to a creamery that pays by grade he gets paid in exact proportion to the care with which he handles his cream. Where cream is not graded or where dairy butter must be made the problem is not so easy. Sometimes individual farmers can find a steady customer in the local town by putting good butter in carefully prepared pound prints. But the greater part of dairy butter at present goes thru the country store. Here discrimination regarding quality is altogether insufficient. The old method of "trading" puts far too small a premium on quality products. Many farmers by carefully packing

butter in prints, in boxes or even in rolls and shipping to private customers or reliable commission houses could secure a greater return. Winnipeg will absorb very much larger amounts of this than at present reaching the market and can handle both good and poor quality butter very much better than the country store. The difference between No. 1 and No. 2 dairy butter is about seven cents in Winnipeg, which speaks loud enough about the necessity of quality. One thing is certain, too great care cannot be taken of the cream, and the utmost cleanliness, careful cooling and frequent shipping will put a decided premium on butter or cream handled in this way.

TAXING UNUSED LAND

It is surprising what revenue we can raise without taxing production when we attack the problem from the right angle. In October, 1914, Alberta enacted a Wild Lands Tax of one per cent. on the assessed value of all taxable wild land in the province. Of course this left enormous areas still untaxable, including Crown lands, C.P.R. lands, Hudson's Bay lands, Indian reservations, unpatented homestead lands, lands under Dominion grazing leases and generous exemptions on owners' lands. Yet this small tax was levied on 8,110,955 acres assessed at \$69,973,934 and contributed in 1915 to the treasury of Alberta \$699,824.

In 1913 Saskatchewan grappled with this same problem of making the holder of un-producing land pay a part of the administration of those lands and make some slight return for the added value created by the people living on and working the surrounding land. A "Surtax" of \$10.00 per quarter section was levied on owners of unused land and this swelled the revenues of the rural municipalities of Saskatchewan in 1914 by approximately \$755,000. The amount raised in 1915, tho all

the returns are not in, will, it is expected, slightly exceed that in 1914. In Alberta the money derived from the Wild Lands Tax is expended by the Provincial Government itself, but in Saskatchewan no portion of the revenue derived from the surtax is received by the government, but all is levied and collected by the municipality and forms part of the general revenue of the municipality which of course is spent under direction of the Municipal Council.

The people on whom these taxes are levied are largely non-producers living elsewhere and interested in the community where their holdings are located only in so far as the price of their land is enhanced. Such enhanced value must come thru the toil of the population of the surrounding land who are very often seriously handicapped by such large vacant holdings between them and their neighbors or between them and the nearest railroad station. Under the Alberta and Saskatchewan taxes the man who heretofore has been getting something for nothing will return a small proportion at least of these socially created values to the improvement of the community. Since such a small tax has contributed almost three quarters of a million dollars in each province to the public revenues, the tax could well be increased and another similar sum squeezed from those anxious to profit by the labor of others. We might even raise a healthy addition to our war contributions and make the absent holders pay a little of the cost of protecting this land they love so much. In Manitoba there is a large amount of idle land that is being held for speculative purposes. The government could easily find \$500,000 by taxing this idle land and by so doing impose no extra tax on producers.

The first interest of politicians is re-election; the first interest of statesmen is educational and constructive legislation for their country.

THE MASSACRE OF VERDUN



KAISER: "We have made terrible sacrifices to get here and have accomplished nothing."
CROWN PRINCE: "Why, Father, if we were only a little bit higher we could see Paris."
The Crown Prince is in charge of the great attack on Verdun.

Livestock Markets and Marketing

Canadian Stockyards and Charges---Commission Men---Co-operative Shipping

By E. A. Weir, B.S.A.

The marketing of livestock in such a manner as to secure the greatest possible return from it is fortunately receiving more attention at present than ever before. There are many places in which great waste may occur from the time a pig or a calf is born until it is slaughtered, but few where a farmer may lose more than from the time he backs a wagon up to the door of the hog pen and chases a bunch of squealing 200 pounders into it than up to the time that same bunch is deprived of their squeal by the packer, or the time his wife's cousin's brother walks into a city butcher shop to balance up his breakfast ration.

Regularly at farmers' meetings and conventions the question of co-operative packing plants has come up and considerable time and money have been spent by various organizations in investigating the possibilities of successfully operating such plants. The outstanding result has been the recommendation of thorough marketing organizations among the farmers themselves to get their stock on to central markets at not only the lowest cost but the least loss. Such has been pretty thoroughly worked out now at not only many places in the neighboring States but at a considerable number of points in Western Canada. Some of this work has been described in previous issues of The Guide. The knowledge of the fundamentals of collecting, shipping, selling, etc., have thus been gained, and a good many of the leak holes stopped up. This is a very simple and most effectual means of co-operation, and is one of the greatest hopes of the livestock industry.

Just as soon as farmers all over Western Canada organize themselves into associations, and there is absolutely nothing difficult about it, ship their stock co-operatively and thereby cut out the possible losses from that side as well as the liability of stampede at every extra five cents per hundred offered them by a drover or packer buyer, they will be in shape to do something toward establishing a packing plant.

Most of the farmers' work has so far been with hogs. Cattle, particularly in Alberta, went to the local packers because they have a rolling hitch on the cattle in that province. The number of market cattle in the country is well known, the number the cattle interests can handle is determined by feed or finances, the number farmers are going to feed is also very closely estimated, and consequently the number necessary to ship out in the fall to keep control of the market is pretty well determined. Control of the retail trade and consumers' prices with the larger number of market cattle already grazing on the packers' ranges or in farmers' places on contract gives fairly complete price dictation on cattle. Whether farmers lose or not by this process, of course, is different, but certainly consumers must pay. The continuance of this condition seems fairly certain until a larger number of small farmers realize that cattle are essential to farming, and each feed a few steers. The point I wish to make here is that farmers' co-operative buyers and farmers did not know they could not handle as large a proportion of the total cattle as

of the hogs until they got into the business and found out. The building of a packing plant on assumed knowledge may be pluck but certainly not wisdom.

We must all develop more true co-operation, dependence on mutual action and confidence in our own ability as farmers to do things. There is nothing impossible, not even difficult about farmers marketing their own stock if they make up their minds to do it. There are some things in connection with such work that all farmers will find interesting and perhaps convenient to know at times, and

sheep pens and 98 covered hog pens are floored with concrete. No part of the yards is double decked. There are four weigh scales, two of 40 tons capacity and two of 30 tons capacity, all under government inspection. Paved alleys surround each row of pens, facilitating the inspection and care of the stock. The yards are divided into divisions, each commission firm being allotted a division sufficiently large to meet its requirements. Separate sewerage system is in operation, with an efficient staff of cleaners always at work, making the sanitary conditions excellent. One continuous loading platform, available to all railroads, extends along the entire length of the yards.

There are eight commission firms operating at Winnipeg, all under one roof. They have a mutual unincorporated organization called the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange, which sets certain rules for the members to follow. Legalization of certain of these rules was blocked in the Manitoba legislature last year.

The Calgary Yards

The Calgary yards are operated by the Alberta Stock Yards Co., and the part covered by pens, buildings, etc., is about ten acres. No part of these are double decked, none covered and little or none cemented; in fact the Calgary stock yards, in spite of all the beautiful dry weather Calgary boasts of, could stand a tremendous lot of improvement. The general railway facilities at these yards are far from ideal. The C.P.R. runs thru the yards and their connection is good, but the other two roads are in a different position. There are seven commission firms operating here as an incorporated livestock exchange for the regulation of the action of the members toward one another and toward the farmer. In addition to the commission men at each of these yards there are a number of speculators and traders. These men are constantly on the lookout for opportunities to pick up a car of stock and ship it to some other market when they think there is sufficient margin offering, or in the case of traders they may collect stockers and feeders or bunches of milk cows for local purchasers.

There are, all told, six packing or slaughter houses at Winnipeg, two at Calgary and three of importance at Edmonton. The commission business at the latter city is not, however, well established yet, and the competition furnished by such is consequently lacking. The livestock business of Toronto is done thru the Union Stock Yards, but in Montreal there are two organizations—the Montreal Stock Yards Co. and the East End Stock Yards of Montreal.

We are including in this article a table which gives the various charges connected with the marketing of stock at the leading Canadian livestock markets. The first of these, "yardage charges," is the charge for the use of the yards as a place for the disposal of stock and includes watering and weighing. At some markets separate weighing charges are made, but both are combined in this

Continued on Page 22

Comparative Charges on Canadian Stockyards

| Yardage Charges (Including weighing and man- killing fees) | Winnipeg | Calgary | Toronto | Montreal |
|--|----------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Horses | \$0 25 | \$0 25 | \$0 25 | \$0 30 |
| Cattle | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 |
| Calves | 10 | 05 1/2 | 05 | 07 |
| Hogs | 05 | 05 1/2 | 05 | 07 |
| Sheep | 05 | 04 1/2 | 05 | 07 |
| Commission Men's Charges | | | | |
| Car 18 head up, cattle | 10 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 12 00 |
| Mixed car | 10 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 12 00 |
| Less than cars, cattle | | 50c head | 60c head | |
| Double deck cars, calves | | | 18 00 | |
| Single deck cars, calves | | | 10 00 | |
| Less than cars, calves | | | 20c head | |
| Over stocked cars | | | 15c head | |
| Double deck sheep and lambs | 12 00 | | 12 00 | |
| Single deck sheep and lambs | 8 00 | 8 00 | 7 00 | |
| Mixed single deck small stuff | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | |
| Mixed double deck small stuff | 15 00 | | 15 00 | |
| Hogs, single deck (50 or under) | 8 00 | 8 00 | 7 00 | |
| Hogs, over 50 head | 10c each | | D.D. 12 00 | |
| Hogs, less than cars | | 10c each | 15c each | |
| Hogs, car 100 head or over | | | | |
| Min. | 10 00 | | | |
| Charges for Feed | | Prairie \$1 00 cwt. | 1 50 cwt. | 1 75 cwt. |
| Hay, per bale | 90 | Timothy \$1 50 bale | 75 | 75 |
| Straw, per bale | 60 | 50 | | 40 00 |
| Chop, per 100 lbs. | 2 00 | \$1 00 ton | 2 00 | Sheets \$2 00 cwt. |
| Wheat, per 100 lbs. | 2 50 | | | (also \$2 50 cwt.) |
| No. of commission firms | 8 | 7 | 12 | East end 5 |
| No. of parking houses | 6 | 7 | 7 | Montreal Co. 6 |
| | | | | 4 |
| Livestock Receipts, 1915 | | | | |
| Cattle and Calves | 138,534 | 43,445 | 307,807 | 223,747 |
| Hogs | 484,997 | 164,511 | 370,560 | 196,067 |
| Sheep | 13,801 | 12,147 | 169,911 | 147,274 |
| Horses | 6,214 | 17,625 | | |

some of which are mentioned in the following remarks.

The Winnipeg Stock Yards

There are three main central markets in Western Canada at present—Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. The two former in particular are pretty well organized and fairly well equipped from a business point of view, at least to handle all the livestock reaching them. The Union Stock Yards of Winnipeg, located in St. Boniface, in the south-eastern part of the city, are owned and operated by the three railways, C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P., under the name of the Public Markets Limited, a company capitalized at \$1,000,000. They cover some 200 acres, only a very few of which, however, are actually used as yards. There are 48 unloading chutes, 99 covered cattle yards and 99 open yards with concrete floors. Each of these pens is capable of holding one car of stock. There is also another block of open cattle yards of 50 pens, 42 ft. by 30 ft. and 40 pens 15 ft. by 30 ft., five large corrals 250 ft. by 72 ft., and six corrals 90 ft. by 75 ft. The latter have matted and cinder floors. Eighty covered



Covered sheds and forty-eight unloading chutes at Winnipeg Stock Yards.



Horses at Winnipeg Stock Yards. Six thousand were handled here last year and 17,000 at Calgary.

The Mail Bag

REAL RURAL EDUCATION

Editor, Guide—I have been very much interested as a teacher in the letters about school matters which have been appearing in The Guide. The feeling in favor of vocational education is growing apace. It may be of interest to your readers to hear of some of the addresses delivered before the Saskatchewan Educational Association convention held at Prince Albert on April 25, 26 and 27.

The principal speaker was Harold W. Focht, rural school specialist from the Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C. The first afternoon he gave an address on "The Place of the Public School in the Rural Life Movement."

He told us of the city-ward trend of the rural population of the United States. He spoke of the curse of tenant farming in the Republic, of the curse of absentee landlordism, and warned the people of Saskatchewan to be on their guard and prevent these curses blighting this province. He told us the story of "The Brown Mouse." Then he told us of the real Brown Mouse, who was not a man, but a lady teacher in Missouri who gave up a town school to take a rural school at \$15 a month for seven months. She is teaching there yet, but altho it is still a one-teacher school, it is not a one-roomed school. There is a workshop for the boys where they learn woodwork and carpentering; there is another room where the girls learn domestic science, or the science of home making; there is the classroom; there is a field of five acres attached to the school, worked on scientific experimental agricultural lines; part of the school's equipment is a milk testing apparatus, and last, but not least, the salary of the teacher is no longer \$45 a month for seven months, but \$1,200 for twelve months. The teacher has become the leader of that community. Rural high schools have since been established, bringing higher education within the reach of all farmers' children.

In the evening he gave an illustrated address on "Rural Denmark and Its Schools." He told us how Denmark, after losing one-fourth of her population and one-third of her land in the war with Prussia, began to remodel her schools. With sandy land and poor farming methods ruin stared her in the face. The great statesmen realized that changes must come thru education first. Their school system was remodelled, and we see the results today. Denmark today is the most highly systematized country in the world. The land has been built up by artificial manures and chemicals until it is now very rich. The farmers have organized and own their own slaughter houses, bacon factories, egg packeries, and all their business, even to their washing, is done by their own farmer-owned and controlled organizations. Right here is a lesson and an inspiration to the Grain Growers of Western Canada. Mr. Focht also told us of the course of studies in the schools. Children are taught to look on work, especially farm work, as the noblest thing on earth. They are not educated to wear a white collar and sit in an office.

The public school covers eight years of a child's life. After that, for three years, they attend a work school. Here the boys learn practical, efficient and up-to-date methods of farming. Here the girls receive practical instruction on the care and feeding of children, cookery, canning, gardening, etc. After that four years is spent in high school, during which time practical work is not lost sight of. Here they learn English and love it. They get their culture here—real culture. "Clod-hoppers"—learning a foreign language, dead languages, arts, science, practical chemistry. Foolish people! Why? The "clodhopper" can correspond directly with Great Britain, his greatest customer. He can run his business of farming on business lines. He can discover by chemical analysis for himself in what his soil is lacking and apply the element or elements necessary for greater production in the exact quantities required, not by guesswork.

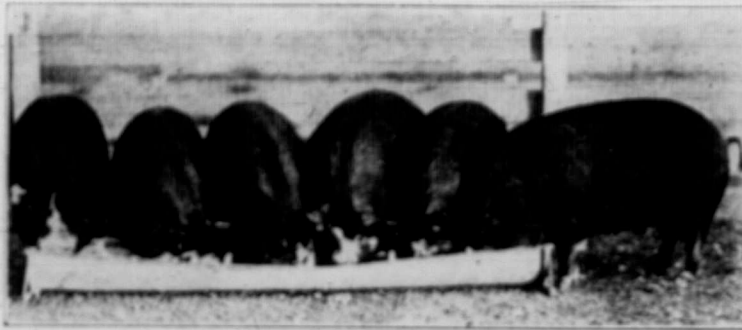
The high school graduate spends three years in an agricultural college and is then fitted for his life's work. He is fitted for almost any walk of life, but especially agriculture. This is the secret of the success of the Danish farmers. They have had a business, a cultural and a practical training. Mr. Focht then went on to say that, as one result,

AN OPEN FORUM

This year is established 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 fully representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, but not necessarily for publication. Unpaid letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

graft is largely eliminated in Denmark. Educated farmers will not stand for it.

The second day Mr. Focht gave an address on "The Teacher in Community Leadership," instanc-



This isn't a public trough. These Berkshire pigs pay for all they eat. They are the right type.

ing several teachers across the border who have become real leaders in the community in which their school is situated. Just to give an instance: A teacher named Casey was receiving a salary of \$45 per month at the time he began vocational education. Gradually the one-room school was extended to include a manual training room. First two acres, then five, and at last ten acres were allotted to the school as a garden or farm. Of this land Mr. Casey receives the produce of four acres, the produce of the rest helping to pay expenses, besides being used as an experimental farm to try out new varieties of grain, etc. The school is the social centre of that community now. Mothers' meetings, farm women clubs, literary and debating society, and the Grange meet at the school regularly. Concerts are frequently given by local talent. Mr. Casey has organized beef rings, co-operative creameries, etc., in that district. His salary has been increased to \$1,200 for twelve months. A house, nicely built and furnished, has been provided for him. From a teacher's standpoint it has paid



Ruins of Eden Park, Dakota, after the recent conflagration. Taken from the O'Connell states.

Has it paid the communities who have adopted these new ideas? The land in communities where all these things have been done is freer from weeds and is more productive than the land in the districts which are still plodding along in the old ruts. The city-ward trend has been stopped; the farmers live on their own land; the land is more productive; the expenses are relatively less; homes are more comfortable; the rural people are happier. And yet some people say, or think, "Is it worth while?" The day is coming when our rural school teacher will become a real leader in the community; when useless subjects will be taken off our course of

studies and practical subjects emphasized; when our children will realize that it is far, far better to be a good farmer than to be a quack doctor or a pettifogging lawyer.

SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL TEACHER.

SHOULD SUPPORT FREE TRADE LEAGUE

Editor, Guide:—Having noted contents of the letter of Wm. Miller, of Starbuck, Man., in The Guide, I find he, as well as many others, has hard obstacles to overcome this season. Our government officials, and also the executive of the Grain Growers, have done everything possible within their power to better conditions in regards to labor this spring, consequently we farmers must make the best of it and avoid many impractical suggestions. As intelligent farmers we must weigh our words and consider affairs squarely as they are. If we farmers only have to sacrifice \$5 to \$10 per month over previous wages on hired hands during these trying times we surely should keep ourselves in bounds, and not pounce too severely on the laborer, who only has his two hands for existence. Our duty for improving matters lies within our grasp if we only reach out. That duty is to help our executive in its struggle for Rural Credits, a Free Trade League and numerous reforms of this kind.

To continue with these reforms money, and yet more money, is badly needed. In our association here we attempted to pass a resolution to the effect that all farmers have their grain firms transfer ten bushels of wheat to the Free Trade League out of the first car of wheat each one ships; but this motion was ransacked till it amounted to nil. Such backwardness keeps us always in the same rut. We can hardly expect city people to vote strongly for Free Trade. Their willing and free money in most cases is pitted against this reform, yet we heard back the pennies and expect them to donate in our cause. Who was responsible for all this campaign literature to flood the country that we might vote intelligently on the liquor question? Did the farmer come forth readily with the cash to carry on this costly propaganda? If the Political Equality League had not worked so faithfully the vote may have been different, as was the case when we foolishly turned down reciprocity. Also in Direct Legislation it would have come to grief in its early stage had not men like J. H. Ashdown and others financially situated come to its rescue and lent a strong shoulder to its cause. We farmers know what we want, but are in a dull lethargy about coming forward. And at the present time are we again going to let the city people finance our only hope of betterment, namely, the Free Trade League? In it we should strive harder than ever and upon its success pass a resolution to give the farm hand still higher wages.

In conclusion I must say that we must pounce more on those above us and try to better conditions for those below us.

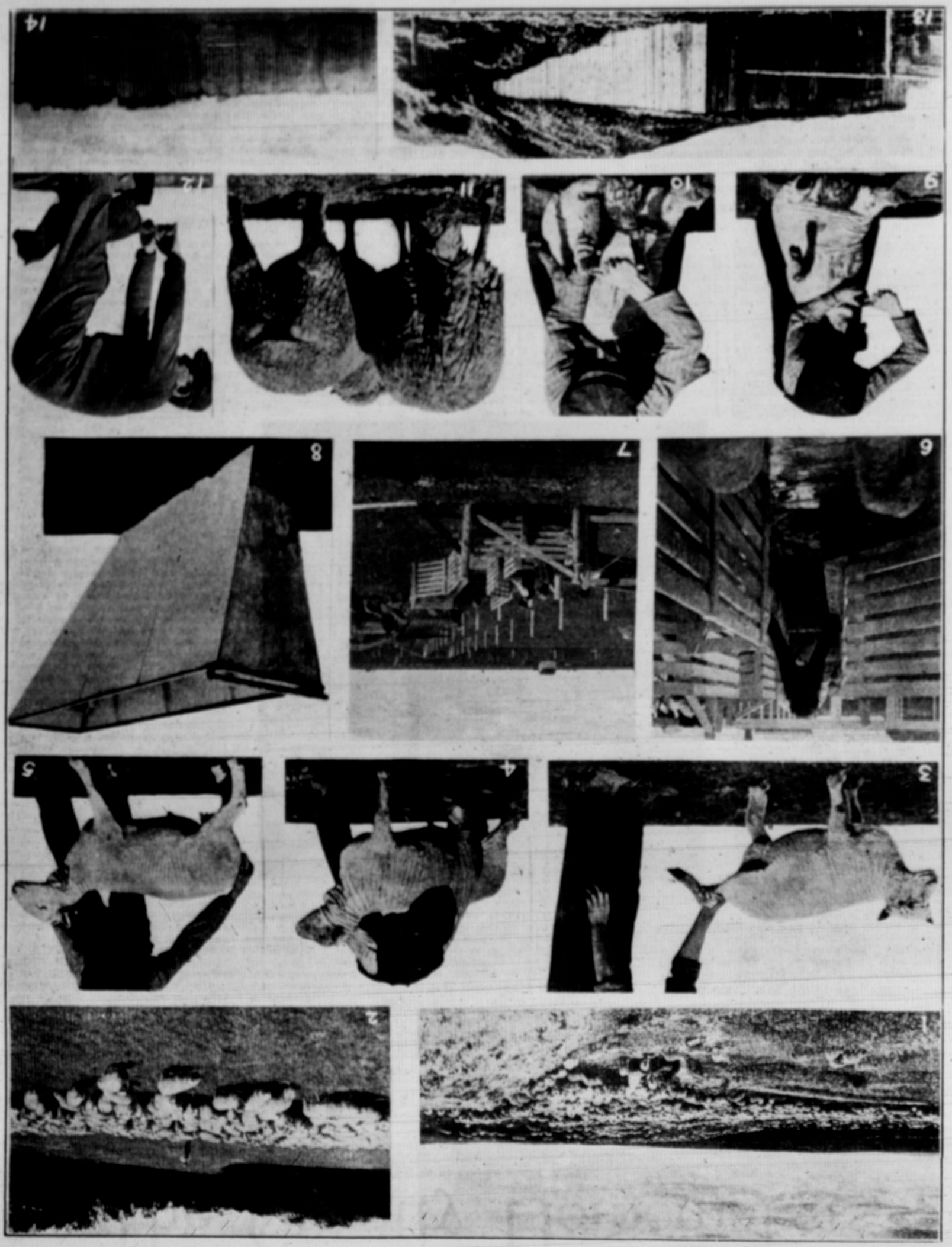
OSCAR QUALLY,

Durock, Man.

FARM HELP PROBLEM

Editor, Guide:—In The Guide of May 3 there was a letter stating the case for the farmer on the above problem. Will you kindly give me space to reply for the hired man. Mr. Miller says he has never seen conditions worse for the farmer, and complains about a slight increase in wages for help. I wonder if he realizes that the increase in the cost of living allows \$40 to only purchase what \$20 would buy ten years ago, and that wages have not nearly kept pace with the increased cost of what a fellow has to purchase. Further, he writes about the people in the employment agencies "placing the figure of hired help." I don't think this is possible, as wages taken over long periods of time only allow a laborer a meagre existence, but within those long periods there are fluctuations caused by supply and demand, such as we are now passing thru. The supply of laborers, owing to the war, etc., not being equal to the demand, wages—the price of human labor—rise a little. Mr. Miller believes that the government should grade the pay of farm help as well as soldiers. Why not go a little further and

Continued on Page 20



1—Sheep on a wooden frame. 2—Under farm conditions in North Central Alberta. 3—Sheep are the greatest hindrance to wool. 4—Sheep and their wool. 5—Sheep and their wool. 6—Sheep and their wool. 7—Sheep and their wool. 8—Sheep and their wool. 9—Sheep and their wool. 10—Sheep and their wool. 11—Sheep and their wool. 12—Sheep and their wool. 13—Sheep and their wool. 14—Sheep and their wool.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE

There may seem to be something morbid and sensational in the quantity of stories and articles dealing with the marriage relation which, during the past three or four years, have flooded our women's magazines, but the fact that the public reads them with avidity proves that it is a question arousing widespread interest.

Perhaps out of all this wordiness and sentimentality there may come some practical homely truths which will help those who are just embarking in the great adventure of marriage to make a success of it. It accomplishes the single achievement of making young people realize that marriage is not all sunshine and flowers but a very complicated and difficult relationship, it will not have been quite wasted.

Until the last few years the novel always ended with the engagement or the wedding day, and the reader was left to assume that the ecstasy of that time continued thru life. Despite the contradictory evidence all about her, the romantic girl built up her dreams of the future on this false premise. A certain degree of disillusionment inevitably followed, but in regard to this the parties concerned and the novelists were absolutely silent.

Then, quite suddenly it seemed, a few years ago there began to appear stories of married life, often highly colored and gushing in character. Such stories are still appearing, but a wearing off of the intense emotional element is a healthy sign that there is something beyond and beneath all this self-analysis besides sentimentality.

At last the discussion is veering away from purely personal experiences of a more or less intimate and sensational character to a plain general discussion of how to make a success of the business of marriage.

It would be difficult to say just at what stage the idea of marriage as a business evolved, but at first it came to many people as a rather novel and shocking idea, it being rather difficult to outgrow the conception of happiness or unhappiness in marriage as a heavenly dispensation. The soundness of this new outlook, however, made a general appeal to people of intelligence.

Regarding it as a business rather than as a sort of divine accident, marriage assumes quite another aspect. In business a determination to succeed, a willingness to work hard and an intelligent study of the question generally make for success. By applying these principles to marriage many people, who might otherwise have been very unhappy together, have found that it was possible to make a success of marriage. The experience of such people should be invaluable in warning the inexperienced off dangerous ground. It would be a great help to many of our readers if we could have some plain practical letters from people who have made a success of marriage, telling where they encountered their difficulties, and how they overcame them. If these experiences should prove of such a personal nature that it would be embarrassing to have the name published, the writers can, of course, depend upon the editor of this page to regard the name and address as confidential.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

FARMERS' WIVES TO PLAN FARM HOUSES

There are many farmers' wives who have some excellent ideas in regard to how country houses should be planned, as to be most convenient and practical. Yet, in the face of this fact, there has always been a dearth of ready prepared and complete plans of farm houses that are happily adapted to the farm conditions of this country. The trouble has been that the ideas of the country women in regard to details and the professional skill of the architect who will take these ideas and incorporate them into a set of finished plans have never been brought together.

The Manitoba Agricultural College is seeking to remedy this defect, and in order to do so has instituted a Better Farm Homes competition. Five prizes, each of the value of twenty-five dollars, are offered to Manitoba women who are members of the Home Economics Societies or who are living or have lived on the farm. These prizes are for the best ideas in farm house planning. In order to assist the contestants to present their ideas clearly,

cross-section paper will be furnished free to each contestant, also a sample drawing will be sent. When the women's plans are all in, the college staff will compile plans of farm homes in which will be incorporated the ideas that the women have furnished. The whole scheme is planned so as to demand no previous skill in drawing on the part of contestants; the competition is not in draughtsmanship but rather in ideas. A folder giving details may be had by writing President Reynolds, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

EXPERIENCE WITH A FAMILY

I always feel that there is too much theorizing on the question of bringing up the child and not enough good practical sense. We know that no two children's characters or dispositions are alike. Then we must make a study of each one separately. I do not know a better way to illustrate this than to tell what I have seen in a small family. The



A MISSION TYPE OF HALL IN GOOD TASTE

mother of this family was a dear friend of mine, and I spent many happy days in her company.

The first time I visited her after her marriage was when her eldest child, a boy, was five years of age. Her second, a little girl, was three years and her baby boy eight months old. I was only there a short time when I saw that her two older children had very different dispositions. The boy was quick, determined and self-willed, but a very lovable child. The girl had a more gentle, quiet disposition, but rather given to moods or sulks. The mother told me the boy was much the easier managed. But the patience and love shown by this woman was unlimited. I never saw her lose her temper. She would coax and reason with those small ones until my patience would have been exhausted in a similar case. I believe to punish that sulky child would have ruined her, for she was very rebellious, but with coaxing and motherlove she would give in every time. This mother was not what you would call soft. She was firm and never gave in, had to have implicit obedience, but it was never got by force. Even the wee baby understood that it was useless to cry when it only wanted to be taken up, instead of being asleep. If the child was well it was never touched except at regular intervals, and thus it was started in good habits.

Seven years afterwards I again visited the home. The boy was now a fine big fellow of twelve years, and such a nice, jolly boy. You could see that he already had learned to govern his temper, and his thoughtfulness and love for his mother was a beautiful picture. The girl was now ten, and such a bright, smart girl. None of her moods were in evidence this time, and she was a great help and comfort to her mother in taking care of the three younger children. In the training of these the

mother seemed to follow the same plan as she did for the older ones.

Every time I think of this mother I see more clearly the value of properly starting the children and thus helping the race up and onward to higher states of beauty, truth and brotherhood. Her cheerfulness was wonderful, and the world needs strong, cheery hearts—there is so much pain and sorrow in it. Her sweetness of character, evenness of temper, confidence in her children, loyalty, patience and sympathy won the respect and admiration of all who knew her. L.M.

A GRATEFUL FIRST-NIGHTER

In a small California town near Los Angeles is a little woman who has not walked for three years.

Having read and enjoyed the book, "Martha by the Day," she conceived an eager desire to see the play, then being presented by May Robson in Los Angeles. To do so was impossible, for money for theatre tickets was hardly to be thought of, even if she had been able to walk.

Her keen interest in the book finally inspired her to write to Miss Robson, expressing a desire to see her act in the role of "Martha," and mentioning briefly the circumstances which rendered her ambition impossible of realization.

Writing this letter was, in reality, merely an effort to break the monotony of a shut-in existence.

To the little woman's surprise, the next day's mail brought her a friendly letter from May Robson, enclosing passes for the initial performance of the play in the shut-in's own town.

The little woman was in a flutter. Wouldn't theatre goers stare at a little person who would have to be carried to her seat in the arms of her husband?

She talked it over with her husband, and he thought they might venture. So they went early to avoid as many curious eyes as possible.

The manager of the little theatre looked curiously at the big man, who, in spite of his armful of small woman, managed to present the passes.

While he appeared to be debating within himself as to their genuineness, a door opened, and a little lady came swiftly toward them.

"This must be Mrs. D—," she said, extending a friendly hand.

Not until she introduced herself did the pair realize that it was May Robson herself whose cordial greeting put them so completely at their ease.

The manager saw to it that the two best seats were put at their disposal, and a very happy pair sat down to witness the interpretation of "Martha by the Day" by the actress who had so recently exemplified, in real life, the spirit of the big-hearted Martha.

For both of them the evening was one long to be remembered, and who knows who realized the most pleasure from the occasion—those who received, or the one who gave!

By Dell Phillips, in The Delinicator.

FRESH AIR AND BATHING

Abundance of fresh air day and night is of vital importance to all babies at all seasons, but of even more importance, if possible, in summer. If you have to keep your baby in the city, you should get up very early, give him a cool sponge bath, then his morning feeding, and take him out for an hour or two before the pavements become heated. By 11 o'clock he should be put in his crib in a shaded place for a two-hour sleep—three hours is not too much in midsummer. He should be absolutely alone and quiet during this rest period. Be sure that he is protected from flies and mosquitoes by netting. He should be taken out again in the late afternoon when it begins to grow cooler.

Keep the windows open top and bottom by day and at night. All windows should be wide open and free from obstruction. There should be a continuous stream of cool air from the outside passing across the room and out of a door or window on the opposite side. Baby's crib may be sheltered by a low screen. If you can possibly arrange, let the baby sleep outdoors at night.

S.G.G.A. GRAIN EXHIBIT

The elaborate and generous provisions made by the Provincial Exhibition Board in connection with the Grain Competition of the locals of the S.G.G.A., which will be a feature of the agricultural exhibition of Saskatchewan for the first time at this year's exhibition, is the best proof that the board is seized of the paramount importance of the grain industry of this province.

To the present a comparatively small number of locals have qualified, but our confidence in the interest of the locals in this competition has prompted us to secure an extension of the date for close of entry. This date which had been set for June 1 has now been extended to July 1, and it is hoped that every local in the province will assist in making this exhibit successful. Each local should send an exhibit. It is evident that many are holding back because they are not fully confident of winning prize money. This should not be the case. Send the best you have. Help to boost your own industry. The manufacturers and the middlemen will exhibit their wares. Let us show our interest in ours.

Prizes

No entrance fee is charged. Many valuable prizes are provided ranging in the cash prizes from \$100.00 to \$5.00, and of the best samples of each kind of grain in the exhibits special prizes of gold-watches, etc., are provided.

The proudest local of all will be the one to hold the Grand Challenge Shield, donated by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, as illustrated herewith. The local holding this shield would no doubt exhibit the same at the great annual convention of the Association and be proud to do so. Conditions of the competition are published herewith and it is hoped that a prompt response will be made by every live local.

Special Rules

1—Competition is open only to local branches of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

2—Each exhibit shall consist of one-half bushel wheat, one-half bushel barley, and one-half bushel oats, by measure, any variety. Not more than one group can be entered or shown by any one local.

3—The grain must be provided by the members of the local making the exhibit and no member shall contribute more than one kind of grain.

4—Exhibits may be shipped by freight at any time previous to July 1, 1916, and must be consigned to D. T. Elderkin, Manager, Provincial Exhibition, Regina, Saskatchewan. Freight charges will be paid by the Exhibition Association.

5—Entry must be made in the name of the local by the secretary on or before July 1, 1916. No entry fee will be charged.

6—At the time of making entry the secretary must give the name of the member contributing each portion of the exhibit together with a brief statement giving the following information about the field from which each kind of grain was selected, if same can be secured:

- (a) How was land prepared previous to seeding?
(b) Kind of soil.
(c) Approximate date of sowing.
(d) Quantity of seed sown per acre.
(e) Name of variety.
(f) Size of field.
(g) Approximate date of cutting.
(h) Approximate yield per acre.

7—Upon receipt of entry the manager will forward to the secretary identification numbers to be placed inside each sack and shipping tags to be fastened securely to the outside of the sacks. No other identification marks may be put with the grain nor attached to the sacks.

8—Prize money won will be paid to the secretary to be disposed of as the local may see fit.

9—All grain exhibited shall become the property of the Exhibition Association.

MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE UNDER COMMISSION

Of all the successful co-operative enterprises which have been launched either directly by or as a result of the work of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, none has been more gratifyingly successful and none has proven a greater boon to the farmers of this province than our Municipal Hail Insurance Commission. The operations of this commission have become almost gigantic in proportions yet the work of the commission has been carried on with an efficiency and effectiveness of service which must be

Saskatchewan

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

most gratifying to every one who is truly desirous of bringing about better social and economic conditions in the agricultural sections of this country.

Congratulations from all Grain Growers are due the commission under the able chairmanship of J. E. Paynter, who has been an active and enthusiastic Grain Grower from the very inception of the G.G.A. movement and who was a director of the Association at the time when he became chairman of the commission. Mr. Paynter has had the able support of A. E. Wilson, as superintendent of inspectors, and H. E. Hingley, as secretary-treasurer.

Recently the powers of the commission have been extended so as to enable it to operate a scheme of mutual hail insurance in all those municipalities which are under the scheme. This is another step in the right direction and should have the full support of all the farmers within those municipalities to which this regulation applies and especially to those

speltz situated as above to any additional amount up to \$5.00 per acre, at a premium rate of 5 cents per acre for every \$1.00 of insurance accepted, which would be 25 cents per acre for \$5.00 insurance. All the crop of any one kind of grain upon any quarter section in which the applicant is interested must be insured, that is, if a farmer has one hundred acres of wheat upon a quarter section he cannot insure fifty acres of wheat, but must insure the full one hundred acres.

This system is purely co-operative in principle, provisions having been made in the regulations whereby 50 per cent of the net surplus may be returned each year to the assured as a dividend based upon the premium paid, the remaining 50 per cent to be placed in reserve and held as a guarantee fund for future years, but should the losses and expenses together exceed the revenue, a pro rata distribution of the funds in the hands of the commission will be made. Farmers insuring under this system will have the satisfaction



GRAND CHALLENGE SHIELD

Donated by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited as the Grand Prize in the Grain Competition of the Locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, at the Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Regina. The shield is made of silver, is of sterling silver, and is considered the finest work of its kind that has come to the West.

farmers who desire to carry more insurance than the \$5.00 per acre maximum afforded under the act.

Below is a copy of a circular issued by the commission explaining the plan under which this mutual hail insurance scheme is being operated.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

Circular Hail Insurance Commission

The success of the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission's work during the past three years has resulted in a general demand throughout the municipalities operating under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act that the commission should establish a system whereby individuals interested in crops situated in such municipalities could procure additional hail insurance from the commission. In January of this year such a plan was formulated and after being laid before the hail insurance convention in March and being endorsed by the municipal representatives in attendance, application was immediately made to the government for the granting of the necessary additional powers to the commission. This request was accorded to and the act so amended that under certain regulations imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council the work could be proceeded with. These regulations have now been approved and the commission is ready to accept hail insurance upon crops of wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye and

of knowing that they are securing protection at cost, and the commission is in such a position with its present organization that it can furnish this service at the minimum of cost to the farmers. Application for insurance can be made at any time, but it is advisable that those desiring such insurance should make application prior to the 14th day of June so that the insurance will begin on the morning of the 16th, which is the date that the Municipal Hail Insurance goes into effect. Parties placing their insurance early get the full benefit of the time covered by the policies.

The farmers' organizations of Saskatchewan can attribute their success to the fact that the farmers themselves have patronized each institution as it has been developed to render effective service in its exclusive field of co-operative effort, and it is the wish of the commission that farmers interested in crops situated upon lands under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act will fully appreciate and use this branch of its service by applying to the accredited agents of the commission, who generally will be the secretary-treasurers of municipalities operating under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, and who will have a complete supply of application forms and receipts for premiums paid.

The commission will be pleased to furnish from the office at Regina additional information upon request.

NEW LOCAL AT CANNUCK

Central Secretary:—A mass meeting of farmers of the Cannuck district on the 22nd of April resulted in one more addition to the Saskatchewan G.G.A. The new branch to be known as the "Cannuck Local." A Smith, president of the Diebolt branch, and George Patterson, secretary of the Diebolt local, were the recruiting officers in the field. Under their able management the first link was welded to a chain of locals that is being organized under what is locally known as the "Fan System," this to be operated over a strip of country 200 miles long and 50 miles wide.

A big day's work was done at Cannuck on the above date. Speeches were delivered by George Spence, secretary of the White Water Local; P. Cole, president of the Roche Plain Branch; A. Smith, president of the Diebolt Branch; and George Patterson, secretary of the Diebolt Grain Growers. The speaker from "White Water" in his address outlined the plan to be followed in connection with organization and also the promoting of a farmers' railroad. Mr. Smith followed with an able address along the same lines, laying particular stress on the necessity of prompt action.

P. Cole made a short speech in which he emphasized the need of an active and capable organizer, one who had the interest of the whole cause at heart; let such a one be placed in the field on a salary and kept there until his work was completed. This speaker declared that any farmer who would deny or begrudge a dollar or two for such a purpose deserved to pack his wheat on his back 60 miles, for the rest of his life. (Laughter and cheers.) George Patterson had prepared some figures that gave the cost to prove up a half section 50 miles or more from a railroad. This speaker also made a bold bid for a branch line of railroad built and operated by the farmers themselves.

The officers of the new branch are:—President, A. Sedors; secretary, S. Crowell. Directors: T. Crossen, Jas. Vanneer, G. McIlwaine, S. Granter, W. Hunt and George Thornton.

A resolution was passed appointing George Spence, secretary of the White Water Local, official organizer, duties to begin at once.

The meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to the speakers and three hearty cheers for the Grain Growers' railroad.

GEORGE SPENCE,

Sec'y White Water Local.

CRAIK'S PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

The following letter from the secretary of the Craik Grain Growers' Association has just come to hand and speaks well for the Grain Growers of that district. Altogether the members of the Craik Association have promised something like sixty acres for the fund and this contribution covers all but a very small proportion of the promises made. Craik has done its duty for the fund. Will other locals which have not yet contributed do likewise?

Central Secretary:—Your favor of recent date re the Patriotic Acre Wheat, and I have given the elevator man instructions to ship same to The Grain Growers' Grain Company. The amount is 1,265 bushels of grain. Please find enclosed a list of the contributors and the number of their tickets of all those I have in my possession. I think that they have all signed tickets.

GEO. CURTIS,

Sec'y Craik G.G.A.

The following is a list of contributors and number of bushels:—

- Frank Rich, 40; Jas. Caldwell, 25; John Dillon, 56 1/2; James Parks, 28 1/2; Geo. Rich, 30; Jim Bolt, 17; Geo. Clark 15; A. Johnson, 11; C. Berglund, 19; Fred Larson, 21; F. N. Spencer, 147; Thos. Clark, 15; B. Benson, 40; A. Bucher, 10; Fred Johns, 10; F. Orchard, 40; H. Williams, 5; L. Archibald, 5; Mike Mohaw, 20; Geo. Curtis, 25; J. Kinsley, 24; C. McMillan, 52; J. Quinn, 55; R. McKenzie, 20 1/2; J. Drummond, 15; L. Cook, 10; T. Marshall, 21 1/2; G. McEwen, 31 1/2; J. A. Broder, 34 1/2; J. F. McEwen, 23; Garven Neilson, 22 1/2; W. Dobbis, 25; S. G. Ditchen, 32; W. Hattie, 30; Geo. Anderson, 18 1/2; W. Cragg, 16 1/2; Jim Hogg, 30; D. W. McLeod, 16; Grant & Rockwell, 30; H. Sharp, 25; James Eva, 15; James Wilton, 14; George McLean, 21; Mr. McDoyle, 20; H. F. Bosson, 30; A. Peckover, 10; R. Luther, 33; L. Heinson, 10; S. E. Munro, 30; W. H. Morgan, 20; Wm. Edwards, 24; T. Mason, 21 1/2. Total, 1,261.

Alberta

The Union of the Grains is conducted entirely by the United Farmers of Alberta by P. F. MacIntyre, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta. It is a non-profit organization.

STUDYING ANNUAL REPORT

Alfred Houston, secretary of Local Union No. 501, is sending in \$25 for membership dues and annual report, and \$5 for the U.F.A. Patriotic

CO-OPERATION OF UNIONS

J. R. Hart, secretary, reports: The regular meeting of County (more Local Union No. 500 was held in County (more

Educational Meetings

We recently decided on holding a series of meetings for the purpose of discussing those questions of greatest importance to farmers. The first of these was held on Saturday, April 2, in the (more)

DEL NORTE'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The president of one of our local unions in the following letter and in part—

ACTIVE WORK IN PEACE RIVER

A number of unions have been recently organized in the Peace River country and are making splendid head-

HILDA UNION MUCH ALIVE

C. J. Weiss, secretary of Hilda Union, No. 611, reports that in spite of the long roads to town, the members have been able to do some good co-operative work. The union, which was packed up

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...the methods adopted to bring about a general union of the local unions in the Peace River district. The union that has been formed by the present time, we are proud to say, is doing well. It is a union of men, at the present time, we are proud to say, is doing well. It is a union of men, at the present time, we are proud to say, is doing well.

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SOURIS DISTRICT BRANCHES

The following letter has been sent out by Wm. Alison, secretary of the Souris District Grain Growers' Association, to all the branches in his district and we expect to hear that this campaign will bring very definite results:—Dear Sir:—Allow me to draw your attention to the series of meetings that is being arranged for as per circular letter enclosed, which has been sent out to all local branch secretaries. These meetings should have been held during the winter, but weather and the impassable state of both trails and railroads made this impossible, and our educational campaign for this season will have to be confined to the fore part of the month of June. It is impossible that our officers can cover the territory of our district in such a short time. Neither is it thought advisable that this work should be confined to them alone. Fully realizing the fact that in nearly every branch of our organization suitable talent exists for just such work as our campaign calls for, and to obtain the best results, it has been decided to utilize this talent by having two members of one local, exchange speakers for this occasion with some other local at a reasonable distance from each other. Your name appears amongst the list of available speakers, and I will be glad to hear from you, that you can find it convenient to help us out, by taking an active part in a few of these meetings. On receipt of your reply, I will try and arrange for your partner giving you the dates and place of meetings with a rough sketch of the line of thought we would think it best to speak on. Following this visitation of the local branches, a convention is being arranged for to be held in one of the towns in the north-east portion of our constituency—some time about the end of June.—Wm. Alison, sec. treas., Souris District Association.

WHY SOME CO-OPERATIONS FAIL

For the last year or two, we have been making a somewhat careful study of the subject of co-operation among farmers, and have been taking particular notice of the few efforts that have proved to be eminently successful. We have concluded that there are several conditions without which any great degree of success cannot be obtained. First in importance is business capacity in the management. The degree of business capacity required will depend upon the amount of business to be conducted; but whether that be large or small, the business capacity must be commensurate with the magnitude of the business. In California there are co-operative enterprises which pay \$5,000 and over for the service of the principal executive officers. This, of course, was in the great fruit growers' associations, where property to the extent of millions of dollars was handled. In Colorado a similar co-operative concern exists—also the same excellent and well paid business capacity. When it comes down to conducting farm operations, co-operators are not always willing to pay the market price for ability of this character. When the Grange stores were established, in the 'seventies, farmers were willing to pay a good farm wage for a man to move to town and conduct the business, but they were unwilling to pay the salary which a man of like ability in town demanded for conducting a business of like magnitude. A thousand dollars a year then looked like a very large sum for the management of a Grange store. The farmer, no matter how skillful he might be in swapping horses, in feeding cattle or selling them, undertook a new business when he attempted to manage a store, and generally failed. What these granges should have done was to have gone into the market and hired the best storekeeper that could be found in the town or county, and then pay him more than any other merchant would give him. First, secure an honest man and then trust him. Second, it will be found wherever co-operative enterprises succeeded, that the patrons have learned to pull together. This is not surprising. The farmer in all time past has been an individualist. He has relied on himself. He was obliged to do so. Accustomed to this, and rather inclined to distrust his neighbor, with whom he was perhaps not very well acquainted, it is not strange that

farmers are slow in acquiring that confidence in each other, and that ability to work each other's hand—that recognition of leadership, which successful co-operation absolutely demands. Farmers are more individualistic now than they were half a century ago. One man can now build a stable, if he is handy with tools; but one man could not build a barn then. He had to have a "raising." He had to call in his neighbors. He had to have a leader, and when the leader said, "Heave O' Heave!" every man had to heave, and thus raise the big beam up to the square. If one or two men failed, disaster might come to the whole neighborhood. There was team work then. The farmer has become more independent of his neighbor; hence does not recognize leadership so rapidly, and thus fails in one of the essentials of successful co-operation. Where men have confidence in each other, work together, pull together and follow leadership which they have themselves credited they can co-operate in almost anything. Third, we have never seen a successful co-operative movement where farmers failed to be loyal to that movement as such. They have been like all other persons, namely, more or less easily tempted by present immediate profits. To illustrate: When co-operative creameries were established, it was difficult to hold the patrons (there is the same difficulty now) if an outsider offered a cent or two more per pound for butter fat than the creamery can give. It was the same way with the elevator companies. The co-operative elevator companies were obliged to require the man who accepted this higher price from a rival elevator to turn part of the increase to the co-operative. There is no one thing that so arouses the ire of the line companies as this regulation of the co-operatives, that the man who accepts a higher price shall pay a certain per cent off the increase into the treasury of the co-operative. Fourth, no co-operative company can hope to succeed unless it is made up of men who cannot be tempted by a cent or two on a bushel of grain or pound of butter fat. On this point human nature, not merely rural, is "unco weak." The larger corporations have found in the past that if they could offer lower prices to the buyer and higher prices to the seller, men would desert their co-operative company and weaken it to such an extent that it could not do business, and was forced to sell to the best bidder. Then after the co-operative has gone out of existence the other company would recoup its losses and mark more by putting up prices to the buyer and lowering prices to the seller. Fifth, No co-operative company in any line succeeds unless men are broad-minded enough to see something beyond the immediate present advantage. Unless the co-operators are willing to employ business ability and pay the market price for it; unless they are willing to follow the leaders of majority choosing and co-operate with them, whether liking them personally or not; unless they are willing to forego present and temporary advantage for the sake of future and more permanent advantage. Sixth, What is needed, therefore, in co-operation as in everything else, is that broader education which develops strong men who can take broad views of business as well as public questions. It has been an old saying ever since we can remember that "farmers won't hang together." This has been largely true in the past, but in coming years we will have to co-operate much more than we have ever done in the past, and we must learn to work together, beginning our training with games in the school yard where we play together and play fair, and continuing it all thru life.—(Wallace's Farmer).

HOLLAND ASSOCIATION

Holland branch have remitted Central office the sum of \$42 for membership dues for fifty-six members and \$1.60 for

Convention Reports this past week. Holland branch keeps up its record in membership. SHOAL LAKE ANNUAL PICNIC Editor, Guide:—The Shoal Lake G. G. A. are holding their annual picnic at Shoal Lake on Wednesday, July 5. Excursions will be run from Neepawa and Russell. A good program of sports will be provided and some of the best speakers in the province will be there. —BERT McLEOD, Shoal Lake. RAVENSWORTH BRANCH The secretary of Ravensworth Association (Minitonas P.O.), sends in their membership dues for ten members, and also for reports. This branch is one of the "growing" ones. ANOTHER GOOD CONTRIBUTION The Beaver Grain Growers' Association have this week sent in the sum of \$77 contributed by the following parties. This is their second contribution (the former one was \$632) and speaks well for this district. Their former contribution was divided between the Belgian and Red Cross funds: J. Legg, \$5; Jos. Scott, \$1; J. Gordon, \$10; H. Brasco, \$5; W. Thompson, \$10; T. Hubit, \$10; A. Lamb, \$5; C. Graham, \$20; H. Cutting, \$2. Total, \$77. PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND Previously acknowledged \$20,856.64 Harrow G.G. Ass'n (Carnegie P.O.) 40.00 Minto G.G. Ass'n 10.00 Beaver G.G. Ass'n 77.00 \$20,983.64 Of the above amount \$18,914.01 has been distributed among eight different funds as follows: Manitoba Patriotic Fund \$3,338.06 Canadian Red Cross 6,722.40 Returned Soldiers' Ass'n 1,440.00 Belgian Relief Fund 3,737.55 Polish Relief Fund 1,010.00 Serbian Relief Fund 2,045.00 Prince of Wales (National Relief Fund) 600.00 Blue Cross Fund (London, Eng.) 21.00 \$18,914.01 SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD Canadians will be interested in the announcement that Sir Hamar Greenwood has been obliged to relinquish his duties at the War Office owing to a breakdown in health. Sir Hamar is a Canadian who went over to England some years ago, entered Parliament, and has become one of the outstanding Anglo-Canadians of the day. He was born at Whithy, Ont., in 1870, and was educated at the University of Toronto. Before going overseas he was in the Department of Agriculture in Ontario, and also took a keen interest in militia matters, an interest which he revived at the outbreak of the war. He has been member of Parliament for the past ten years and since the outbreak of the war has been Assistant Judge Advocate-General. GEN. SIR CHARLES MUNRO Gen. Munro succeeded Sir Ian Hamilton as commander at Gallipoli in October, and at once decided that it was impossible to continue operations there, and evacuated it without loss of life in January. The general had already made a big name for himself as a fearless fighter and tactician. He took part in many border wars in India and in the Boer war. Sir Charles was born in 1860 and entered the army as a lad of sixteen. He has two nephews living in Toronto. His successful evacuation of operations at Gallipoli places him high in the estimation of military men.

Manitoba

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

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\$940—Cost, over and above the list price
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All cars completely
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electric headlights.
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include spares.

Warner and Wife

By Rex T. Stout

Continued from Last Week

"We've got 'em," said Mr. Warner, hanging up the receiver and turning to Mayor Stinson, who had just come in.

"We have," agreed the mayor. "Shall I leave?"

"No, I may want you." The mayor sat down and lit a cigar. The little office at 417 Main Street saw more bustle and excitement in the next three hours than it had witnessed in all the fifteen years of its uneventful career.

First came Mr. Henry Blood Nelson, to depart spluttering with wrath. Then his son, John Henry Nelson, who departed likewise. Then different officers of the Granton Electric Railway Company, singly and in bodies, armed with books, arguments and protestations. Then Mr. Arthur Osgood, of the firm of Hampton and Osgood, who had been the G.E.R. lawyers before the advent of Mrs. Warner.

And, finally, came again Mr. Henry Blood Nelson, with hatred in his heart and a check for \$31,254.65 in his hand. It was surrender.

"Mr. Warner," said the mayor, when he found himself again alone with the lawyer, "I want to congratulate and thank you on behalf of the people of Granton. You used sharp weapons against the enemy, but it is the only kind that will pierce their dirty, thick skin. And I thought I was doing you a favor when I gave you the case!"

Late that evening Mr. Warner, after dining at the Main Street restaurant, walked wearily up the two flights of stairs that led to his office. In his hand were two evening newspapers, and on the front page of each was a three-column picture of Mr. Warner himself. He had not read the accompanying articles, but their tenor may easily be guessed.

As he ate his dinner he had marveled somewhat at the pictures. To his certain knowledge there was not a photograph of himself anywhere in the world except the one he had given to his wife some fifteen years before, and he had supposed it had long since been destroyed. Yet here it was, staring him out of countenance from the columns of a newspaper!

He wondered vaguely how they had managed to get hold of it. He remembered now that when he returned from a long walk late that afternoon the man in the office next door had told him that some reporters had been hanging around since one o'clock.

He sat down at his desk, turned on the light—it was nearly eight o'clock—and opened one of the papers. So that was how he had looked fifteen years ago! Not so bad—really, not so bad. Silly mustache, tho—kind of funny looking. Had time improved it any? He got up and looked into the mirror over the mantel. As he turned again to the desk he was startled by hearing the telephone bell.

He took up the receiver.

"Hello."

"Hello. Is this Mr. Warner?"

He recognized the voice at once.

"Yes. What is it, Higgins?"

A pause followed, during which a mumble of voices came over the wire. Then Higgins:

"Mrs. Warner wants to know if you're coming home to dinner."

"I'm not coming—" began Mr. Warner impulsively, then he stopped short. He reflected that such a message should not be given to a servant. But why not? The whole town would be talking of it in a day or two. He turned to the transmitter and spoke distinctly:

"Tell Mrs. Warner I'm not coming home at all."

Then he hung up.

He opened a paper, sat down and tried to read. But the print was a vacant blur to his eyes, tho he tried hard for five minutes.

"What the devil!" he muttered angrily, aloud, "am I losing my eyesight? Am I a baby?"

He threw the paper on the floor and picked up a law book, but with no better success. Somehow the page bore a

distinct resemblance to a tangled mass of brown hair.

"If I'm going to do this I may as well do it like a man," he growled; and to show that he meant what he said he got up and began to pace up and down the room. This for half an hour; then he crossed to the window and stood looking out on dimly-lighted Main Street, two stories below.

In the show windows of the Thayer Dry Goods Company, directly opposite, wax dummies stood simpering at the passersby. Half a block down were the red and blue lights of Rowley's drug store; a block in the other direction was the arc over the entrance of the restaurant of which he had become a patron two days before. The street itself was nearly deserted; perhaps a dozen pedestrians were in sight, and now and then a carriage or buggy came along.

The whirr of an automobile sounded from the north, and soon the car itself appeared around the corner of Washington Avenue. It crossed, and came up the west side of Main Street; slowed down, and stopped in front of 417, directly beneath the window.

Mr. Warner felt something catch in his throat. "It can't be," he muttered. But he knew it was, and hence felt no additional surprise when he saw a familiar figure leap from the tonneau and start for the entrance. But he felt something else. What was it? What was the matter with him? He only knew that he seemed suddenly to have been paralyzed, that he could not move a muscle to save his life. He remained staring stupidly out of the window, feeling as tho he were about to be shot in the back.

A moment passed, that seemed an hour, and then he heard the door open and close and a voice sounded behind him:

"Timmie."

He turned slowly, as on a pivot. Lora, with flushed face and strange eyes, stood with her back to the closed door.

"Good evening, my dear," said Mr. Warner. Then he wanted to bite his tongue off. Next he tried, "Won't you be seated?" and felt more foolish than before. So he kept still.

"I've come," said Lora, advancing a step, "to take you home."

The lawyer found control of his tongue. "I'm not going home," he declared calmly.

"Yes, you are. You have to."

"Why?"

"Because I want you."

"Is my own inclination to be disregarded?"

"Oh!" She caught her breath.

"Is that it? Don't you want to live with me any more?"

"Yes, that's it. That is— See here, Lora. Sit down. Let's talk it over."

She crossed to the chair he placed for her with a curious hesitancy in her step he had never seen before, and waited for him to speak.

"You say you want me," he began abruptly. "You don't mean that. You mean you are used to me—miss me, like you would Higgins. Just now you asked me if I didn't want to live with you. That's just it. I've been living with you for fifteen years. If I were to say what I wanted, I'd say that I want you to live with me for a while."

"It's the same thing—" began Lora, but he interrupted her:

"Pardon me." He caught her eye and held it. "Do you know what I meant?"

Her gaze fell. "Yes," she admitted.

"Then don't pretend. You see, the trouble is you shouldn't ever have married me. Perhaps you shouldn't have married anyone. But don't think I'm saying you're a great lawyer. I used to think that, but I don't any more. Any smart lawyer, even, would have seen that sixty-day clause in that franchise the first time he glanced at it. And you didn't see it at all."

He stopped; his wife raised a flushed face.

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"You are pretty hard on me, Timmie."

At that, moved by a swift, uncontrollable impulse, he sprang to his feet and shouted:

"Don't call me Timmie!"

Lora looked amazed. "Why not?"

"Because it's a fool name. 'Timmie!' No woman could think anything of a man with a name like that. That's why I don't blame you. It's the most idiotic name I ever heard."

"It's your name. That's why I like it."

"And that's why I hate it." Mr. Warner actually glared. "I should never have let you call me Timmie. I shouldn't have let you do lots of things—at the beginning, I mean—but I was so crazy about you I couldn't help it. I thought—"

She interrupted him.

"You were crazy about me?"

"Of course."

"Do you mean you were in love with me?"

"I do."

"It's funny you never said anything about it."

"Good heavens! Again the little man glared. "It was you who wouldn't let me say anything! Simple enough, since you weren't in love with me."

"That isn't true."

"It is."

"I say it isn't."

Mr. Warner advanced a step. "What do you mean by that?" he demanded.

"Were you in love with me?"

Silence. He advanced another step, and repeated his question. "Were you in love with me?"

Lora nodded her head slowly up and down, and there came to Mr. Warner's ears a barely audible: "Yes."

That, entirely unexpected, brought him to a halt. He didn't know what to say, and ended by dropping back into his chair and muttering "Too bad it ended so soon."

Five seconds passed in silence, then Lora suddenly fired a question.

"Timmie, why do you think I came here for you to-night?"

"Because you missed me," he replied moodily.

"Worse than that. Because I couldn't live without you. I know now, because I've tried it."

She rose from her chair, crossed to his side and laid a hand on his arm.

"Listen, dear." He stirred uneasily.

"No, don't move. I'm not going to make love to you, and I don't want to argue. I just want to ask you once more to come home with me, and tell you why."

"Last night I nearly cried my eyes out. I was miserable and unhappy and I couldn't go to sleep. I tried for hours, and then I got up and went to your room and cried all over your pillow. I don't know whether I love you or not, but I do know that unless you come home with me I don't want to live. You said something just now—I know I'm not a lawyer; that is, your kind of a lawyer. I found it out last night. I'll admit I'd hate to give up my office, because there are parts of the work I love. But—couldn't we make it Warner & Warner? Of course, the first Warner would be you. Or even"—she smiled—"Warner & Wife."

"Why did you cry last night?"

"Because I wanted you. I wanted you worse than I've ever wanted anything in my life."

"And you—cried on my pillow?"

"Yes."

"Which one? The one on the outside?"

"Yes. It seemed to bring me nearer to you. I kissed it, too. I—I wished it was you, Timmie. Wasn't I silly?"

"No." Something seemed to be wrong with Mr. Warner's voice. "No, I don't think you were silly."

"But I was. You see, I realized what I had been missing for so many years, and I was crying for that, too. I had just found out that I was married to a very wonderful man and didn't have sense enough to know it. And the hardest part was to know that I had thrown your love away."

"You couldn't know that—"

"Ah, but I did!"

"—because it isn't true."

"Yes, it is. Don't forget what you said just now." She took away her hand, that had been resting on his arm.

"I know I shan't forget it. I promised

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not to make love to you. But couldn't you come home with me and just—well, be friends? I want you so."

And at that the defense broke down. No wonder, for it had been a terrible assault. Mr. Warner sprang to his feet, and he seemed somehow fully as tall as his wife. And she was sure he was much stronger, when she felt his arms tight around her, pressing her closer. She raised her face, and their lips met.

"There's one thing," said Mr. Warner two hours later as he sat in a chair in the library at home. He couldn't have used the arm on this occasion—at least, the one on the left—because it was occupied by some one else. "And that is, about the name. At the office, I mean. You mentioned Warner & Warner and Warner & Wife, but I know one I like even better."

"I know, too." The second best lawyer in Grafton blushed prettily. "But there's one trouble, Timmie. They're not always sons, you know."

(The End.)

A MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS

What does an army of a million men mean? One million men marching four abreast would extend over a line 400 miles long, practically from Kansas City to the Colorado border. Some of the things that these million men must be provided with before they can fight are:

750,000 rifles and bayonets for them to fight with.

265,000 pistols, little brothers of the rifle.

8,000 machine guns, the military scythe.

2,100 field guns to batter down attack.

160,000,000 cartridges to carry them into their first fight, and so many more for each succeeding fight.

2,500,000 shells and shrapnel for their field guns, for every hour they are in action.

196,000 horses to carry and pull their gun-carriages.

127,000 mules to haul their supplies and ammunition.

4,000,000 first aid packets to bind up their wounds.

1,000,000 pouches to keep them dry.

1,000,000 canteens.

Each of them must have uniform and equipment.

1,000,000 shelter halves to protect them from the weather.

2,000,000 blankets to keep them warm.

2,000,000 pairs of shoes.

2,000,000 uniform coats, breeches, leggings, suits of underwear.

1,000,000 hats.

2,000,000 shirts.

4,000,000 pairs of socks.

1,000,000 haversacks.

Finally they must eat:

1,000,000 pounds of meat each day.

1,000,000 pounds of bread each day.

2,000,000 pounds of vegetables each day.

3,000,000 cups of coffee or tea each day.

All this must be purchased, transported, prepared, and cooked each day, and to eat it, they must have:

1,000,000 cups.

1,000,000 plates.

1,000,000 knives.

1,000,000 forks.

1,000,000 spoons.

To provide for proper care, training and lead in battle they should have:

25,000 trained officers.

The calling into service of one million men would mean the organization, equipping and training of ten armies the size of the complete regular army of the present time. If one million men should apply at the recruiting offices it would require the uninterrupted effort of 1,000 recruiting parties working day and night for more than ten days to enroll and enlist them. It would require a week to move them to the camps, provided all the suitable railroad equipment of the country were given over to this work alone.

One thousand men would have to work day and night for ten days to erect the tents for them; and when completed this camp would amount to a city of more than 125,000 tents, covering an area of more than 800 acres, an area equal to the size of St. Joseph.—From the Kansas City Journal.

TWO-THIRDS OF FIRES IN HOUSES

Sixty-four per cent of all the fires in New York City in a year were in dwellings; most of them started in cellars; next most in kitchens; next in bedrooms.

Five thousand persons are killed and 50,000 injured yearly as a result of fire.

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British Columbia Agricultural Credits Act

First Agricultural Credits Act in Canada—Modelled After
New Zealand Law—Now in Force.

At the last session of the B.C. Legislature an "Agricultural Act, 1915," was passed. This act brings under its jurisdiction the entire work of agricultural promotion in British Columbia and provides a system of agricultural credit to assist it. This is the first system of agricultural credit instituted by any province in Canada and is modelled after that now in operation in New Zealand.

This act is divided into five parts. Part I. deals with agricultural credit; Part II. with incorporation of associations without share capital. These include farmers' and women's institutes, fruit growers' associations, dairymen's, poultrymen's, stock breeders' associations, etc. Part III. provides for the incorporation of 25 persons into associations with share capital to carry on manufacturing finished farm products, keeping livestock, dealing in farm products of all kinds, as well as fertilizers, explosives, spray materials, building storage plants, and other buildings, buying land or implements, etc. These associations may group themselves into district exchanges and these again may be united under a central exchange for the province. These associations may borrow money upon mortgage, bonds, or may invest any money they have on hand on the security of mortgages or real estate. The principle of one member one vote and majority rule holds, also no member may vote at a general meeting of an association who has not sold his main crop thru the association for the past year, or who has not signed a contract to do so during the coming year. By Part VI., creamery inspection is provided for. By Part VII. a board of horticulture is instituted to regulate and direct matters pertaining to the fruit industry.

Agricultural Loans Section

As stated, Part I. deals with the institution of a system of agricultural loans. For the administration of loans under this act an "Agricultural Credit Commission" has been formed consisting of a superintendent and four other directors with full powers of a corporate body. The superintendent is appointed for ten years by the Lieutenant-Governor, and devotes all his time to the work. Two directors are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for ten years and each must have been engaged in farming in the province of British Columbia before being eligible for appointment. The other two directors are the deputy ministers of finance and agriculture respectively. A deputy superintendent may be appointed, but he has no voting power. This commission has a department of appraisal and valuation to fix the basis of value of property on which loans are to be made. No director but the superintendent receives any remuneration. The commission meets monthly and special meetings on request of two directors.

Working Capital

Money is raised by issue of securities and sums appropriated by the legislative assembly. The commission has the power to issue securities by approval of the Lieutenant-Governor by order-in-council for periods not exceeding 30 years and at rates determined by the minister of finance. The sale of securities is negotiated by the finance minister. Guarantee of securities exceeding \$15,000,000 must be secured by special authorization of the legislature. All money paid into the bank to "Agricultural Credit Commission's Account." All money raised may be reinvested in securities until required.

A reserve fund may be established to which all net earnings go up to \$100,000 and may be carried to cover losses.

A sinking fund is established to fully provide for interest on guaranteed securities and the redemption of such securities at maturity.

Loan Regulations

Loans may be made on agricultural surveyed land free from all encumbrances, liens and interests other than those vested in the Crown. Where loans have already been made outside this act, loans made under the act may be made when the total amount of the previous loan and the one applied for does not exceed the maximum loaning capacity of the land based on valuation by

the appraisal department and the consent of the holders of the first loan.

Loans may be made to acquire land for agricultural purposes and payment of encumbrances already on such land; for clearing or dyking land; storing water or building irrigation works; erection of farm buildings; purchase of live-stock, machinery and fertilizers; or other productive purposes determined by the commission.

Security for loans must be determined on the basis of agricultural productivity for the purposes just mentioned, the ability of an applicant to make a fair living for himself and his family from the farming of his land under the proposed improvements or in the case of an association that the association is not only solvent and with adequate earning powers but a clean record. Of course the opinion of the commission on the ability of the applicant to use the loan to his economic benefit is the final deciding factor. The purpose of each loan must be distinctly set forth in each and every application and any or all additional details or references as desired.

The minimum loan to individuals is \$250 and the maximum \$10,000. Associations may borrow over \$10,000 only after special sanction under an order-in-council. Preference is to be shown to loans under \$2,000. Sixty per cent of the appraised value of the land offered as security is to be the maximum amount of any loan, this to be calculated after the increased value due to the proposed improvements have been made. Loans may be given by instalments, and certainly only as the actual purpose the money is loaned for is accomplished. When a loan is approved the applicant must advance his security within three months or suffer a withdrawal of the approval and lose the fees advanced. No person connected with the administration of the act may secure a loan, and in determining loans where the applicant is a relative of one of the directors no part must be taken in discussion or voting by that director. The same applies to partnerships or where the applicant is debtor under mortgage to an association of which any director of the commission may be a member. Mortgages to be taken either on long dated loans, short dated loans or single season loans and registered under the Land Registry Act.

Rate of Interest

The rate of interest to be charged is not set but shall not exceed one per cent per annum more than the rate actually paid by the commission on the net amount realized from the sale of securities by which the funds for loaning were raised. Long term loans are to be repaid with interest in thirty six and one-half years, thirty years, or twenty years, i.e., within the periods mentioned sufficient will be added to the interest each year to entirely discharge the debt at the end of the above period. This combined charge shall be payable in equal half-yearly instalments.

Short Term Loans

Short term loans shall not exceed ten years or be less than three, and may vary up to \$2,000 for an individual or \$10,000 for an association. These loans need not be subject to amortization like the long term loans, but repayment must be made on terms suitable to the commission, in fact that part of the act pertaining to combined interest and principal and half-yearly payments does not apply to short term loans.

Single season loans for aiding the purposes previously mentioned may be made and such will be repayable within twelve months. Two thousand to individuals and \$10,000 to associations is also the limit for these and they are secured by promissory note as well as by mortgage. Many farmers like to pay off an amortization loan before maturity and this is provided for. Additional sums of not less than \$25 and any multiple of that sum may be paid on any interest due date.

Failure of the borrower to live up to his agreement by not repaying his loans on due date, by expending his loan unwisely or by not observing the conditions of the agreement in other even-

Continued on Page 21

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

INCOME INSURANCE

For years the life insurance companies have been entering into contracts providing payments of "gold" to women and children upon the death of their supporters. "Gold dollars" have been thrust into the widow's hands at the time when she has been least able to assume the attendant responsibilities, and there responsibility has ended. Men are gradually realizing that life insurance policies are not properly accomplishing the purpose intended by the assured. A careful investigation made by a leading life company as to what became of the money paid beneficiaries under its policies revealed the startling fact that, in seven years, no less than 90 per cent. had been spent or lost. Out of sixteen legacies under the will of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, only four of these men of experience and ability received outright legacies. The other twelve, women and men of less experience, received incomes.

An able lawyer recently told me that in his twenty years' experience he had known twenty widows who had lost their all and in most cases within three or four years of their husbands' deaths. It is said that the loss of 50 per cent. of estates is due to bad advice. It is probably not realized by many that life insurance officials, and more frequently managers of agencies, have been approached by unscrupulous lawyers and investment brokers, with a view to securing a periodical list of death claims. Such a man knows that then is the time of all times to lay his scheme before the unfortunate women involved. I, myself, have in the capacity of branch manager been so approached, and perhaps that one incident did more than anything else to impress me with the importance of the subject of this paper.

Some years ago the actuary of a large American company startled his directors by proposing that they should enter into contracts not only to provide the "gold dollars" at the assured's death, but to take care of them for the widow in such a way that she would receive a yearly income therefrom. The idea was adopted. Not long after another enterprising company, realizing that no man, let alone a woman, was good to a yearly income, decided to make it a monthly income. From then on life insurance companies generally, but gradually, fell into line.

More than 60 per cent. of our wage earners receive their remuneration on a weekly basis, and few of such dependents see or handle more than the weekly amount. Is it difficult to understand the reports we have recently read in the newspapers of Toronto women losing, thru poor investments, lump sums of \$1,000 and \$2,000 received from the life insurance companies in connection with policies on our soldiers killed at the front?

The next largest class of citizens receive their salaries monthly. Their dependents are used to monthly allowances and \$10,000 or \$15,000 are sums not within their experience.

I know a daughter who received the proceeds of her father's policy, only to have short work made of it by a speculating husband. A monthly income provision would have been beyond his reach.

Such a contract would keep a son from actual want, no matter how badly he turned out; or would care for an old and faithful servant; or, placed on the life of a son by a father, would care for the future of the grandchildren.

There is strong evidence to justify the monthly income form of protection. For instance, in a town a short distance from Toronto, two brothers were in business. One brother did the firm's travelling and died as a result of a slight operation while away on one of his trips. He left little or no revenue from his business, and his widow was, and is today, dependent upon a \$50 monthly income, which is paid her regularly. The facts of this case have resulted in a largely increased sale of this form of insurance there.

In another interesting case we have for some years been paying a young woman an income, as the result of her father's foresight. She is only thirty-two and has already received more than her father paid in premiums.

A man's lump sum insurance is useful in paying off his obligations. It will relieve his estate from the embarrassment of uncompleted land purchases, etc. while the monthly income plan is a logical extension of his protection, to look after the family.

It is generally recognized I think, that a woman will make a small allowance or

MONEY TO LOAN!

on first mortgages on improved farm lands at current rate. Loans promptly negotiated. Charges reasonable. Correspondence invited.

The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation

WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY

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

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

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THE SASKATOON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Owned and operated by Saskatchewan farmers. Insures farm property, total, schools, and churches.

Strictly Co-operative

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Do You Need Money?

The Mutual Life of Canada is prepared to advance money on liberal terms to any desiring accommodation where satisfactory security is furnished.

The Company has loaned upon mortgages in the different provinces of Canada over fourteen millions of dollars and our clients are satisfied clients.

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

APPLY TO

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COLIN FRASER, Box 34, Regina, Sask.

OR TO

P. D. MCKINNON, Lindsay Building
Winnipeg, Man.

Every Man

sooner or later becomes incapacitated from earning a livelihood.

Fortunate, indeed, is the man who has laid aside sufficient to meet this emergency. But how many have made this preparation? Those who have not must depend on relatives or public charity.

Life Insurance will provide for such emergency.

Ask for particulars of the policies issued by

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - Winnipeg

Sale by Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1916, for the purchase of a section of land, containing 640 acres, more or less, together with buildings thereon, described as follows:

All of 12-22-12-W. 2nd

In the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, situate one mile from Raymond, a station on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and about 350 miles northwest of Winnipeg.

There is a good School, also Church and Elevator at Raymond.

Some 60 acres of the land are being cultivated this spring. About 400 acres are cleared and fit for cultivation. There are some good poplar and willow bluffs and a well on the property.

The buildings, consisting of dwelling house, barn and two granaries, are exceptionally well built and better than the average farm buildings.

Tenders should state price and terms of payment. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THE UNION TRUST CO., LIMITED,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

The GREATEST CURES on Record OF Rheumatism and Nervous Troubles

are accomplished at the

Mineral Springs Sanitarium

WINNIPEG

For further particulars and terms write: Dr. A. D. CARSCALLEN

salary go further than a man, but that they do not ordinarily understand how to manage the principal sum. Give a woman even a small monthly income, and, provided it is regular, she will keep a family together better than a man, and it is just this keeping of families together that will help the rising generation to become good citizens and will save the public treasury of this country from the drain of a large list of paupers. A. G. Ramsey, Canada Life Assurance Co., in Toronto Saturday Night.

COL. J. W. ALLISON'S HISTORY

Col. J. W. Allison, the "raison d'etre," as they say in society papers, of the interesting investigation now going on in Ottawa, has had a somewhat chequered career since he left the farm many years ago. This "soul of honor" friend of Sir Sam Hughes was born on a farm near Morrisburg. There is some uncertainty regarding what he did in early life to keep the wolf from the door, but his activities of the past fifteen or twenty years are well, if not favorably known. Col. Allison apparently went to New York about twenty-five years ago, and became in some way associated with the Vanderbilts. Shortly afterwards he blossomed out on his career as a promoter and altho he fathered a great many high-sounding concerns none of them ever kept more than a lap or two ahead of the bailiffs and nearly all of them ended in the hands of the liquidators. Some of the concerns were an Eastern Trust Company, which failed; the George Washington Lighting Company; the Storage Power Company; the Columbia Electric Car Lighting and Brake Company; the Artificial Lumber Company of America; and a great many more. In Canada, to which he returned about fifteen years ago, he organized the Cramp Steel Company, Collingwood. A large amount of this stock was sold, but the plant was never operated and the assets, claimed at one time to be worth three million, were later sold at seventy thousand dollars. He then tried to put Morrisburg on the map by forming the Canada Tin Plating and Steel Sheet Company, - but this enterprise passed peacefully away in its early stages. Allison makes his home at Morrisburg and at Allison's Island, where he takes a keen interest in horse-racing and in amateur farming. He is fond of display and likes to give the natives the impression that he is doing things in a big way - Journal of Commerce.

MARKET STALL CLOSED

The Grain Growers' Grain Company have decided to close the stall now being operated by them on the Calgary City Public Market on May 31. This stall was opened nearly three years ago at the request of the United Farmers of Alberta to enable the farmers of the province to have their produce sold to the best advantage by a reliable firm. Unfortunately the fullest patronage has not been given the stall with the result that it has not paid expenses. It is unfortunate that it should be necessary to close a service like this after it has been in operation for three years and worked up considerable goodwill in the city, but any such business must be an economic success. The Calgary project has not been such heretofore and hence the decision to close it out.

WHY BURN OUR STRAW?

Several factories in Germany are now converting straw by chemical processes into a product which is said to make a good substitute for oats, and is also excellent for fattening pigs. Hopes are entertained that these experiments will help to make up for the great shortage of fodder. - From London Times.

RELIEF FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Belgian Relief Fund | |
| Previously acknowledged | \$7,131 24 |
| A. Friend, Miami, Man. | 5 00 |
| Total | \$7,136 24 |
| Canadian Patriotic Fund | |
| Previously acknowledged | \$901 00 |
| Prosser School Concert, Saskatoon, Sask. | 12 00 |
| Total | \$913 00 |
| Serbian Relief Fund | |
| Previously acknowledged | \$ 5 00 |
| E. W. Sullivan, Winnipeg, Sask. | 25 00 |
| Total | \$30 00 |
| Polish Relief Fund | |
| Previously acknowledged | \$ 2 00 |
| Ed. W. Sullivan, Winnipeg, Sask. | 25 00 |
| Total | \$27 00 |
| Red Cross Fund | |
| Previously acknowledged | \$1,491 45 |
| Ed. W. Sullivan, Winnipeg, Sask. | 30 00 |
| Total | \$1,521 45 |



Will your district be next?

This thought has occurred to you many times when reading of the enormous damage done by hail storms - and it has worried YOU

Your worries are gone with a Canada Hail Insurance Policy

Now is the time to insure, and not wish you had when your crop is destroyed. Our rates are low. Our policy gilt-edged. Our reputation is of the highest.

Investigate just what our protection means to YOU.

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

CARSON & WILLIAMS BROTHERS LIMITED

UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG

Special Agents Call on Most Insurance Companies for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

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Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

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

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY WINNIPEG

NOW THAT THE

SEED IS SOWN

THE CARE OF EVERY FARMER IS TO PROTECT THE GROWING AND RIPENING GRAIN TILL HARVESTED

Hail Insurance

is a protection and safeguard against crop loss

SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS are assured of SECURITY and SERVICE by taking out a Policy with a Purely Saskatchewan Company

DO IT NOW

Canada National Insurance Co. Limited

Agents in most every town

Saskatoon, Sask.

REDUCED PRICES!

ORDER NOW!



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

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

Write for 1916 Plow Share List

Agents: Gilson Gasoline Engines. Write for Prices

WRITE FOR OUR NEW COMPLETE CATALOGUE

THE JOHN F. MCGEE Co. 74 HENRY AVENUE WINNIPEG, MAN.

British Columbia Agricultural Credits Act

(Continued from Page 17)

that ways employed by the commission to seize the security for the loan and dispose of it as best it can, or lease the land for a term not exceeding ten years. Losses occurring in this way are made up from the reserve fund of the association.

A pre-emptor or purchaser of Crown lands may borrow money under the deferred payment system, but of course deeds of grant cannot be issued on this land while the mortgage is in existence. Where he fails to live up to his obligations in connection with a loan the Crown grant for this land may be made to the commission which may resell it as it sees fit. Loans will only be granted to homesteaders in good standing. Loans may also be granted under this act on security of mortgage of land for which Crown grants have not been issued in the province of British Columbia held as homestead, pre-emption or purchased under any act of the Dominion Parliament and deeds will not be issued on this land until all loans are repaid.

A scale of fees, costs, etc., is to be determined which must be paid by applicants in advance. For the immediate working of the act an appropriation of \$20,000 is to be taken from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province the same to be repaid later.

This act became operative on April 26, 1916, and the following form the board: Hon. Wm. Massey, Prime Minister; W. Duggan, Comox; W. Bridge, Steveston; W. J. George and J. E. Scott, deputy ministers of finance and agriculture, respectively.

MANTOBA CHEESE FACTORIES BEING

Manitoba will have three new cheese factories in operation this season, situated at Haywood, Lorette, and Tourter-Ashe. This brings the number in the province up to a total of 25. The effect of the war has been to create a keen demand for eastern Canadian cheese, and this has resulted in a considerable advance in price. For some years previous to the war the average price for Manitoba made cheese was 13 cents. Already this spring some of the Manitoba factories have sold part of this season's make at 18 1/2 cents. In five cases the factories have doubled their cheese output during the past two years, and in some cases even a better record has been made.

Your Questions Answered

TREATING SEED POTATOES

Editor, Guide.—Would you not me know this year paper how to treat potatoes, how strong a solution, and how long to leave the potatoes in the solution.—J. L. Burke, Sask.

Ans.—The joint 10% formalin or 1 oz. corrosive sublimate (either can be prepared from any drug store), to 20 gallons water. Put the seed in whole and leave for two or three hours, then remove, dry the potatoes by spreading them out in a clean place. After cutting, plant as soon as possible. If cutting scabby potatoes, a portion of the solution may be kept handy in a pail on the cut for knife dipped in it to disinfect it. The same solution may be used repeatedly.

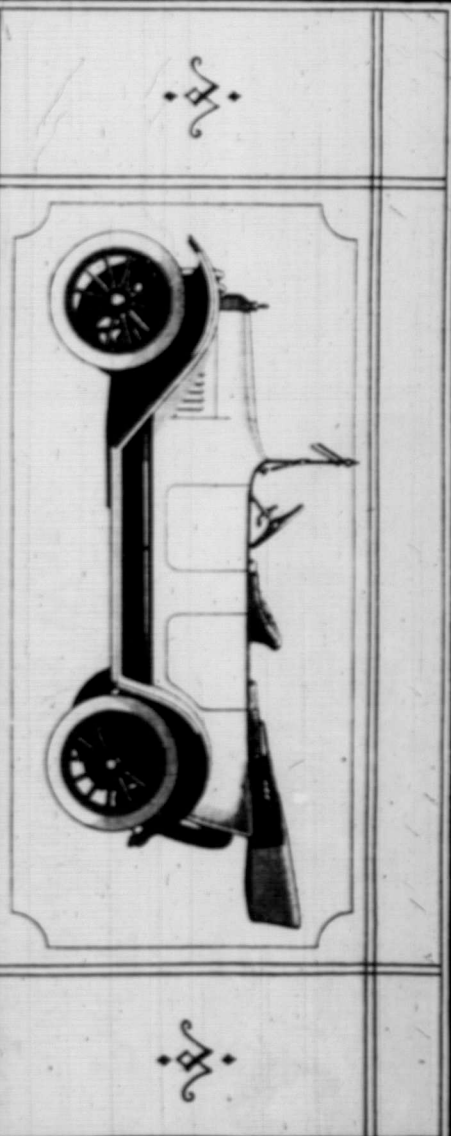
TATTOOING OUTFITS

Can you tell me where I can secure an outfit for tattooing the ears of cattle, sheep or other stock. This outfit to be the most satisfactory manner of marking, for ear tags so often get torn out, causing plenty of trouble and making the animals unsightly sometimes.—E. S. Verminon, Ark.

Ans.—This method is used very successfully by some stockmen. The Ottawa Experimental Farm uses it and we know at least one large Alberta herd of pure bred Herefords with which this system is used. Outfits and instructions can be secured from the V. S. Burgh Co., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING SHORT COURSE

One of the most popular types of short course instruction given by Manitoba Agricultural College is that in steam and gas engineering. The institute consists of 12 or 13 weeks of instruction for the fall or half of years, the course commencing June 13 and ending July 1. The college reports that a considerable amount of interest in this year's course is showing itself, and those who have any interest in attending or who are in any way interested in farm engineering work, should write at once to the College at Winnipeg, and receive a copy of the free prospectus outlining the course.



The World's Champion Endurance Car

Unity

It may have come to your notice that The Maxwell Motor Company does not have its entire advertising appeal upon the speed of a motor or the foreign lines of a body, or genuine leather upholstery, or the social distinction of its patrons—to the exclusion of every other feature of the Maxwell Car.

It is the Maxwell policy that no essential unit of the Maxwell shall dominate Maxwell Character as embodied in the car and expressed in Maxwell advertising.

The motor, the chassis, the frame, the axles, the spring suspension, the electrical equipment—all the factors in Maxwell Character—have been designed and manufactured for a single fundamental purpose—to create a harmonious and efficient unity.

All the essential Maxwell parts are designed by us and manufactured by us to contribute their full share to the achievement of the maximum comfort, convenience, safety, service and economy.

There is no one important or conspicuous feature of the Maxwell; it is just the Maxwell Motor Car—designed, manufactured, sold and kept running by the Maxwell Motor Company.

Brief Specifications—Four cylinder motor; cone clutch running in oil; unit transmission (3 speeds) linked to engine; 3/4" floating rear axle; left-hand steering; water control; 56" track, 16 1/2" wheelbase; 30 x 3 1/2" tires; weight 1,960 pounds. *Equipment*—Electric Headlights (with diameter) and tailights; storage battery; electric horn; one-man motor top with coverage and quick-adjustable storm curtains; clear vision, double-revolving windshield; speedometer; spare tire carrier; demonstrable tires; pump; jack; wrenches and tools. *Service*—16 complete service stations; 54 district branches; over 2,500 dealers and agents—so arranged and organized that service can be secured anywhere within 12 hours. *Poles*—2-Passenger Roadster, \$850; 5-Passenger Touring Car, \$950. Three other body styles.

Maxwell

Motor Company of Canada Ltd.
Windsor, Ontario





Put Your Corn in a Silo and Prevent this Waste

PRACTICALLY one third of the feeding value of your corn crop is lost when you allow the fodder to become dry or to stand exposed to the weather. Besides, it is a great deal of trouble to feed corn stalks, and cattle cannot eat them up clean. Any way you look at it there is a big waste that could be prevented by putting your crop in an

IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

This silo assures you of well-preserved silage, the only kind that has any value. You cannot expect good silage from a "cheap" make-shift silo. You cannot make or save money by buying such a silo, no matter how low its cost. Low price is not what makes a silo a good investment. It is the quality of the silage you get out of a silo and the number of years that it will last that determine its value.

Every feature of the Ideal is the result of long experience in silo manufacture. Every detail in the selecting of the material, and the manufacture and fitting of the parts is clearly explained and illustrated in our large silo catalogue. There is nothing obscure or indefinite about the superiority of the Ideal.

Ask for a copy of the catalogue and read it. You will see just what kind of material is used, how the staves are milled, splined and made to fit perfectly; how the wood is treated with a preservative that protects it from the moisture and acid in the silage; how the entire silo is put together to withstand for many years the tremendous pressure of the silage.

Get all the facts about this silo clearly in mind. Write today for catalogue.

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\$25,000 IN CASH PRIZES

Entries Close June 27

The Best Program of Attractions ever offered in Edmonton,
including the Sensational Aviator:

Katherine Stinson

For Prize List and all Particulars, write:

W. J. STARK, Manager

Box 216 - EDMONTON - Alberta

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

Livestock Markets and Marketing

(Continued from Page 7)

table. On thru shipments some yards make a charge of \$1 per car for unloading stock and \$1 for loading. At Calgary and Winnipeg the charge is 75 cents for each operation.

Commission Men

When a farmer or a co-operative shipping association ships a car of stock to one of these markets he consigns it to one of the commission firms operating at the yards, and notifies them immediately when the car was shipped and particulars regarding it. At Winnipeg immediately on its arrival the car is unloaded by the employees of the stock yards company, the stock counted and driven to the weigh scales and weighed to ascertain the freight charges. The stock is then driven to the pens, allotted to the commission firm to whom the car is consigned, and locked in. The commission firm is notified of the arrival and a bulletin is

price obtained, but on so much per load or per car. The charges at the various yards are given in the accompanying table. These charges are outlined in the rules and regulations of the livestock exchanges, where such exist, and are uniform among the various firms. After the stock has been purchased it is weighed, this weight being recorded by the yard weight master. Three copies of this are made at Winnipeg, one being kept by the stock yards company, one by the commission firm and a third by the buyer. After this weighing the stock is in charge of the purchaser. The farmer or shipping association is then remitted his sale proceeds in full, less the commission, yardage and feed charges. The weight of stock when sold by the commission men of course exceeds considerably the weight of cars.

In the Country

As stated previously, farmers ought




Cattle leaving the weigh scales at the Winnipeg Stock Yards. Cattle in co-operative shipments should be carefully marked by clipping numbers in the hair on the right hip.

posted in the office building giving the number of the car and the name of the commission firm to whom it is consigned. The stock is now under lock and key, and one of the yard men employed by the stock yards company opens the pen for one of the staff of the commission firm, who checks the count, and immediately attends to watering and feeding. The feed is purchased from the stock yards company, and a supply is always kept locked under the granary in the yards of the commission firm. An accurate account of the feed consumed is kept and should be charged to the farmer in his statement at price paid for same. An essential duty for the commission firm is to carefully look after the watering and feeding of the stock until sold. A waste of feed charges is included in the tabular matter in this article. It is not complete, but as full as we have been able to make it. Charges at western yards seem to compare very favorably with those at eastern or American yards.

If the car is an assortment of animals, or if not all about the same grade, the stock is sorted to classes and weights. This is necessary to obtain the highest possible price. Commission firms understand the requirements of the buyers and should always be on the jump to land the top price. The increasing competition at our western yards, and particularly the entry of farmers' companies into the field, has done away with much of the danger of any sawing off process among these firms.

Their work then consists of salesmanship. The stock is inspected by local shuffler buyers, eastern buyers and packers or representatives of American packing houses, the best bid getting the shipment. The charges of the commission firm are not based on the

to make every cent possible out of their stock after spending months in preparing it for market. More may be lost in this process of selling than can be gained in a month or more of extra feeding. Most farmers have not enough to make up car lots, and since such shipments are the most economical the conclusion naturally is that combined or co-operative shipping is the only real alternative. The practice of three or four local buyers at one point dividing business among them is out of date. Picking up a few head of cattle here and there, constant time of a man, greater danger of loss and short carloads is expensive and necessitates a wider margin than farmers themselves can afford to market for. But were this the only marginal difference in prices affairs would not be so bad. These men, however, are out to make the most possible, and the smaller the price they can get away with to the farmer so much more cream for themselves. Complete disorganization of the farmers is essential to their continued success. The means used to secure the farmers' stock of course are many and varied, running all the way from good-fellowship and cigar or drink buying to absolute corralling of all the stock yard and weighing facilities at certain points. The most common, and it is the most common because most farmers fall for it, is the offering of five or ten cents a hundred more than the farmers' buyer can afford to offer on the same day. Again and again farmers fall for this. It has been the complete undoing of many farmers' organizations, including packing plants in the East, and would doubtless have the same effect here unless preceded by good shipping organization. The accepting of round sums for stock and amounts on deposit in his own yard is a practice that cannot be defended from



3 tons

Why Haul The Extra Burden

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MICA AXLE GREASE

kills friction—makes a perfect-bearing surface.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Company Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister, scold, burn or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for marking. Reduces Painful Swollen Veins, Galls, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.50 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you what it you write.

Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, F.R.S. 431 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder

10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse men will give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Feet, Distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us.

Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Essexburg Falls, Vt.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE**—which has cured cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to use. Just a little attention every 24 hours and your money refunded if it does not cure most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

the standpoint of results to the farmers. What, then, is the remedy? Co-operative shipping associations.

Co-operative Shipping Associations

As stated before, there are many of these now in Western Canada that are eminently successful. United States has some 500, and the state of Minnesota alone some 200. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 718, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., deals with this subject, and the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, Regina, gives detailed information on their formation.

To organize such an association it is necessary only for the farmers of the community to meet together, adopt a simple constitution and by-laws, which can be obtained thru The Guide; to elect officers, and, in turn, for them to appoint a manager. It is recommended, altho it is not absolutely necessary, that the organization incorporate. This enables recoveries under possible damage claims. For this small expenditure of trouble and money the association usually enables the farmer to market his stock when it is ready instead of compelling him to wait until the local shipper is ready to buy it. He obtains for himself the benefits of the cheaper carload transportation, and the shipments of the association realize for the owner the market price of his stock less the actual cost of marketing. In particular, it has been found that when this stock, calves, or lambs are sold in small numbers, the local price is usually very low. It is on this class of stock that the associations have been able to save their members the most money. A certain day of the week should be set aside for marketing.

In order to avoid misunderstanding, it is important that all stock be marked at the shipping point. This precaution prevents disputes in regard to shrinkage and dockage and assists in making adjustments in case of loss or damage in transit. There are three common methods of marking. Numbers or other characters may be clipped in some conspicuous part of the animal, paint may be employed, or numbered car tags used. The last method is the least frequent, because it is somewhat difficult at the stock yards to get close enough to the animal to see the number on the tag. If the second method is adopted, ordinary paint is undesirable, especially for hogs, as it does not dry readily enough to prevent smearing. This difficulty may be overcome by using paint containing about one-fourth varnish. In the case of sheep, however, painting is objectionable because the marks will not scour out and wool manufacturers object to them, and branding fluid is therefore preferable. Whatever system of marking is adopted, the important features are that it should be uniform for all shipments, and that the marks should be plain and conspicuous. In many cases hogs are not marked, but are graded by the manager at the shipping point. A record of those subject to dockage is kept in such cases. Marking is advised, however, as a precaution against mistakes. Where two or three farmers ship together cars may be partitioned and weighed separately. A record of each shipment should be attached to the waybill or sent with the man in charge of the car. Careful feeding and watering in the cars will well repay the cost, as stock is usually sold on our markets fed and watered. Eighty to eighty-five hogs are a carload. Since no payments are made for stock shipped until returns from the central market are obtained, these co-operative associations may be formed without capital. All that is necessary is for the farmers to comply with their engagement to furnish the stock to the manager when, where and in such quantities as they say they will. The full co-operation of the farmers is necessary. It keeps the shipments even and prevents overloading or underloading and consequent increased freight charges.

In some associations a fixed sum of money is exacted from a shipper for failure to deliver stock to the manager as agreed. In every case the amount to be exacted should be reasonable and should fairly represent the actual loss which it is estimated the association will suffer as the result of non-delivery. The provision for liquidated damage is

A. STANLEY JONES North Battleford SASKATCHEWAN
The Original Small Threshing Machine

COMPLETE OUTFIT—8 h.p. Engine, 28 in. Separator
All Fittings, Belts and Truck with 16 ft. reach. Cash \$670.50
28 inch Separator alone, all fittings. Cash, \$317.00
24 inch Separator alone, all fittings. Cash, \$284.00

MADE IN CANADA

Write for free Catalog and Time Terms

As used by **Norman M. Ross**, Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farms, Indian Head.
Paul Gerlach, Allan. Winner of the World's Prize Wheat, 1913.
W. E. Simpson, Pandrum. Winner of the World's Prize Flax, see prizes in my catalogue.
John Hingworth, Roscliff, who came within three-quarters of a point of Seager Wheeler in 1914.
Also see Official Government Report on my machine, as given by the Government expert, all in my catalogue.
Many improvements. Order early, most important.

GENERAL SALES AGENT FOR LA COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS

KEROSENE More efficient than **GASOLINE**

It's time you owned a Kerosene Tractor. Kerosene has more power than gasoline. What is power, you ask? Power comes from the "heat units" in the fuel. Kerosene has the same number of heat units per pound as gasoline, but kerosene has more pounds per gallon than gasoline, so that kerosene gives from 15 to 20 per cent more heat units—which is that much more power. Gasoline in the country now will cost anywhere from 25 cents to 40 cents per gallon. It is really not surprising that we are selling so many "Waterloo Boy" Kerosene Tractors because the

"WATERLOO BOY" KEROSENE ONE-MAN TRACTOR

is built throug to operate on kerosene with no special attachments for the heavier fuel. Remember that! And galton for galton it will give equal and even greater efficiency at a consequent lower cost per acre. We guarantee it to hold every requirement we claim for it.

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This most useful and profitable implement—the International No. 2 Cultivator—will do good work on your farm. It serves the double purpose of cultivating your soil and thoroughly ridding the ground of weeds. For forming a mulch of dirt to conserve moisture, for keeping down obnoxious weeds, for summer-fallowing, you could not own a more economical implement.

The main frame of the International No. 2 is of angle steel, more than strong enough to keep the teeth at their work in all conditions of ground. The teeth follow the unevenness of ground, being independent of each other. They cannot twist out of position and strong springs protect them. One easy-working lever and rock shaft controls the cultivator. Note the steel wheels and axles—only the International has them.

Either spring or stiff teeth are furnished. At little added cost you can have both sets, giving you a splendid outfit for all-around use. The stiff teeth cut the whole surface of the ground. They are excellent in getting rid of thick and woody-stalk weeds. The spring teeth points are reversible, giving double wear. The cultivator can be equipped with grain and grass seeding boxes.

See the agent who sells the International No. 2. Write the nearest branch house for catalogue.

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the best of all trap loads. It's speed and powerful impact have gained for it an enviable reputation as the "trophy-winner" at the traps. Crown, Sovereign, Regal and Imperial are other popular Dominion smokeless trap loads.

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proper, because the manager must arrange for a certain amount of car space and if all of it is not used the expense to those who do ship is proportionately greater.

At present all cars must be sanded by the railroad company.

AMOUNT TO FEED CALVES

1. Would you please tell us the quantity of milk to feed to calves? We give them new milk for about two weeks and then we gradually introduce skim milk and give them oat chop and hay. We prefer this way, but we are at a loss as to the increase. We feed them sparingly at first so that their digestion is not upset, and three times a day the first month.

We prefer this way and have done well, but we find it difficult to tell the men a rule for quantities. We know they may get six quarts twice daily when six months, and that they should never have more than eight quarts. How much should they have at one month, at two months, and at three months?

2. What is the cheapest disinfectant for use in large quantities on fences, etc.—Subscriber, Morley, Alta.

You seem to be following a splendid system in feeding your calves, and with proper attention from the feeders the calves should do well. The amount of milk to feed is something the individual feeding the calves must decide, depending more on the size, strength and condition of the calves than anything else. Consequently the same feeder should be on the job all the time. About one gallon of full milk daily at first working up to six quarts is about right. As stated, the change to skim milk should be gradual and at first five quarts is enough. The amount should not be over seven quarts up to six weeks of age and very rarely over eight quarts. Between these times the feed should simply be very gradually increased. At one month the calf ought to handle fifteen or sixteen lbs. of skim milk, and at two months eighteen to twenty lbs. By two months a vigorous calf will be able to handle as much of the milk end of the ration as it should get at any time.

Skim milk should be fed warm and preferably fresh from the separator.

The oat chop is good, but should not be ground too fine. If the hay is not the best, a little bulk can be added to the ration by feeding bran with clean whole oats.

After the calf is about two weeks old, sieved crushed oats or preferably linseed meal should be gradually mixed with the skim milk.

Anything in the grain line that the calf does not clean up after each meal should be carefully removed, leaving everything clean. As we stated before, most responsibility rests with the feeder, and accordingly as he is careful will the calves do well. Lack of sunlight or fresh air, unsanitary stalls, irregular or too heavy feeding and stale feed are the most prolific causes of trouble with young calves.

2. Zenoleum is an excellent cheap disinfectant. A solution of carbolic acid is good, but it is more expensive.

CONTRACTED FEET

I have a horse with a contracted hoof. What is the best thing to do for same?—I.R., Wiste, Alta.

If possible work this horse at home on the land and keep the shoes off him. This will soften up his feet and get them to grow. Such hoofs are usually dry and hot and a blister about the hoof head will hasten growth. One of the best things for horses with contracted or tender feet is to get some blue clay—note this is blue clay—if possible. Wet this and stand the horse in it for two or three hours every day; in fact an arrangement may be placed in the front part of the stall where the horse stands so that his feet can be wet all the time he is standing in. Many a horse has been changed from a cripple by this treatment. White clay would be valuable if blue clay cannot be found, or cow manure placed in an old sock and then the top tied around the horses hoofs is also good. If shod, a shoe with a wide web should be used, pressing against the wall only, and the heels and frog should not be pared down.

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"MOST ENVIED TIRE IN ALL AMERICA"

A.T. 124

The Report on the Cost of Living

Article II.—Dealing with Volume II, the Minority Report of Robert H. Coats
By F. J. Dixon, M.L.A.

As we stated in the first article of this series, Robert H. Coats, chief statistician of the department of labor, did not sign the report contained in Vol. I. We can only guess why. And our guess, judging from the internal evidence, as the lawyers would say, is that he knows too much about political economy, and especially the trade question, to even hint at giving his sanction to a customs tariff. Volume II, which we shall now deal with, all too briefly, is really a separate report from Mr. Coats.

A chart on page 436 shows us that between 1900 and 1913 wages increased 42 per cent., retail prices 38 per cent., and rents 62 per cent. Mr. Coats admits that he has no statistics on unemployment and that therefore real wages are not ascertainable. In a chapter on the theory of wages he shows that the wage fund theory is exploded and that the laborers really create their wages before they get them. He quotes many economists in support of this theory, but misses the king of them all, Henry George, who did more than any other man to demolish the wage fund fallacy.

The chapter upon Capital—its growth and distribution, 1900-1914, deserves to be widely read. The writer deals in a lucid and comprehensive manner with the knotty problem of international trade in this chapter. "All international trade," he says, "is, of course, of the nature of barter." "When a loan is floated, or other payment becomes due in another country, the proceeds are usually introduced in the form of goods."

For example, he quotes from "Canada's Balance of Trade," by James Bonnar: "The English money, we may suppose, is offered to the Canadians, who are at the same time asked what it is they want to buy with it when they get it, and they answer American goods. The loan accordingly passes to them in the form of American goods." This partly explains why it is that while we are large exporters to Great Britain we are at the same time large importers from the United States. The figures given with regard to Canada's indebtedness are very startling. For instance, "Canada's interest payment to the United Kingdom in the year 1914 amounted to \$135,000,000." In addition we pay big interest to capitalists living in the United States and other countries.

From a table, page 917, we get further confirmation of the fact that the protective tariff puts more money into the coffers of the manufacturers than it does into the public treasury. In the year 1900 agricultural implements to the value of \$1,813,597 were imported, while in the same year implements to the value of \$9,597,289 were manufactured in Canada. In 1910 the values were \$5,097,361 and \$20,722,722. Hence it follows that, taking the latter year, for every dollar that went into the public treasury by reason of the tariff upon farm implements four dollars went to the home manufacturers thru tariff inflated prices.

It will be hard for the believers in protection to explain how it came to pass that while the number of establishments engaged in manufacture in Manitoba increased 35.5 per cent. between 1900 and 1910 they only increased 22.3 per cent. in Ontario. During the same period the amount of capital invested in manufacturing in Manitoba increased 535.8 per cent., while that in Ontario only increased 176.1 per cent. It is passing strange, if there is anything in the protective theory, how the infant industries of Manitoba have flourished in view of the fact that they have no protection from the older and more powerful establishments in Ontario.

Mr. Coats has a very good summary upon wages, rents, etc., and gives some alarming figures about the increase of the number of families living in one room. "The number of families living in a single room has increased 74 per cent., and the number living in 2 rooms to over 60 per cent." The percentage living in two, three or five rooms has remained practically stationary. The number of families living in one room in 1901 was 46,154,

in 1914 this number had increased to 80,722. A significant fact when we think of the condition of life for those who are compelled to live thus.

Mr. Coats points out that "As to wars and militarism, the drain upon materials caused by the rivalry of nations in armaments and by the four great wars of 1900-1913 has been so enormous as to rank it in importance with the world expansion above described. It is a striking fact that the expenditures of a single year on war preparations by the seven great nations are approximately the same amount as Canada's total borrowings from Great Britain since 1907." And this was written before the great war broke out.

"Land speculation," says Mr. Coats, "is to be justly condemned, for the speculation in joint stock securities and in commodities performs a certain service in distributing risks, no similar service is performed by the land speculator, who frequently imposes overhead charges that are a handicap to industry. From the chapter on rentals it would appear that the rent of land has received an increased portion of the dividends on production since 1900."

But altho Mr. Coats sees this and further quotes Sir George Paish to the effect that "It is of the greatest possible importance that the work of directly increasing the productive power of the country by placing a larger proportion of the population upon the land and in the mines with the least possible delay," he concludes that "The great rise in prices that has taken place in Canada is accordingly found to centre largely in the new distribution problem which has been created by the lessening of local food supply during an era of heavy expenditures on capital account." A rather lame conclusion, but we must take it for what it is worth. In the next article I hope to deal at some length with the problem of "The real cost of living."

RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION

The people of Canada who are asked to bear the burdens of the railways will not be satisfied with a report upon the railway conditions of the Dominion which does not take a much wider sweep. Looking abroad they see almost everywhere state owned and operated railways which seldom fail to meet their fixed charges. In fifty-one countries out of sixty-five the state controls and operates the railways. So recently as 1880 there were only ten thousand miles of state-owned railways in the world. Now there are two hundred and thirty thousand. The tendency everywhere, save in the United States and Canada, is to regard the railways as vital to the safety and proper development of the nation and to insist upon national control. Any inquiry which does not deal with the possibility of railway nationalization, in the Dominion as a way out of the present impasse will not provide material enabling parliament to decide the issue at the session of 1917.—Toronto Globe.

PRODUCTION AND THRIFT

Germany has laid down utilization of the land, every foot of land, as one of her first principles. Every inch of land, according to the Teutonic proclamation, that is not used is so much of the country's resources wasted. France has adopted a regulation to the effect that every bit of space must be used for production; failing this being done by the owner the state is to take possession. Britain has given orders that golf courses and all meadow land are to be used for grazing purposes, and that previous pastures are to be put down in crops. Private parks are also being wooded out and the land devoted to practical agriculture. A campaign is being conducted, having for its object the utilization of backyard gardens and all manner of vacant land. Thus the chief belligerents are setting the world an example in production and thrift that Canada would be wise to profit by as widely as possible, and that municipalities and public bodies should do their utmost to encourage.—Journal of Commerce.



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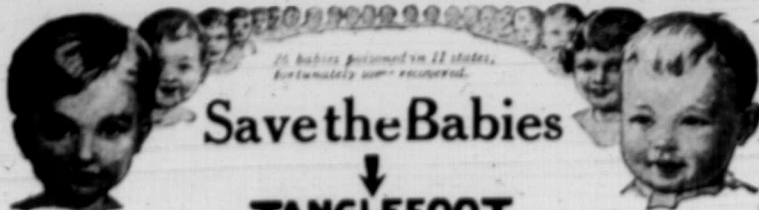
Hereby announces to all Farmers interested in crops situated in rural municipalities operating under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act that the Commission is now in a position to extend its service by the writing of additional insurance to any amount up to \$5.00 per acre. Now that these arrangements have been completed every farmer should patronize his own institution by placing any additional insurance required with the Hail Insurance Commission. Applications for such insurance should be made to the Municipal Secretary, the Local Agent or direct to the Commission.

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Farmers' Building

REGINA

SASK.



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Catch the disease carrying fly that strays into your home with safe, efficient, non-poisonous TANGLEFOOT; not arsenic poison in an open saucer set within reach of the baby, or a can from which a poisoned wick protrudes, sweetened to attract both flies and babies.

Flies kill many babies, and fly poison more than all other poisons combined.

But in homes where careful mothers have protected their babies from such risks by using only TANGLEFOOT, both dangers are avoided.

The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society reports 26 cases of arsenical poisoning from fly destroyers in 1915 in only 11 states; in 1914 there were 46 cases in 14 states.

It states editorially:

"Symptoms of arsenical poisoning are very similar to those of cholera infantum; undoubtedly a number of cases of cholera infantum were really cases of arsenical poisoning, but death, if occurring, was attributed to cholera infantum."

"We repeat, arsenical fly destroying devices are dangerous and should be abolished. Health officials should become aroused to prevent further loss of life from their cause. Our Michigan Legislature, this last session, passed a law regulating the sale of poisonous fly papers."

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We had summer kitchens. The Florence is ALWAYS ready with AS MUCH heat as you want, right WHERE you want it—in the kitchen, and NOT out in the room. Costs less than a cent an hour per burner.

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NEW SCHOOL REGULATIONS

A meeting of the Educational Council was held in Regina in the office of the Superintendent of Education on Friday, April 14. The members present were: William Grayson, Moose Jaw; Rev. Father Gillies, Regina; Dean Ling, of the University Staff; H. H. Smith, Superintendent of Schools, Saskatoon.

A number of amendments to the general regulations of the Department and to the high school regulations were in accordance with the School Act submitted to the council for their consideration and report. Amongst others the following of special interest to teachers and pupils were submitted and received the approval of the council:

"In rural and village school districts work beyond that prescribed for the junior form of high schools, and in town districts beyond that prescribed for the middle form, shall not be taken without the approval of the Minister of Education."

"The board of any district shall take such steps as it deems advisable in the matter of requiring a responsible person to remain at the school during the noon hour."

"In all districts work in the school garden should be provided for whenever practicable."

"In lieu of the expenditure for school library as required by The School Grants Act, the expenditure may be incurred for any of the following purposes:—Apparatus for teaching elementary science; physics, chemistry, botany, agriculture; Bookcase, kindergarten material and material for hand work, prizes for school garden exhibitions and school fairs. Agricultural periodicals and books, on elementary science, agriculture, manual training and household science. Equipment and supplies for music, art, school gardening, manual training and household science."

"Certificates in school agriculture, household science, manual training, music, art, or physical training may be granted to those (a) who hold at least second class interim certificates for Saskatchewan, or who submit official evidence to the Minister of having taken satisfactory training elsewhere, and (b) who submit to the Department official evidence of holding satisfactory certificates or diplomas from accredited institutions giving special courses therein."

GEN. SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON

The English people are now looking to Gen. Sir William Robertson instead of to Lord Kitchener as the Moses who will lead them to ultimate victory. In a very real sense the new head of the Imperial Staff has caught the public fancy and military critics and writers declare that he will emerge from the war as the greatest Englishman of the day. Efficiency is written all over Gen. Robertson, and his rise in the army presents one of the finest examples imaginable of what hard work and enthusiasm will accomplish. Born on a farm in Scotland he left there to take a butler's position in a nobleman's house. He left this position after a short experience and joined the army, and after ten years as a "ranker," obtained a commission. Later came decorations and promotion, in every case the award coming as the result of merit. Gen. Robertson is said to speak French better than English, and has a good working knowledge of Russian, Italian, German, and a half dozen Indian tongues. He is a thorough student of military tactics and probably knows more about the military methods of other countries than any other Britisher. He is a tireless worker, possesses an unquenchable genius for organization, and is a fearless born fighter. Robertson is fifty-six years of age.

THE LATEST REVENUE RAISER

Perhaps one of the strangest war innovations is the decision of the British Government to operate a stable of two horses, the Government having become a sort of glorified Jockey Club. A short time ago Colonel Hall Walker donated his valuable string of race horses to the Government. Parliament hardly knew what to do with this "war baby" and after a good deal of planning and plotting entered into an agreement with Lord Londsdale to lease him the horses. He is to race them this year and the next and to hand over to the Government half of the winnings. The arrangements have been made by the Hon. Francis Acland, of the Department of Agriculture.

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Farm Women's Clubs

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

OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES

Dear Mrs. Barrett.—I must send you in a report of our Alix Branch U.F.W.A. before handing over the office of secretary to my successor. We have had a fairly successful year so far in spite of weather and other vicissitudes. Our delegates came back from convention full of enthusiasm I think and we are all looking forward to seeing our members doubled at next convention.

Instead of our usual monthly meeting in January we were to have held a box social for the purpose of raising funds to pay our delegates expenses, but the weather defeated us and the day was so bad that only a very few extra brave souls defied the elements and turned up—ate the contents of their own boxes and drove home again.

Our February meeting was a very busy one in the way of business and we also had two very interesting reports of convention read by our delegates, the one given by Mrs. Stone having especially a great deal of thought put into it. It was arranged at this meeting to hold our postponed box social in March and a committee was formed to run it, and it was also decided that members should bring in each month to general meeting eggs and butter (one dozen eggs or 1 pound butter each) to be shipped to Red Cross Convalescent Home at Ogden. A meeting was also arranged for March 7, when Mr. Benson, Dominion poultry representative for Alberta, had signified his wish to come and discuss the advisability of starting a co-operative poultry association.

For our March meeting we had a most interesting address from Dr. Millar, the provincial director of technical education, on "Rural School Problems," in which he not only gave the problems, but suggested various ways in which the community might help to solve them.

At our April meeting we had for our subject, "The Need for District Nurses," and Miss Maelsaac, the superintendent of Women's Institutes, kindly came down and addressed us. This is a question in which all farm women are vitally concerned. At this meeting Mrs. Barrett, as president, and Mrs. Parlbay, as secretary, tendered their resignations, as owing to increasing provincial work they felt unable to do justice to both their local club and provincial organization. Their resignations having been accepted, Miss Reid was duly elected president and Mrs. Ulric Marryat secretary-treasurer.

The club has, since the beginning of the year, collected \$20.40 for Red Cross and forwarded eleven surgical shirts, six handkerchiefs, nineteen shirts and twenty-nine pair socks to provincial depot, whilst another consignment of work has just gone forward of which I have not the details. A shipment of twenty-four dozen eggs and four pounds butter has been sent to the Convalescent Home.

We are trying to get the girls together every second Saturday in the month, when they sing and learn different kinds of needle work and we hope to gradually develop this side of the club work, as we consider it by far the most important phase of community work.

IRENE PARLBAY

WILDWOOD HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

Only seven members of the Wildwood Club met with Mrs. Doty in March. The small attendance was due to illness in most cases. We, who were present, however, had a most pleasant afternoon and altho we did not have a regular meeting we discussed club affairs. At our February meeting we decided to buy twenty-five dollars' worth of flannelette and tape for hospital shirts. The shirts had been finished and brought in at this meeting. There were forty-five in all and Mrs. Ed. Ziegler was appointed to send them to Queen Mary's Guild in Winnipeg.

Our April meeting was held at the home of Miss Edith Sellars. There were eleven members present and one visitor. Mrs. R. MacPherson was appointed as delegate for the convention in June. The fair exhibits were discussed. Mrs. Norman

Hewitt gave a very interesting and instructive paper on "The Need of Rest." A letter of thanks from Mrs. H. Taylor was read by the president. The club had presented Mrs. Taylor with a half dozen knives and forks (community silver) as she was leaving our midst to reside in Edam, Sask. The club had a pleasant and profitable afternoon on April 21.

MRS. CORCORAN,
Club Reporter

ZEALANDIA ORGANIZED

Dear Miss Stocking.—Please find enclosed a report of our organization which we wish to have published in The Grain Growers' Guide.

On March 18 a meeting was held in Zealandia school house for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Women Grain Growers. Mrs. W. W. Boutz, of Harris, occupied the chair and opened the meeting with an interesting address on the work of the Association. At the close of which it was decided to organize and the officers elected were Mrs. James Wilkie, president; Mrs. Hilliard Jones, vice-president; and Mrs. W. D. Robertson, secretary-treasurer. Six directors were also appointed. There are now sixteen members, but it is hoped the membership will be doubled in a very short time. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was given Mrs. Boutz.

On April 15 next meeting was held with a very good attendance. This being a business meeting a list of programs was made out for the year, each one present taking a topic to be discussed in the future. House-cleaning and gardening were also discussed at this meeting, each one's idea helping another. We adjourned hoping the next meeting, which is to be held on Saturday, May 6, at 8 p.m., will be even a greater success.

MRS. A. J. WILKIE,
Club Reporter.

HELPED BUY COAL SITE

The women members of the Lake Johnson Local showed a generous spirit when at a recent meeting they contributed \$75.00 toward a fund being raised by the local to take over a coal site in their town. The women members are also planning to further help the local during the year. Mrs. Hipp was the hostess at the meeting and the following officers for the year were elected: Mrs. A. Rutledge, president; Mrs. L. White, vice-president; Mrs. A. E. Hardy, secretary.

NOT ON THE MAP

Dear Miss Stocking.—I dare say you will wonder where Silver Creek is. Well, it's not on the map, but is a little spot just outside the flourishing town of Kamonck. Tho it is not on the map, it is by no means a slow community. We have eighteen paid up members in the women's section of the Silver Creek Grain Growers and hope to have a few more next meeting, so you see we are going ahead. We elected Mrs. Hutchinson president again this year, with Mrs. E. Woldford vice-president and Mrs. T. N. Fowler secretary-treasurer.

Four very enjoyable meetings have taken place and also a box social held in the Parish Hall, Kamonck, on March 29. Every item on the program was thoroughly enjoyed. The prices of the boxes ranged from \$1.00 to \$9.50 each. An initiated crazy-quilt piece by the members was sold in aid of the Red Cross. The sale of boxes and quilt realized \$129.75; \$57.50 was given to the Red Cross and \$63.25 loaned for the Silver Creek women's section. The singing of Tipperary and God Save the King brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

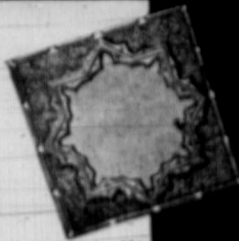
WINNIFRED L. FOWLER,
Sec. Silver-Creek W.S.

It is evident that Silver Creek knows how to accomplish things and we wish them continued success. We regret that there was not space to permit us to print the entire program of their very interesting concert. We shall be glad to receive more such breezy and interesting reports from Silver Creek.

E. A. S.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

LAST CALL FOR STORIES

I want the boys and girls who read this column to tell me in their brightest breeziest style what they think about war and why? Not this war, you understand, but the thing war. Does killing men, and running the risk of being killed make men strong and brave, or does it make them hard and cruel? Is war good for the countries engaged in it or is it bad for them?

For the best three letters telling what the writers think of war, prizes of good story books will be given, read lively, interesting stories of the kind boys and girls enjoy. New members who write us letters on this subject will be given the maple leaf membership pin of the Young Canada Club, provided they remember to enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

The writers must be under seventeen years of age, the letters must be written on only one side of the paper and in pen and ink and they must be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Do not put any more or less on the envelope or abbreviate the words.

DIXIE PATTON

Note: A prize book sent to Hope Jewell, Sunny Mead, Alta., has been returned by the post office as uncalled for. Was this not the correct address? D.P.

A NARROW ESCAPE

This happened in the fall of 1913. My father was burning a straw stack on a Friday, which was a very calm day. The Sunday following the wind was pretty high and started the straw butts burning again. We were all in the house listening to mother reading when she looked up from her paper and looked out of the window and saw smoke. The fire had got started again in the stable when we saw it was going in the direction of our neighbors, who were at church. My mother and father and brother went to see if they could put it out. I stayed at the house with my sister and my little baby brother. The fire was heading straight for our neighbor's buildings, but they got it out before any damage was done.

MARY CRIPPS

Avonlea, Sask. Age 12 years.

A STRANGE TRAGEDY

One day my little sister and I were playing in our garden among the berry bushes, when we came upon a little grey bird's nest. My sister was going to take the eggs but I would not let her take them. After a while we looked in the nest and we found four small blue eggs with brown specks on them, and one egg grey with brown specks on it. It was a cow bird's egg. I took the cow bird's egg away thinking that no harm was done. Two days after I went to the nest and there was four little birds in it but I could see no trace of the grey bird. The next day I went the little birds were half eaten and the bird had left the nest. There was also little beasts around the little birds. My little sister and I could not bear to see the little birds getting eaten so we dug a hole and took all the beasts off the little birds and put them in the hole, then we covered them up and put some flowers on it.

MARY W. GRAHAM

Dry River, Man. Age 11

FIGHTING FIRE

One day last summer when we were at school, we had just eaten our dinner when we saw a fire over in our neighbor's field and it was coming right up to the stable. Some of us went for water to put on it and the others got big willows to whip it. The fire was coming closer and closer all the time and we couldn't stop it, so we got some of the logs we take out horses' dinner in and dipped them in some water but that wouldn't stop it.

It was just at dinner time and the teacher and some of the others were not there but when we were just nearly roasted we saw our neighbor coming. When he got there he thought we couldn't put it out but one of the big boys told us to go up a little piece and make a ridge of mud so we went and dug up mud with our hands and made a pile about a foot high and that stopped it and we were so hot

by that time that we could hardly stand

ADA M. DAVIS
Spy Hill, Sask. Age 13

THE LITTLE RABBIT

One afternoon, when the men were working in the field, they caught a little rabbit and brought it home to me. I had him in a box on the back of the coal shed till it got too cold for him. Then I took him into the house and let him go in there. We fed him milk and grass. At last he got quite tame. He would go outside in under the house in the daytime and come in at dusk. The next Sunday he went out just before dark and went in under the granary. We tried to get him out but couldn't. About two weeks after we found his hide.

SADIE MARSHALL

Moose Jaw, Sask. Age 10

A LITTLE EMIGRANT

When my grandmother was taken ill, my mother and father was out in Canada. My grandfather was dead. The woman who lived next door went for the doctor. I met her. She said that I was not to make a noise when I got home because my grandmother was very ill. At last the good woman came with the doctor. He said that grandmother was to go to bed. This woman was with grandmother until she died. Then she took care of me until my mother came to England for me, and then I came to Canada.

EDITH M. SWANN

Age 12

REAL SYMPATHY

For many years prior to the war my uncle held the position of organist in a little country church. The salary, tho not large, was a great help in bringing up their large family. At the call of his country he enlisted and was stationed many miles from home. One of the lady members of the congregation came forward and volunteered to play in his stead and has done so very acceptably till lately, when she left to take up red cross work.

She always handed over the salary to my aunt and I thought it a most kind and thoughtful action. Our women-kind are showing their sympathy and their help for those who have given their best for our country's ultimate victory, and such sympathy is sweet and comforting for those who are left at home.

JEANIE LAMBIE

Bradwell, Sask. Age 10

STOPPING A FIRE

Once a man came running to his wife and told her the hotel had caught on fire. He ran in and saw that the lamp had put fire to the curtains. It was in the night about two o'clock. He put it out by hitting it with his coat. The woman ran into the kitchen and there the woman saw that the lamp had put fire to the wall-paper. She took off her apron and began to hit it until her apron caught on fire, so she called to the man. He took a pail of water and threw on the fire. He stopped it at last.

SVLA ENGLUND

Dalton, Sask. Age 12

AN EVENT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND

I am going to tell you a true story of what happened on the twenty-second of July in the year 1915. We children went over to a neighbor's in the morning and father said that if we saw a flag flying we would know that the stork had brought us a baby. We were playing and never thought of the flag, when we just happened to look back at our place and we saw the flag was up. Then we tried to guess if it was a baby boy or girl. We had our supper with the neighbor and when it was over she drove us home.

When we got home the nurse was at the door to meet us with the baby. She let us hold the baby and the first thing that I said was it a boy or a girl and she said that it was a baby girl. I was very glad to hear that it was a baby girl, but my brother was sorry, because he wanted a baby brother. He would not sell her now and we think that she is a darling. She is now six months old and has two teeth. I would like to be a member of your club and receive a pin.

MARGARETA BURKE

Delia, Alta. Age 9



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The Summer Brings Many Needs



The summer is certain to make some thing of a demand upon the wardrobe for there are a great many different pleasures and different fashions to be enjoyed and each requires its special costume. This season, what is known as the "sports" gown or suit is worn extensively during the morning hours, out of town, for whether one is actually indulging in the game or not, one is sure to be in readiness, and tennis, golf and boating represent many opportunities. No. 89005 is designed for small women and for young girls. It is a very pretty model and at the same time a simple one. The blouse and skirt may be joined together, or each may be finished separately. In the illustration, the material is a striped cotton gabardine combined with plain. For the 16 year size will be needed, 2 1/2 yards of material, 36 or 44 inches wide for the blouse, 2 3/4 yards of either width for the skirt and trimming. The pattern No. 90005 may be had in sizes for 16 and 18 years.

High necks and long sleeves are being much worn by women to whom they are becoming. The gown No. 89294-89295 shows them attractively used and a costume that can be made available for many occasions. Here, it is made of a checked taffeta trimmed with plain and with a little chemise and collar of white organza, but it could be copied in a light weight wool material or in a linen material, or in a cotton material of suitable weight, instead of any fabric that is adapted to the tailored look. The skirt is made in four pieces and a box pleat is applied over each seam. The blouse is laid in two plaits which meet those of the skirt to give exactly becoming lines. For the medium size the blouse will require 2 1/2 yards of material, 36 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 44 with 1/2 of a yard 36 inches wide for the vester and 1/2 of a yard for the collar, 1/2 of a yard for the revers. For the skirt will be needed 5 3/4 yards 36 or 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide. The blouse pattern No. 89294 may be had in sizes from 36 to 40 inches bust measure and the skirt No. 89295 in sizes from 36 to 36 inches waist measure.

There is no more fashionable skirt than the one that is made with gathered flounces. No. 89958-89961 shows a skirt of this sort with a pretty striped blouse. The material is a striped organza and the two lower flounces are made on the cross. Since they are straight and gathered, however, they can be used for any material for lace or for flouncing as well as for plain material. There are three flounces, the two upper ones can be joined to the collar or all three can be attached to a foundation. The pretty striped blouse shows a dainty little chemise while the collar makes a becoming frame for the face. The long sleeves with the frills are a feature. If liked, a ruffle can be added to the lower edge and a little ease over the shoulders. For the medium size the blouse will require 2 1/2 yards of material, 36 inches

wide or 2 yards 44 to make as illustrated with 1/2 of a yard 36 for the chemise, collar and sleeve frills. For the skirt will be needed 4 1/2 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44 with 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide for the foundation. The blouse pattern No. 89958 may be had in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure and the skirt No. 89961 in sizes from 24 to 32 inches waist measure.

Originally is a pronounced favorite of the season and the bodice organza and flouncings are marvelously beautiful. No. 89853 and 89851 present a frock made thereof, the back of the over blouse and under blouse being of plain material. The under blouse or guinguette is a simple one in kimono style and the over bodice is made with a full back and with a yoke. The style is exceedingly becoming to young girls for whom it is designed. The two straight flounces of the skirt are one joined to, and the other arranged over a smooth fitting yoke. For the 16 year size the under blouse will require 1 1/2 yards of material, 36 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 44 and for the over bodice 1 1/2 yards of flouncing, 16 inches wide and 1/2 of a yard of plain material, 36. For the flounces will be needed 4 1/2 yards 36 or 3 3/4 yards 44 and for the yoke 1 1/2 yard 36 inches wide. The pattern of the blouse No. 89853 and of the skirt No. 89851 may be had in sizes for 16 and 18 years.

There is no more fashionable or more practical material than taffeta. The gown No. 89093 combines a bodiced taffeta with a plain organza and with the collar and cuffs of the organza that is so dainty and which serves so many uses. It is a smart gown and at the same time a simple gown. The skirt is a perfectly straight one which can be arranged to give the harmonious effect or which can be simply gathered at the upper edge. There is a fitting on which the various parts of the blouse are arranged and which serves to keep them in place. Various other materials could be used in substitution for the taffeta, but nothing is more fashionable or prettier. For the medium size will be needed 7 1/2 yards of material, 36 inches wide or 6 1/2 yards 44 with 1 yard 36 inches wide for the sleeves and chemise and 1/2 of a yard for the collar and cuffs. The pattern No. 89093 may be had in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

The gown that is made all in one or with the blouse and skirt joined to be done together, is always a satisfactory one. No. 89274 shows a pretty model. Here it is made of one of the new dotted muslins with trimming of lace frills and with plain white organza for the collar and vester. It is a very pretty little frock and an essentially dainty and summer like frock, yet at the same time a practical one. For the medium size will be needed 7 1/2 yards of material, 36 inches wide or 5 yards 44 with 1/2 of a yard 36 inches wide for the collar, vester and cuffs with 8 yards of wider and 4 yards of narrower lace. The pattern No. 89274 may be had in sizes from 36 to 44 inches bust measure.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

say, grade the pay of all useful workers in society and eliminate the shirkers and those who receive something for doing nothing? He thinks from \$30 to \$35 a month would be fair. I wonder how he would like to have to support a wife and family on it! I think we earn a great deal more than that, seeing that the average worker produces about \$10 of value every working day and receives in wages about \$2. So it seems to me that it would be much fairer for farmers to try and reduce the incomes which the non-producers steal from the producers rather than attempt to reduce the scanty wages of their hired help.

Mr. Miller also says that the prosperity of the country depends upon the products of the farm, omitting the miners who produce coal and other minerals, the workers who build houses and make clothes, those who run the rail-ways and other means of transport and all others employed in necessary productive industries. He is anxious to see the wage question settled, and to do that it will be necessary to take workers in other industries into consideration, as we very often have to take jobs where we can get them and go from one industry to another. But this is a big problem and I must not take up more space, so will recommend Mr. Miller to read a little book called "Value, Price and Profit" for further information on the wages question.

Sask. HIRSHMAN.

FARMERS AND THE WAR

Editor, Guide:—As there is so much discussion about farmers enlisting, permit me to give my experience. For a long time I stayed with our ranch, believing that I was of more value at home engaged in productive work. But as the recruiting campaign was pushed I signed on. In camp I have had time to see that I made a great mistake. Here I am learning a new profession, which may never be any use to me, as I might never get to the front. At home I was doing good work, for which I had years of training. Let other farmers anxious to do their duty consider this. I don't want to discourage recruiting, but I say let the government get after such single men as are doing non-productive work, or such work as could be held over, even by conscription if necessary. It is no disgrace for farmers to wait till that is done.

ALBERTA FARMER.

DAMAGE BY COYOTES

Some interesting statistics on the damage done by coyotes in Northern Alberta has recently been collected by W. J. Stark, secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association, Edmonton.

Letters were sent out to farmers over the country surrounding Edmonton and 145 individual replies were received. These communications show the following approximate losses: Sheep, 1,549; pigs, 333; calves, 66; 1 pure bred cow; 1 pure bred ram, and 6,660 poultry. Three petitions were also received giving the names of 269 farmers, all of whom signified their desire to have the bounty on coyotes restored.

A well known sheep breeder at Islay, Alta., states he sold 600 sheep last fall on account of coyotes which killed 30 head. He would keep 1,000 sheep were it not for this nuisance. A Sedgewick farmer states he would like to buy more sheep, but the number of coyotes there are too great a handicap. Twenty were killed in that neighborhood by one man last fall. A man at Bright Bank said: "In 1910 I lost 8 lambs and in 1911, 4 ewes. Last December I made a fresh start with 32 lambs, since when coyotes have got 21 of them. A breeder at Malmo in 1914 lost 20 lambs and before that over 200 sheep. He now keeps a shepherd. In the same year a Tofield man lost \$100 worth of sheep, but now keeps hounds, and has only lost one sheep this year. A Ferry Bank farmer last spring lost 20 pigs nearly 2 months old, and a Benney Hills man had 12 sheep killed in one night, while another lost 18 in one night. Many state they cannot afford to stay in sheep raising, because they cannot run enough sheep to keep a shepherd, and a small bunch only means too big losses.

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Gopher Problem in the West

Old Fox of Gopher Gives West New Weapon.

The greatest loss the grain growers of Western Canada and of the prairie states across the border suffer is from the depredations of the gopher. It has been estimated that the amount of grain destroyed annually in the grain growing provinces and states is greater than the entire quantity of cereals consumed as flour and required for seed and feed in the West.

Several methods of fighting the pest have been tried, but gophers are rapidly increasing year by year and in dry years the damage caused by them is enormous. The old methods of poisoning have apparently failed to solve the gopher problem. A new method, called SUREDETH is now offered to the farmers by a chemist who as a boy on a Manitoba farm was elected to take care of the gopher problem when the little rodents were so thick that it was a question who would get the most of the crop, the gopher or the farmer.

For a whole summer the boy fought gophers by every means in his power and came to know a great deal about the habit of the pest and its likes and dislikes. He soon found out that the natural and favorite food of the gopher is roots and grasses, that he cuts down the growing grain, not for food, but for the moisture in the straw, and that gophers never destroyed the crop near sloughs or wet places.

After twelve years on the farm, the gopher student entered the drug business and started experimenting with different poisons, in the light of the experience gleaned on the farm, and was fortunate enough to be associated with one of Western Canada's foremost manufacturing chemists and now Professor of Pharmacy in a Western University.

The new poison, SUREDETH is very powerful, but is tasteless and contains the odors of grasses and roots at the same time gratifying the animal's craving for moisture. Several municipalities are adopting the new method this year, and the poison can be obtained easily by any farmer interested in the war on the gopher.—Advertisement.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Parliament Closed for Summer—Bought Rodolphe Forget's Railway and Put Thru Loans to G.T.P. and C.N.R.

Ottawa, May 20.—It has always been the practice at the capital to refer to the closing week of the parliamentary session as "the last awful week," but the week which brought to a close the session which terminated on Thursday was "the worst ever." The week was a repetition of the old, old story of railway legislation brought down in the dying days of the house, when everybody was anxious to get home, but in every way in which the matter can be looked at the record made was the worst yet achieved by parliament. As one parliamentary correspondent aptly put it: "The railways got everything and the people the rest."

For the vote of fifteen millions to the C.N.R. and eight millions to the G.T.P. parliament was pretty well prepared, but when this was followed by a proposition to purchase three railway job lots down in Quebec which Sir Rodolphe Forget has been trying to unload on the government for years, at a cost which will ultimately run from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000, altho the estimate introduced is for \$4,000,000 only, the disposition of the members of the house was to throw up their hands in despair and let the government have its way. Some comment was caused by the fact that while Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, piloted the C.N.R. and G.T.P. bills thru the house, he retired from the scene when this legislation was introduced, and Hon. Arthur Meighen with the acting minister of railways, Hon. J. D. Reid, assumed the chief responsibility for defending it. Later, however, he defended the estimate for \$4,000,000 that followed the bill.

The railways which the government is to purchase are three in number, the Quebec and Montmorency, running from Quebec to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, which has net earnings amounting to about one-half of its fixed charges; the Quebec and Saguenay, which runs from Ste. Anne de Beaupre to Murray Bay, which is not complete and never can pay, and the Lotbiniere and Megantic, which was a lumber road till the timber along it was cut and which is now of little value. For this bunch of "lame ducks" the government is willing to pay the actual cost, not exceeding \$4,465,000, as valued by the Exchequer Court, and also to assume \$2,500,000 worth of bonds. It is estimated that it will cost \$1,000,000 or more to complete the Quebec and Saguenay line, and that when rolling stock is provided the government will have spent \$10,000,000 and assumed an interest liability of \$500,000. The problem has been briefly described as "paying nearly five millions in cash for the privilege of carrying \$2,500,000 worth of bonds."

Absolutely Indefensible

Hon. Geo. P. Graham said that he was not going to spend any time discussing the matter, but that it would not be defensible even in times of peace and prosperity. At the present time the proposal was a monstrous one for which no defence could be made. He had been asked by friends to take over the Lotbiniere and Megantic when he was minister of railways, but had declined to do so. They wanted him to make it a branch line of the I.C.R., but it was of no value.

Hon. Arthur Meighen strove hard to justify the act of the government on national grounds. He said that the road would serve a country which had been at least sparsely settled for 150 years, and that they were entitled to some consideration. He expressed the hope that the roads would pay in the end and that they would form a valuable branch line of the N.T.R.

Hon. Frank Oliver was severe in his criticism of the government's plan. The 30,000 people to be served, he said, were better off than thousands of farmers in the West who are without railway facilities, because they have a water transportation service for six months of the year. The money could be spent to better advantage in completing some branch lines in the West and putting them in a position to earn

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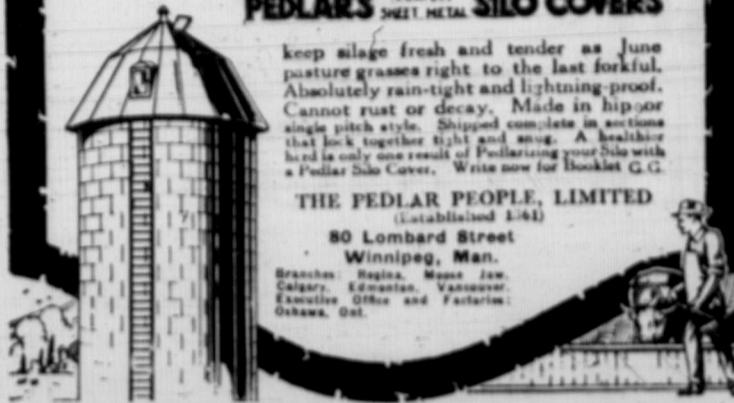
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the interest on their bonds; or it might be spent on additional rolling stock for the N.T.R. and the construction of elevators at Quebec City. That would do more for Quebec than this proposal and would help the Dominion as a whole.

Government Pays Friends

J. G. Turriff declared that the government had bought the railways to pay for political support received in the house this session by members who might otherwise have bolted on the bilingual issue, and also to pay for the support brought to the party in 1911 by Sir Rodolphe Forget when he helped to defeat reciprocity by securing the election of twenty Nationalists in Quebec.

The bills went thru the house without a division, but when the estimate providing \$4,000,000 for the purchase of the roads came up for discussion, E. W. Nesbitt, of North Oxford, moved the six months hoist which was defeated.

W. F. Nickel, Independent Conservative member for Kingston, alone had the courage to break from party lines, and before doing so he explained his reasons. After protesting against such legislation being brought down in the dying hours of the session, Mr. Nickel said: "I practically find myself in the same position that I sometimes found myself in when I was a child. If I had a nauseous dose to take, the wisest way was to take it at a gulp or to refuse to take it at all. I find that I am refusing to take the gulp." Mr. Nickel added that he had been very much impressed by the speeches of the minister of finance dealing with the necessities of the war. If these were ordinary times he might not feel so strongly on the question, but, being influenced by the judgment of the minister of finance, and realizing that a commission is about to be appointed to consider the whole railway problem in Canada, he could not see his way clear to vote for the continuance of this sum in the estimates. This was certainly a sly dig at the minister of finance.

Forget's Style of Work

The controlling figure in connection with this whole shameful business has been Sir Rodolphe Forget, who represents two constituencies at Ottawa, but who is seldom in the capital unless pressing the government for something. His continuous presence in Ottawa for six weeks has been ominous, but few people realized that the cost to the people was to be from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The Ottawa Evening Citizen (Independent), descriptively depicts how Sir Rodolphe pulled the strings while the cabinet marionettes danced to his music. The Citizen says: "Behold as the session of the House of Pretence entered on its last week the high priest, Sir Robert Borden, did absent himself for very shame in a far city. On the evening of Monday, when the scribes were weary of reporting much imposture and the pharisees were away making speeches on economy and patriotism, there entered one, Sir Rodolphe Forget, into the House of Pretence to act as the worthy successor to Sir Robert Borden.

And Sir Rodolphe Forget did gather a group of cabinet marionettes unto him, and he did cause them to be seated in a row before him in the House of Pretence; and they did pass thru a measure as he instructed them, and they did make motions and utter divers statements carefully prepared for them, liken unto gramophone records.

Under the guiding hand of Sir Rodolphe one cabinet marionette did stand up and ask the money-changers to harken unto him, while he made a gramophone statement necessary to open up the treasury for the pleasure and profit of the master hand behind him. The next marionette, ever and anon turning to Sir Rodolphe, did exposed law with usual voice of the sophist. And a third did recite many strange names, as of a land of promise at the end of Sir Rodolphe's unfinished road, where manna would rain down on the children of Canada after they had paid not more than \$7,533,215 to their master, and undertaken to pay tribute perhaps as much again to make the road less liken unto a journey in the wilderness.

The cabinet marionettes did reason together with constant turning to their

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master, Sir Rodolphe, and by the hour of midnight they had done part of the task to earn their ten pieces of silver. The session far spent, and the usual appointed hour at hand for selling their country's birthright for a mess of politics, the master of the cabinet marionettes seemed to say: 'Well done, good and faithful puppets; ye have been faithful over a few things, but this is the supreme betrayal.' But among the weary scribes there were murmurings against the pharisees and money-changers, and one unpatriotic sinner did mutter: 'Verily this House has long been the House of Pretence, but it has now become an House of Barter!'

Undoubtedly the three cabinet ministers referred to are Hon. J. D. Reid, who explained the measure; Hon. Arthur Meighen, who justified it; and Hon. T. Chas. Casgrain who glorified it.

No Opposition to Loans

The C.N.R. and G.T.P. loan proposals passed thru the final stages with a few murmurings and no real opposition. E. B. Bennett spoke for two hours and said many hard things about Mackenzie and Mann, but spoiled the effect of it all by declaring that he would support the measures because of the proposal to inquire into the Canadian railway situation, with the object of dealing in a permanent way with the problem. He advocated a special session of parliament in the autumn to consider railway legislation alone.

W. F. Maclean as usual made a thoughtful speech in favor of the nationalization of all the railway systems of Canada. His idea is that the task would be made easy if the C.P.R. were included, because the big earnings of which that system is capable would balance the deficits on the other lines. He thought the C.P.R. could be secured by guaranteeing the shareholders 7 per cent. for twenty-five years, when the stock could be purchased.

Apart from the railway legislation little of interest happened. On the closing day the increased scale of pensions recommended by a committee, of which Hon. J. D. Hazen was chairman, was discussed, and Sir Robert Borden said that the report would in all probability be acted upon. One of the recommendations of the committee is that a pension board should be named, and that the payment of pensions should be absolutely removed from the domain of politics. The importance of the work which this board will have to perform will be recognized when it is stated that they will in all probability have charge of annual disbursements amounting to \$25,000,000.

Thos. MacNutt, of Saltcoats, brought up the question of the duty being paid by western farmers on machinery parts. He produced documents to show that according to a ruling of the collector of customs in Winnipeg, 30 per cent. is often paid on a retail valuation. The minister of customs, after hearing Mr. MacNutt's statement, admitted that a mistake may have been made, and promised to have the matter looked into. If anything was wrong it would be rectified, he said.

FIRE WASTE

The annual average fire loss in Canada for the past three years has been \$35,000,000. Add the cost of insurance protection in excess of the losses paid, and the cost of maintaining waterworks and private fire protection, aggregating a total annual cost of over \$61,000,000. These are colossal figures, and when you add to them the cost of fire waste in the United States, it makes a grand aggregate of \$230,000,000 a year in the United States and Canada.

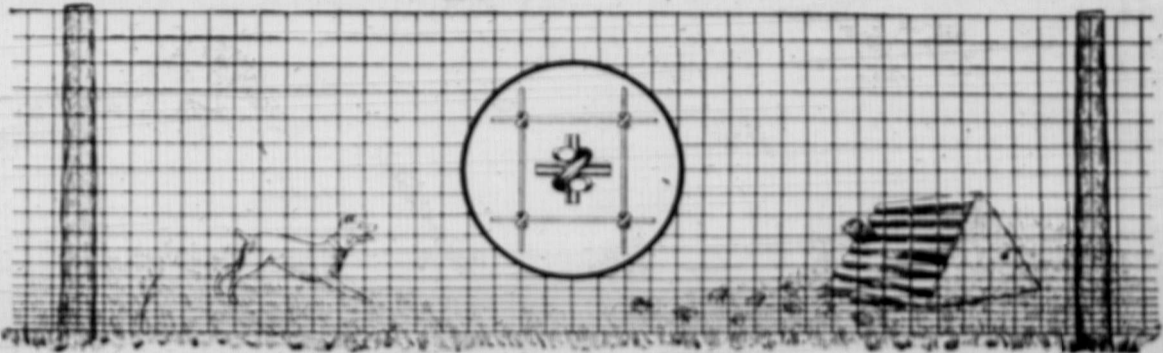
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As stated, prepotency is essential, and it is well indicated by certain characteristics. Boldness of outlook, free spirited action and strong masculine appearance mark the horse with ability to pass on his characteristics to his foals. We well remember having seen a black two-year-old Percheron colt at the head of his class in Calgary last summer that we venture to say will leave colts like himself. He was a slashing good colt that put on his own show. Given his head he got up and moved with such freedom and precision, strength and power, and brought his feet down so solidly that he simply made everybody look at him. He was "looking for a bigger town." This is the result of breeding, and with good conformation and soundness one of the first things to be looked for. A horse with a sleepy appearance, a mare's head and a ewe neck may do for the other fellow to breed from, but not for the man who wants real character in his colts.

In spite of supposed evolution of horse demand a decided premium is put on the big draft horse. And it will doubtless continue to be. In breeding for the big ones we get lots of the class called chunks. In other words we need horses of size for sires. The bigger the better, provided we can keep a fairly good degree of quality and style associated with it. We would prefer, however, a horse of 1,600 lbs. closely ribbed and fairly compact conformation, good quality and active style, to an 1800 lb. or 2,000 lb. horse of open conformation, slovenly gait and coarse quality. The reason is that the get of the former horse are apt to be good with the one main drawback—lack of size, but they are always in demand at fair prices, while the get of the big horse in this case may be anything at all and not worth nearly as much on an average as the other class. Long couplings, short ribs, slack loins, narrow and shallow chests and light quarters are things not to have in a horse. A wasp-waisted stallion will get too many colts like himself. Furthermore violent crosses, i.e., crossing too big a stallion on a little mare is apt to beget scrubs, with something altogether disproportionate about them.

Quality is of the very greatest importance. It is best indicated by fineness of hair on both body and legs, fineness of the skin, clean, flat nature of the bone or tendons of the legs, distinctness of the veining after exertion, and general refinement of conformation. No one can altogether define quality. It must be seen to be appreciated, and it delights the eye of a real horseman. Too frequently in our show rings we see small, undersized horses bragged about for their quality, when too often it is under development. Not long ago we saw a runt of a three-year-old Clydesdale win a second place in a class of big horses simply because his quality was superfine and his action flashy. He later competed for championship against a two-year-old that was not only considerably larger but almost his equal in quality, but fortunately didn't win here.

Unsoundness, of course, ought not to be countenanced at all, i.e., hereditary unsoundness. Bone spavins, ringbones, sidebones, thoroughpins and bog spavins are the most common, and anyone can easily pick them out with the eye or by running the hand closely over the hocks, fetlocks and houghs. In fact, cleanness of limb is essential. The best three unsoundnesses are the worst. All should be avoided. Unsound horses will beget colts predisposed to disease, and nothing reduces the market price of a horse like a set of unsound legs.

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fab. Factory, Lansing, Mich. U.S.A.



The "Gold Standard" of Sixes

RECENTLY A GROUP OF GENTLEMEN were discussing motor cars—as men so often do, since there's no other peaceful topic that is of such general and such vital interest.

THEY WERE TALKING SIXES, pro and con, and "wondering whether" such and such Sixes were really good cars this year—in view of their past unsatisfactory records.

ONE SAID, "of all the Sixes made, there's just one you can tie to with certainty that it will live up to all expectations—because of its own and its makers' past record.

"THAT'S THE REO SIX—the handsomest as well as the sturdiest Six made.

"IT'S THE GOLD STANDARD of Sixes."

"WE ARE ALL AGREED ON THAT, I guess," exclaimed another—"there never can be any doubt as to the quality of a Reo.

"REO CARS HAVE BEEN the 'Gold Standard' of automobile values since there were automobiles."

HAD YOU THOUGHT OF THAT—just in that way?

IF NOT, JUST CONSIDER for a moment the tremendous significance of that fact—for it is a fact that all motorists look upon Reo as the "Gold Standard."

YOU MAY DOUBT, you may question, claims made for other cars; but you accept as a fact firmly established, that a Reo is 24-karat fine from radiator cap to tire holder.

THAT BEING THE CASE, seems as if prudence dictates only one choice for your automobile—the one Six of which you can be absolutely sure—a Reo Six.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD—no matter what your income—you can't afford to experiment in so important a matter.

FOR IT ISN'T THE PRICE—goodness knows that is lower than anyone ever dreamed a first-class six-cylinder car could ever be bought for. It isn't the price that counts.

IT'S THE UPKEEP—cost of operation and maintenance; and the still more important fact that if the Six you buy fails to live up to the glowing praises of its makers your pleasure will be marred on every trip you take and as long as you own it. And the longer, the more unsatisfactory.

THAT'S WHAT COUNTS. If it proves to be a racing car—and therefore a "gasoline hog"; or so light it will soon show its flimsiness by squeaking and creaking and groaning over the least inequality of the road;

IF IT'S ONE OF THOSE "2 in 1" affairs that looks simple from the outside but proves as inaccessible as a burglar-proof safe when you try to make some adjustment or replacement or repairs;

IF IN FACT, IT FAILS to make good on any one of a hundred counts—then it falls short of the Reo standard—and you will be grievously disappointed.

SO THE ONLY WAY to be absolutely certain that the coming year's motoring will be as pleasurable as you can desire, is to take no chances—choose the "Gold Standard" for yours.

UNALLOYED PLEASURE of ownership is assured when you select this car that all the world considers the "Gold Standard" in value at its price and in enduring qualities with the lowest depreciation from year to year—a Reo Six.