

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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THE SINGLE DUE

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JULY 22, 1914

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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

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Associate Editor

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. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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The Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG

The held at was loo widely by the Exhibit some the w in dis hibitor quence as a r week consequ fair we dry we to the for the Exhibi date fe hoping would than weathe tended evenly took I came to any the F throu weathe with exper hibits, was s point surpas abund excell magni citizer 60,000 the t thru well Winni ha shows due p in a c is no livest in W other adva from

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Winnipeg Exhibition

The Canadian Industrial Exhibition held at Winnipeg from July 11 to July 18 was looked forward to this year with widely different feelings of expectation by the many persons over whom the Exhibition, directly or indirectly, exercises some influence. In many former years the weather man has been very chary in disposing of his favors to the Exhibition management and, as a consequence, it has come to be looked upon as a matter of course that Exhibition week will be wet. Farmers this year consequently looked forward to Winnipeg fair week as one which, on account of the dry weather, would be a great benefit to them in the matter of bringing rain for their crops, while the directors of the Exhibition board, after having set the date for fair a week later this year, were hoping that the clerk of the weather would be more congenial in his attitude than usual and favor them with dry weather. Both parties have been attended to and this year favors have been evenly distributed. Two heavy rains took place during the week, but they came at such times as not to interfere to any great extent with the progress of the Exhibition and the arrangements throught the grounds were such that the weather proposition was completely coped with. Some little inconvenience was experienced by a few of the stock exhibits, but it was only temporary and was soon remedied. From the standpoint of attendance this year has far surpassed that of previous years. The abundance of sunshine and the general excellence of the exhibits served as a magnet to attract enormous crowds. On citizens' day it was estimated that over 60,000 people visited the grounds and the total number of persons who passed thru the turnstiles during the week was well over 100,000. Somehow or other Winnipeg Exhibition does not seem quite to have the same atmosphere as other shows of a somewhat similar nature, due probably to the fact that it is located in a city of such large dimensions. There is not the same interest taken in the livestock and exhibits of a similar nature in Winnipeg as there is in some of the other Western fairs which have the advantage of being located more centrally from an agricultural standpoint.

The Livestock Exhibit

This year the livestock exhibits were, on the average, fair, some departments being extremely well represented while others were not at all up to previous standards. Speaking collectively the cattle department was very strong both in entries and in the quality of the exhibits, the Holstein show being certainly one which has never been equalled in Western Canada. The heavy horse exhibits on the other hand, while there were a few excellent individual animals, were quite below the ordinary showing and it is unfortunate that so few of the Western breeders saw fit to bring their horses in after everything had been done by the fair board in the matter of providing all the prize money possible for competition.

This year the machinery exhibits were not so numerous as heretofore, but the showing in the Industrial Building of the many firms was very good indeed. Particular interest was also shown in two exhibits which took up prominent positions which were sent out under the direction of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. One of the exhibits was illustrative of the many phases of the wool industry, particular prominence being given to the caring for, grading and marketing of the fleeces after shearing time. This exhibit was one of great value to the farmers of the West, particularly at this time when so much attention is being paid to the raising of sheep in the Prairie Provinces. The exhibit was under the direction of the Sheep Branch of the Dominion Animal Husbandry department and the men in charge were extremely willing to answer any questions relative to the sheep industry. The other exhibit was one which was intended to demonstrate something of the valuable work which is being done on the Dominion farms in an experimental line with the object in view of determining the most expeditious and economical methods which may be followed by agriculturalists in the many different parts of the Dominion in which they are located.

The judging in all departments was extremely satisfactory, the horse awards

being placed for Clydesdales by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.; Percherons, Belgians, Shires and Suffolks, William Bell, Wooster, Ohio; light harness, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; ponies, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; and harness and saddle horses, Wm. D. Lee, Mexico, Mo.

Clydesdales

The showing of Clydesdale horses this year was not up to the standard of former shows in the matter of number of exhibits, but the individual entrants were many of them outstanding animals of their breed in the West. During the course of the judging, it was learned that "Regal Sensation," the beautiful Clyde foal that won fame for himself and the Canadian West at the International show at Chicago last December, was dead. Many regrets were expressed in the ring at this sad occurrence, which was recognized as not only a heavy loss to the owner, R. Leckie, of Arcola, but also a loss to the Clydesdale breed in America. Among the exhibitors were to be found the names of C. and D. McDonald, Russell, Alex. Galbraith, Brandon; J. M. Webster, Cartwright; R. H. Bryce, St. Charles; Jas. Adamson, Gladstone; E. Martin, Condie; Trotter and Trotter, Brandon; Matt. Gibb, Morden; David Little, Portage la Prairie; R. Leckie, Arcola; F. McBean, Harte, and T. McMillan, Okotoks.

The aged Clydesdale class brought out but four entries and the feature of this class was the win by J. M. Webster with "Prince Ivory," a Canadian bred horse and son of "Black Ivory." This horse took second place in the Canadian bred class, but pulled up to top place in the open class. He is not quite so heavy as some in the class, but he is a neat put up horse, a good mover and shows plenty of quality in feet and legs. Two of Alex. Galbraith's horses came second and third, namely, "Proud Edward," by "Royal Edward," and "McDonald," by "Dundonald," while "Edward," by "Pride of Blacon," owned by C. and D. McDonald, was fourth.

Good breeding was seen in a small three-year-old class. The last year's champion, "Charnock," by "Criterion," owned by Alex. Galbraith, again demonstrated his splendid action and general excellence by heading the class and also of eventually being awarded the championship ribbon. "Royal Bob," by "Burden Boy," owned by Jas. Adamson, was second and this horse was also placed top in the Canadian bred class. Third place went to "Dunne Lodge Revelanta," by "Revelanta's Heir," owned by R. H. Bryce, St. Charles.

The two-year-olds proved to be the largest class in the Clydesdale exhibit and provided some very close placing. The top horse, "Everest Headlight," by "Gay Everest," owned by E. Martin, Condie, is a colt possessing good conformation, plenty of action and good size, while the stylish movement and great quality of Alex. Galbraith's colt, "Gay Palmerston," by "Bonnie W.," made him a very close second. Third place went to Trotter and Trotter on "Prince Earnside," by "Black Ivory," and fourth was taken by "Count Again," by "Johnston Count," owned by Alex. Graham.

In the yearling class, "Sweetheart's Pride," by "Lord George," owned by J. I. Miller, Myrtle, was a good first, "Count Ideal," owned by A. Graham, took second, and "Legal Count," also owned by A. Graham, was third.

Brood mares with foal were placed: 1, "Marchioness," owned by Matt. Gibb; 2, "Lady Kipling," A. Graham; 3, "Blossom of Keith," R. H. Bryce; 4, "Seascale Flower," David Little. The geld mare class was a good one and "Gay Ruby," owned by David Little, a strong, drafty type of mare, was first; "Darling Bells," belonging to T. Wishart, was second; "Miss Dee," owned by M. Gibb, third, and "Princess of Lucan," owned by T. Wishart, fourth.

Three-year-old fillies were placed: 1, "Fanny Mitchell," J. E. Martin; 2, "Lady Eleanor," A. Graham; 3, "Queen of the Sunset," A. Graham.

Two-year-olds showed a nice class, the first two especially, owned by A. Graham, were a quality pair. The placing was: 1, "Beautiful Countess," 2, "Dainty Countess," 3, G. Porterfield's filly; 4, "Bessie of Maple Grove," D. Little.

In yearlings "Pearl Guide," owned by

Continued on Page 20

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 22nd, 1914

PROSPECTS GROWING BRIGHTER

The result of the Manitoba elections cannot do other than have a most favorable effect on the Federal political field, from the standpoint of the Western farmers. It is true in Canada, as in all other countries, that democratic legislation for the benefit of the masses is very seldom recommended by governments of their own free will. The western farmers have been urging tariff reduction in order to reduce their cost of living, and the acceptance of the United States offer of "free wheat" in order to give them a better market for their product. They have also been urging the Federal Government to introduce co-operative legislation. To all of these requests, however, the Government has turned an absolutely deaf ear, and undoubtedly would continue to ignore the requests of the western farmers, so long as it was possible that they could command a majority of the members of the House. The Manitoba election, however, has naturally altered the situation. Three Cabinet Ministers, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. Arthur Meighen, and Hon. W. J. Roche, all took a very active part in the Manitoba elections and all had the discomfiture of seeing their own constituencies give very decided Liberal majorities. The great revulsion of feeling in their own constituencies will give these ministers cause for sober thought. There will be a Dominion election in 1915, and in the face of the recent Manitoba election, and the strong feeling among the farmers in favor of "free wheat," the prospects are that Manitoba will go strongly in favor of "free wheat." Saskatchewan and Alberta are not likely to change their representation very much. There will be forty-three seats in the three Prairie Provinces at the next election and unless the Government can command a big majority in Manitoba it is very doubtful if it will be able to secure a majority in the House of Commons. Cabinet Ministers in Canada, practically without exception, give their jobs first consideration, and if they realize that they cannot hold their jobs by ignoring the people and pandering to the interests, they are likely to change their tactics. The Western farmers by standing together and presenting a united front will steadily gain in strength. The upheaval in Manitoba is a most encouraging sign and it indicates that public opinion is becoming very favorable to democratic principles. The next session at Ottawa is extremely likely to produce some legislation along the lines demanded by the organized farmers because present indications are that the Government will need some support from the Prairie Provinces.

LOW PRICES IN PROSPECT

It is evident from the condition of the markets at the present time and the large grain crops that are being reaped in different parts of the world, that the price which the Canadian farmer will receive for his wheat during the coming fall and winter will be considerably below the average of the last few years. It seems likely, indeed, that prices will be several cents a bushel lower than they were last fall. On Saturday, July 18, No. 1 Northern wheat, for October delivery at Fort William or Port Arthur, was selling on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at 83 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents, while on the same date last year the quotation was 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and in 1912, 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. In the last two seasons many farmers have harvested good crops, only to find that the price was so low that nothing remained to pay them for their labor after expenses

had been met. This situation will obtain again in the coming fall and winter, probably to a greater extent than before, and farmers who are dependent for their income upon the wheat crop must bear this fact in mind. The farmer whose crop has been ruined by frost, hail or drought knows that he will be in financial difficulties in the fall, but it is difficult to realize that many a farmer will harvest a bumper crop next month and still be unable to meet his obligations unless he either has a reserve to draw upon or has been very careful in his expenditures. What is the farmer to do under these circumstances? This, largely, is a problem for each individual to work out for himself, but one thing necessary is for the farmer to be extremely cautious about incurring new obligations, especially for machinery. A man who buys a new binder when there is no possibility of his being able to pay for it is not deserving of any sympathy if he has trouble with the collector. A man who cannot pay for new machinery should patch up the old and make it do, or borrow the necessary implement from a neighbor. The implement companies, we understand, are as a rule adopting a fairly reasonable policy, and, while endeavoring to collect as much money as possible, the better concerns are not using undue pressure in cases where the farmer is doing his best and appears likely to settle his account in full if given time. Where an attempt is being made to evade payment, or where it is evident that the debtor is hopelessly involved and will be unable to pay all his creditors, the machine companies are putting on the screws and using every possible means of getting what is coming to them. For this they are not altogether to be blamed. In the matter of sales too, many of the implement companies, our readers tell us, are adopting a sounder policy, and are not endeavoring to persuade a man to buy machinery that he cannot afford to pay for, as they have done in the past few years. Sales of machinery have, consequently, been much less than formerly and a great deal less credit has been extended. This is all for the good of the farming community, the manufacturers, and the country generally. A man without capital should not expect to establish himself with an expensive outfit of farm equipment, any more than a storekeeper or a manufacturer would expect to go into business without having considerable financial resources, and while the present is a very trying period for every Canadian industry, it will undoubtedly lead to the laying of a surer foundation for prosperity if it is the occasion for the restriction of the system of credit which has been such a drain upon the people.

PROGRESS FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

Direct Legislation, by means of the Initiative and Referendum, received a thorough endorsement at the hands of the electors of Manitoba at the recent elections. This is the first time in Canada that Direct Legislation has been made a prominent question for discussion in any provincial election. True, Direct Legislation was in the platform of both political parties in the last general elections in Alberta and Saskatchewan. As it was adopted by both parties in those provinces, however, it received very little attention and was practically not discussed at all throughout the campaign. For that reason there was very little educational work done in favor of Direct Legislation in the two Western Provinces. In Manitoba, however, the case was entirely different. The government

was openly opposed to Direct Legislation and several of the Ministers had studied it and debated it at length, not only in the legislature but on the public platform. Those who favored Direct Legislation also discussed it fully and explained its provisions to the electors in their constituencies. The Initiative and Referendum were discussed on practically every platform throughout the English-speaking part of the province, and it may be fairly said that the electors of Manitoba are pretty well informed on this democratic question. In the heart of the City of Winnipeg, F. J. Dixon, who has been in charge of the educational work of the Direct Legislation League for the past four years, was elected by a majority without parallel in the history of Manitoba. He educated his constituents thoroughly on the question of Direct Legislation, and, in full knowledge of the facts they have sent him to the legislature as their representative. Premier Roblin and his Government were returned to power by a very narrow majority and they cannot afford to ignore any longer the demands for Direct Legislation which were exhibited in the recent election. Whether or not the Government will grant Direct Legislation still remains to be seen, but it is certain that they will make strenuous efforts to stem the current of public opinion and attempt to win back the political support which has maintained the government in power for the past fifteen years.

ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION

It is not reasonable to suppose from a natural standpoint that any particular resources can be drawn upon indefinitely without any return being made for their use, and it is contrary to business principles to expect that a profitable return can be obtained without due attention being paid to economy in production. Of course the line of least resistance is the one most naturally followed and it is due to this fact that all-grain growing, which calls for a comparatively small initial outlay, has been widely practiced in these Western Prairie Provinces. The time has come, however, when the grain farmer, as a producer, is forced to recognize that his ability must be turned to a closer enquiry into the working of his business with a view to making the most use of all the assets at his disposal. Not more than a quarter of the farmers made any actual profit thru growing wheat last year and, taking into consideration the effect which the present indications of an excellent world's crop will have in generally lowering the prices this fall, it is scarcely probable that any larger percentage will be able to show a credit balance when this year's returns are arrived at. There are a large number of economic factors which, if remedied in the farmers' interests, would allow of a more adequate return being received for the labor expended in growing grain crops, but since the principle of depending upon one crop for all the necessities of life is admittedly wrong, the question has arisen as to a method of farming which will give a more stable return for the work done. The question is not so much one which necessitates a drastic change in method, such as the adoption of a system of mixed farming is usually taken to imply, but it is largely a matter of making more complete use of the opportunities which are already at hand on the farm. What is needed more than anything else is a more complete application of simple business principles to farm management. It is largely a matter of stopping the wastes rather than that of introducing a completely new system. Just

consider the number of farms on which no provision is made for a good kitchen garden when, with a very small outlay of time, a large proportion of the food for the house could be raised at home and, with the provision of a cellar, vegetables might be obtainable nearly all the year round. The meat bill is another time of expenditure which might be very easily reduced if a beef ring were organized, a few dozen chickens kept and some pigs allowed to make use of the waste grain which otherwise would not be accounted for at all. Raising stock would naturally follow in many districts where conditions were such as to allow of plenty of rough feed and water being available, and this would tend to extend the work more evenly thruout the whole year rather than making it unduly heavy at one particular time with corresponding periods of comparative idleness. Many other means will be recognized whereby saving might be effected, but the main point to remember is that the farmer is a manufacturer and as such he must and does stand in competition with the rest of the world's business men. Accordingly it is necessary in this specialized age, where wastes in business are being narrowed down to a minimum by the application of scientific principles, that the farmer to be successful must make use of not only mixed farming but, by means of education, organization and co-operation, he must conduct his business upon the most economical lines possible.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MANITOBA

In the Province of Manitoba suffrage sentiment has been growing apace and the Political Equality League, which began a little more than two years ago with a small knot of people congregated in the sitting room of a prominent member, has expanded into a society with six city and several outside branches. Last winter Premier Roblin was approached by a delegation from this society and asked to consider their demand for woman suffrage. The Premier replied that not so long as he was head of the Government would such a thing happen to the women of Manitoba. Following close upon the heels of this declaration of the Premier's came the Woman's Parliament in the City of Winnipeg, in which the women turned the tables and showed the men how it must feel to receive such treatment from one's country. Public opinion was plainly influenced in favor of the women. Nevertheless, when a suffrage resolution came up in the House a few weeks later Sir Rodmond informed his followers that he would regard it as a vote of want of confidence in him if any of them supported the resolution. Harvey Simpson, the Conservative member for Virden, who had brought in the same resolution himself the session previous, conveniently absented himself, and all the other Conservative members voted as they were instructed. Naturally the women were anything but pleased, and when an election seemed imminent the Political Equality League consulted the Opposition leader and his party as to the stand they were prepared to take on this reform. When they had secured from them a definite pledge endorsing it the members of the League turned in and worked with a will for the Liberal party. Canvassers went about the city, literature was distributed and speakers were sent out, the most distinguished of whom was Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, the well-known writer. So earnest and effective was the work done by the women that the Conservative party began to repent (when it was too late) of having antagonized them, and on the eve of the election they veered around from absolutely refusing to consider woman suffrage to the non-committal statement, "Woman suffrage in time? Yes." The election, with the greatly reduced majority of the Conservative party, has brought about an interesting state of affairs in relation to the

suffrage question. During the campaign as various Conservative candidates felt the antagonism of the women they declared themselves publicly and privately in favor of woman suffrage. Now there will be in the new Legislature an Independent member, F. J. Dixon, who has long stood for woman suffrage. If he were to bring in a woman suffrage bill and it received the support of the Liberal party, which has endorsed it, and of the Conservative members who have declared themselves in favor of it, the women of Manitoba would almost certainly enter into citizenship within the year, so that unquestionably, from the woman's standpoint, the next session of the legislature should be the most interesting in the history of the Province.

A PROTECTIONIST BOOMERANG

The leading apostles of Protection, inside and outside of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, have always contended that it is impossible to build up manufacturing industries without the support and shelter of the protective tariff. They have most feelingly portrayed the desolate condition which is bound to exist in Canada if the protective duties are removed. Indeed the protectionists have gone so far as to paint pictures of ruin for Western Canada itself if the high tariff wall against our neighbors and other countries is not maintained to the highest point. It never seems to occur to these pocket-book patriots that the very arguments which they set forth with such vim make the strongest possible case in favor of Free Trade from the standpoint of Western Canada. At present there are comparatively few manufacturing industries in the Western Provinces. The manufacturing district of Canada is confined very largely to Ontario and a part of Quebec. Between the Eastern manufacturing districts and Western Canada there is complete and absolute Free Trade, and an industry that is started on the prairies today is compelled from its birth to face competition from similar industries in Eastern Canada. This competition, even tho it comes from Canadian industries and corporations, is quite as keen and quite as unscrupulous as the competition that comes from foreign manufacturing concerns. The big manufacturing industries in Eastern Canada have no desire to see competing establishments rising in the Prairie Provinces. They much prefer to supply the western field from their eastern factories as long as it is possible to do so, despite the fact that it would be much better in most cases for the Western people to have the factories located in their midst and thus create a "home market" which the manufacturers are continually using as an argument in favor of Protection. If the tariff wall were abolished Eastern Canadian manufacturers and American manufacturers would undoubtedly come into Western Canada in large numbers and erect their factories in order to hold the field. If we are going to have large industries in the Prairie Provinces, then, according to Sir George Foster and the High-Tariff Brigade, we must protect ourselves against the large and "highly specialized" industries of Toronto. Therefore, if he is consistent, Sir George Foster should propose on behalf of the Western people that a high tariff wall be erected at the Great Lakes to protect Western Canada from the injurious competition of Eastern Canada. The Western people as a whole, however, have long ago discovered the fallacies of the Protectionist doctrine and would much prefer to have the tariff wall completely removed so that competition from every part of the world may be free. The consequent reduction of the cost of living and the cheapening of raw material would bring manufacturing industries into Western Canada and establish them on a sound footing quite as fast as the needs of the country demand.

From the time of the Canadian Pacific scandal in 1873 down to the present day corruption in political life in Canada has been on the increase and the public mind gradually became callous to exposures. It has been taken for granted that the party in power will secure for its own purposes a large campaign fund by some species of graft and corruption. In addition to securing campaign funds, undoubtedly a large number of our politicians have lined their own pockets by using their public positions for private purposes. This graft and corruption has become so glaring and open in recent years that the public is again becoming aroused and there is a feeling thruout the length and breadth of Canada that it is time to clean up our political life. Political grafters must take a back seat and give place to honest men.

If the Postmaster-General really wants to make the post-office more profitable, let him restrict the franking privilege of members of Parliament to bona-fide correspondence on the public business. Tons of political campaign literature are sent thru the mails every year for which the post office does not receive one cent of postage, because it is mailed at the House of Commons post-office and bears the rubber stamped initials of a member of Parliament. The Postmaster-General would be much better employed in preventing this wholesale defrauding of the mails than in endeavoring to impose discriminatory postage rates upon weekly papers.

It is to be hoped that Mackenzie and Mann will exercise proper care in the expenditure of the \$45,000,000 they recently got at the expense of the public credit. If these two gentlemen are careful and do not go into too great extravagances they ought to be able to live at least a couple of years on this sum. It is pretty safe betting tho that they will be back in Ottawa in another two years for more money.

Altho hard times are upon us there is no doubt about the future of this country when it gets down to a legitimate basis. We have a fertile soil, a good climate and an abundance of other natural resources. We can produce all kinds of feed and fodder crops in abundance. When the farmer is given a square deal and farms as he ought to, this country will come into its own, and not before.

As long as the Canadian millers can keep the Canadian consumers bottled up by the Protective Tariff fence, just so long they will force the people to pay a high price for their flour. When free wheat comes, as it is bound to come very shortly, the Canadian miller will not sell his flour cheaper in England than he does in Canada.

The farmers' grain companies during the past year have handled fully a quarter of the inspected grain. Slowly but steadily the volume of grain being marketed by the farmers themselves is increasing. It is only a matter of time until the private grain speculator is a thing of the past.

The hard times thru which this country is passing and which will continue for some time to come will in the end be a good thing for the people, because it will teach them that large immigration, real estate speculation and the continual noise of boosting does not mean real prosperity.

It would be in accord with the Golden Rule for those farmers who have good crops this year to assist the large number whose crops are completely ruined by hail or drought or other cause.

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The Draft Horse and its Future

An Article Dealing with Type

By J. H. EVANS, B.S.A.

The horse raising industry in Western Canada dates back to the commencement of its agriculture, using that term in its widest sense. Our draft horse—similar to other lines of live stock undergoing methods of improvement—varies more or less in type. This is only what one may reasonably expect in a comparatively new country, settled by people who, in many instances, got their first experience with horses on our prairie farms. In spite of these temporary disadvantages, the improvement which can be noticed in our show ring types in 1914 over those of former years is almost phenomenal.

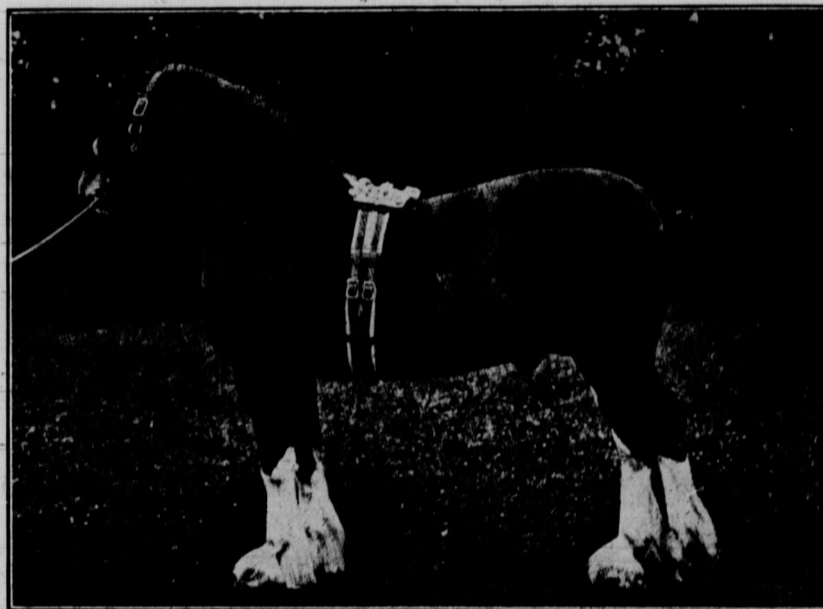
When we realize how favorable our conditions—soil and climate—are for the production of draft horses of the finest type, the question presents itself as to the cause for so many undersized specimens appearing each season at our country fairs. Another problem which confronts the horse breeder at the present time is the stagnancy which has befallen our horse market. No doubt many diverse reasons can be cited to account for the present depression. Some maintain that horses had heretofore been a little above their value for farm work. Grain production is hardly profitable enough to warrant investing six to seven hundred dollars in a team of geldings which would barely merit the title of draft horses. Another reason accountable for the fall in prices is the too frequent introduction of a tractor into our tillage force. Demand and supply have also been responsible. We have now reached that stage where we produce a horse power equal to our immediate need. And it is in an endeavor to outline the type of horse most suitable to fulfil this need that these remarks are penned.

Every business man endeavors to "size up" the future of his calling, i.e., he recognizes the law of "demand and supply" as a basic factor in the commercial world. This same law holds good in our farm operations, altho we too often ignore it to our subsequent sorrow. A word, then, would not be out of place as to the future of our draft horse. The system of exclusive grain growing on a large scale is gradually but permanently being replaced by a method of crop rotation. This has been the history of farming in every country and it is not likely that ours will prove to be the exception. This will demand better and more thorough systems of soil tillage, distribute labor more evenly over the months of the year, and will in time demand more horse power per acre taking our country as a whole. In addition to the forementioned changes, it will make the tractor a too expensive implement and one not so economically operated on our smaller areas than under cultivation. A rotation suitable to our needs will produce forage crops, and hence supply fuel for our horses and lessen the cost of production. We should grow on our farm sufficient variety of "stock and crop" to at least supply our working needs. The dawn of this development in our methods of farming points to a great demand for draft horses, and it is the choicest type that find the readiest sale.

The Four Types

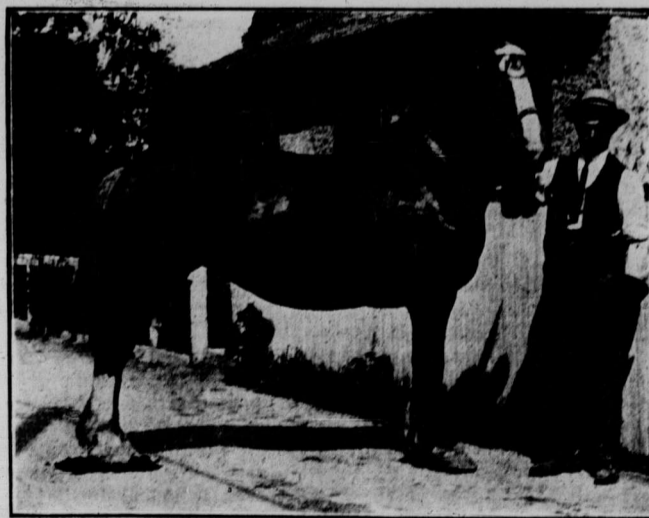
Horses are classified according to the work they have to perform. Many of our agricultural exhibitions have in the past offered awards for four types of horses, each type being capable of doing farm work, these being classified as the draft, agricultural, farm chunk, and general purpose horse. A great deal of controversy has taken place as to the advisability of doing this. Some maintain that it is wrong to encourage the farm chunk and general purpose horses. However true that statement may be, we must recognize that there are certain requirements which are a common necessity in every horse regardless of type and, further, if we believe the agricul-

tural exhibition to be first and foremost an educational institution, surely its first function along this line is to pass judgment upon the class of horse already found in the district. Show our new settlers what are the requirements of a choice horse. This being done, it is only a matter of time before the better types will replace the inferior ones. A good article once introduced should hold its place on merit and merit alone. No amount of press work will convince the practical man against his will. "Seeing is believing." And a good horse is



THE DRAFT TYPE

worthy of recognition altho the same animal may not qualify perfectly for any of our more modern classifications. In view of these facts, our smaller agricultural fairs cannot adopt a cast iron rule and admit horses only that exactly qualified in weight alone, altho it is a grave mistake to imagine that a small draft horse is representative of our agricultural class. Let us first of all, then, in our new districts encourage the breeding of good, choice horses, then gradually the horses in the district, by the use



A Good Type of Farm Chunk

of choice draft sires, will improve in size, substance and quality. The requirements of a choice horse are as follows: Symetry in conformation, type, constitution, soundness. In addition to these four requirements there must be quality, carriage, action, age, color and sex. All these are important considerations, yet are more elastic in degree of requirement according to the type of horse judged.

An ideal conformation in a draft horse calls for an animal which in general appearance possesses a wide, deep, massive, black form, set squarely on four fairly short limbs—squareness being viewed from front, side and rear. Going more into detail, we want a clean head, medium length from eye to nostril, and free from flesh, large nostrils and strong jaws, with neat lips—an ill-formed mouth with coarse, loosely muscled lips give an old appearance, distasteful to the eye—good width between eyes, forehead full and well developed,

muscled stifle and full in the britching. Viewing the animal from the side, note depth of rib and hind flank. Occasionally an animal is criticized for being leggy when the fault rests with lack of depth in body, in other words, short rib. Short coupling, breast full and deep, with plenty of width in the floor of the chest. Forearm and gaskin well muscled. This is a good indication of the amount of muscle found elsewhere on the animal, which is occasionally puffed out with heavy feeding. Muscle is needed to stand work. Knees and hocks strong and wide, free from any trace of coarseness. Many of our most popular breeds of draft horses suffer from coarse hocks, and we can locate a large percentage of our common unsoundness in the hock joint, viz., bone spavin, bog spavin or blood spavin and occult spavin, thoro pin, capped hock, puffs and curbs are all commonly found in Western Canada today, yet our roads are not nearly as hilly as some roads found where our best draft horses come from as a rule. Note width of cannon directly below knee and hock and avoid any trace of meatiness. Cannons should not be too long. Pasterns are a source of constant trouble in our draft horse, but great improvement has taken place in some of the breeds. The pastern should be of medium length and sufficiently sloping to give the animal a nice springy stride, this lessens any concussion in the joints. Particularly is this true of the foot and shoulder. The saying that "no foot, no horse" is very true. An ideal foot is large, round and deep, made of tough black horn. White horn, as a rule, is not quite so durable. Heels should be wide apart to receive weight evenly and to allow of a free and healthy development of frog. Narrow, contracted feet are often due to faulty shoeing. The pastern, as a consequence, lacks adequate support and unsoundness appears, such, for example, as side bone.

Draft Type

Having roughly outlined the requirements of a draft horse, let us now consider what type means. We often hear the remark made, "He is a good type of man for that office." From this we take it to mean that he possesses characteristics suited to the particular needs of that office. Just precisely the same with our farm horses. Type may be defined as the particular conformation in a horse which will best enable that animal to perform its particular work with the greatest amount of ease and comfort, i.e., a horse that will do the greatest amount of heavy work in a given time upon a suitable ration and last the longest. That is my idea of a good draft horse. A strong constitution is an asset of the greatest worth in any animal. Many of our farm horses possess to a fairly commendable degree the many requirements of the choice horse, but if they lack constitution it may be taken for granted that they will not stand heavy work. They are like an over-rated engine which will run nicely when on a light load, but falls down when put to heavy work. Horses of this kind will keep in fairly good condition when doing light work, but when the six months' work must produce sufficient revenue to compensate for twelve months' keep they fall down. Our present system of heavy feeding with cereals for six months of the year and idleness for another six months must needs tax an animal's constitution to the utmost. While we possibly should not over-emphasize one point in discussing an animal, since all are a part of the whole, perhaps the writer will be pardoned for saying that he looks for constitution in an animal as carefully as the medical man does in a human being before recommending him for life insurance. Chest measurement and heart girth, with large nostrils, strong clean jaws, nice mild eye, and a well ribbed up body are all signs of good constitution.

Continued on Page 13

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

HELP FOR CANDIDATES

The recent Manitoba elections have made some interesting revelations of the power of the people and also of the duty of the people. The most striking example of both is the election to parliament, with a majority of over four hundred, of F. J. Dixon, independent candidate for Centre Winnipeg.

Mr. Dixon is a young man of sterling character, who has for several years been the organizer for the Single Tax and Direct Legislation Leagues. He is a very popular speaker and drew large crowds to his meetings which, for obvious reasons of economy, were usually held out of doors.

The interesting feature of the election is that he is a young man of very moderate means who has won his seat in parliament without the assistance of any political party, except that the Liberal party did not oppose his candidature and invited him to speak at several of their meetings. His organizers and most of his staff of workers were reformers, like himself, who were so keen on getting a strong, clean Independent member into our parliament that they gave their services voluntarily.

Busy men, with many demands upon their time, went out canvassing for him evening after evening. Men of moderate means made such cash contributions as they felt they could afford, and well-to-do men put their automobiles at the disposal of the candidate. Thus largely by the unpaid personal services of those who believe in the principles for which Mr. Dixon stands and in his integrity of character, and not at all by the old channel of political corruption, Mr. Dixon was elected to parliament with an overwhelming majority—the largest of any member in the new parliament.

One cannot help regarding his success as a victory for popular and honest government, and also as a symbol of the keener interest that has been felt in politics during this campaign. The pity of it is this interest is so spasmodic. If the decent people of the community would take an interest in every election to the extent of giving time and money to support the cause they are espousing it would not be long before we would have plenty of honest, able men who are willing to serve us in parliament. As it is, unless he receives such spontaneous and willing help as Mr. Dixon has done, no man of moderate means can afford to enter politics without the help of a party machine behind him. If he accepts the help of the party machine he leaves himself open to the danger of being whipped into line by the party leaders and to the charges of corruption in the expenditure of party funds.

Hereafter let us all work for the cause or the party we believe to be right, and give them such effective and willing service that campaign funds will not be needed except to pay for halls and the printing of literature.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

CHARACTER BUILDING

Dear Miss Beynon:—In this West of ours there are so many young mothers who have to do their own work and care for the babies as they come, and often the babies grow up like weeds with no training, when really their little minds are like wax, and can be moulded by the mother's training as easily as the wax is moulded by the artist's chisel.

Firstly, the mother must master herself, her nerves must be kept quiet and her temper must be chained, because a nervous, fretful mother has nervous, fretful children, and a mother who "gets mad" and scolds and whips her children will have unruly, sullen and altogether unlovely children. The chief characteristic of a mother must be serenity. A calm, self-possessed mother will nearly always have lovely, dependable children.

Their characters must be moulded while they are mere infants, and it is

a mother's duty to do it, or see that it is done.

Obedience is the first and most important duty to teach the child, and he must be taught to obey absolutely and without argument. Some children pay no attention to requests or commands unless they are accompanied with threats or bribes. This attitude with a child is such a mistake, for if he is taught from the beginning to obey because it is mother's wish, and if mother is quite sincere in this she can accomplish it with very little trouble. If she will only be calm and teach him that he must, she will have many occasions to be proud of him.

Honesty, honor and cleanliness of mind and body have to be drilled into the child mind, and by constant care it can be done, but it takes never-tiring patience. So many mothers teach their children to tell lies. This sounds questionable, but let me illustrate. Johnnie breaks a window and mother knows he did, or is very nearly sure he did. Very likely Johnnie did it by accident and is very sorry, and with a little sympathy and kindly advice he would make a full confession and in future be very careful of all breakables. But instead, mother rushes up to John, demanding of him, "Who broke the window? Did you, John?" Johnnie knows a confession means a whipping, so almost always it's the old story—a lie. And Johnnie will reason: "Well, if I tell the truth I am sure to be whipped, and if I tell a lie I may get off free." There is no rule to help us in this, but every mother

of three can dress and undress himself, wash his face, hands and teeth, hang up his coat, cap and mittens, and can keep his own playthings in order. My little boys, aged four and three, coax me for "jobs," and anything their little hands can do I let them do it, and consequently they save me many steps.

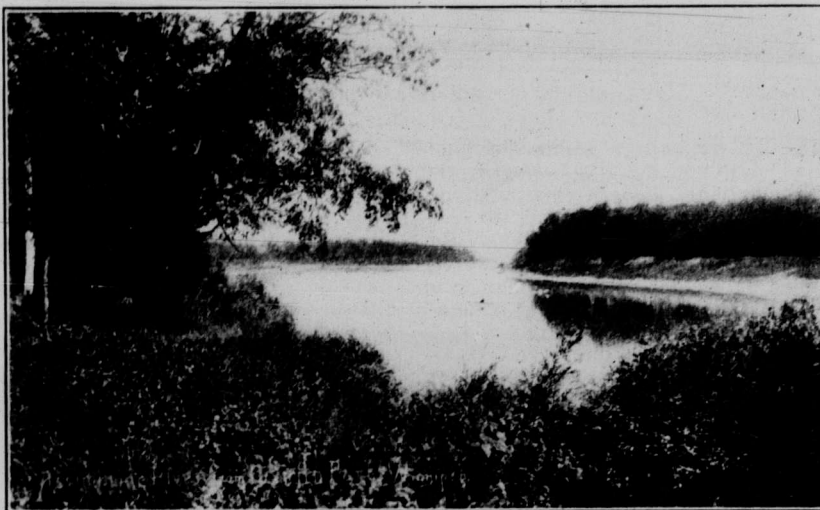
The growing body and mind must have occupation, and a great extent of kindergarten work can be carried on at home. I think within another year both of my little boys will be reading.

I am putting my theory into practice, and I think the least I can do is work out my ideal, and if I fail I will admit that it is wrong. I have a conviction that a child of eight or ten has the foundation of his character laid and to a great extent it will never change.

ALBERTAN.

CHICKENS NOT STRONG

Miss Beynon:—I have been a reader of The Grain Growers' Guide for some time. Could any experienced poultry woman tell me what to do for young chicks? Mine eat all their crops are full, but seem to die off suddenly. They seem to be very weak in their legs and get very stiff. I put dry sulphur on them to keep off lice, and they go blind in their eyes. I give them cooked wheat and soft food. If any reader of The Guide could explain to me thru your pages I would be very pleased. This is my first letter, and hope it doesn't find the waste basket. Would be glad



A WINNIPEG BEAUTY SPOT
Especially Inviting When the Thermometer Stands at 90

knows the nature of her children and can greatly be governed by their different temperaments, and by earnest study will succeed if she tries.

All the little courtesies can be taught the child while he is very young. Respect for others must be taught him. Teach him to be quiet when grandma and baby are sleeping, or when someone is not well; to give grandma, mama, or daddy the easy chair; to take his cap off when he enters the house; not to interrupt when others are talking; not to enter a closed door without knocking, nor go before people without asking to be pardoned. If this is constantly drilled into his baby mind, as he grows older it will seem to be part of his personality and prove a great help to him.

Unselfishness and kindness can be taught thru constant training, and are very essential to his own and others' happiness.

Self-control is another essential. To control his temper is a lesson he must learn, and it's much easier to learn it while young. Teach him, also, to see a joke on himself. Was it not Mark Twain who said he had his mother to thank for teaching him to see a joke on himself?

Responsibility can and should be taught a very young child. A child

if anyone can tell me the trouble with my young chicks. I will sign

LAZY YANKEE.

Our agricultural editor, to whom I showed your letter, thinks you are giving your chickens too much food and that it is too soft. He advises shorter rations, more dry food, and that they should be allowed to run at large for exercise.—F.M.B.

MATERNITY MEDICINE

Dear Miss Beynon:—There has been so much discussion lately on your page as to whether or not flax seed, taken before confinement, was injurious to the child. I do not know anything about flax seed, but I do know of a tea to take and was helped so much myself I feel I want to pass the information on. I know one woman (who had dreadful times, sick as long as thirty-six hours) who took this tea and had no time at all—only ill two hours. As one only commences taking it when one's first pains start, it does away with any fear of doing harm to the child.

I will give you my address, Miss Beynon, and anyone writing it and enclosing a stamped envelope, I will gladly tell how to obtain the tea.

I have been a reader of both your pages for years, and do enjoy them. I hope before long that the women of the

whole Dominion will be voting. I fail to see why a woman would have to neglect her duties to vote (and also work for the cause) more than a man. Why isn't a man neglecting duties while casting his vote.

Sincerely,

"VICTORINE."

If you wish to communicate with "Victorine," please observe the following instructions: Write to her and enclosing your letter in a plain, stamped envelope forward it to me and I will address it.—F.M.B.

TASTY WAYS TO A MAN'S HEART

By Eleanor Record Sigel, in Good Housekeeping.

This is the first installment of a leap year series of recipes, which are designed to be effective ammunition for the fair sex.

Boiled Tongue (Sardellen Sauce—German)

Let a fresh beef tongue simmer in salted boiling water for three hours, or until it is tender. Boil it and then skin it, cut it in slices a quarter of an inch thick, arrange it on a platter and pour the following sauce over it:

Sauce—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and add two tablespoonfuls of flour, mix thoroughly and add gradually two cupfuls of the liquor in which the tongue was boiled, six sardellen (anchovies), which have been well washed and cut finely. Let it boil a minute, season with salt and pepper and pour it over the tongue.

My Grandmother's Raspberry Shortcake

One cupful of sugar, three eggs, two cupfuls of flour, a pinch of salt, half a cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream the sugar and the butter, add the well-beaten yolks of the eggs. Then mix alternately the milk and the flour with the baking powder and the salt. Add the vanilla and pour the mixture into greased jelly pans.

Filling—Three cupfuls of raspberries, slightly mashed, sprinkled with two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Meringue for the Top—Let one cupful of mashed berries mixed with one tablespoonful of sugar stand for some time. Beat the whites of the eggs until very stiff and add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and then beat this until it is stiff; add three drops of lemon juice or extract. Beat into this the mashed berries and put it all in a hot oven for a few minutes, but do not brown.

Baked Peaches

Choose peaches that are of nearly uniform size. Wipe them with a damp cloth and put them in flat pans or baking dishes. Fill the pans half full of cold water, sprinkle the peaches well with sugar and cook them until a straw will enter them easily. This will take about an hour in a hot oven. Have a syrup, made of one cupful of sugar to two cupfuls of water, boiling on the stove. Allow six peaches to every quart can and slide them in carefully with a spoon. Put a little juice in which they were baked into each jar, then fill the jars to overflowing with the syrup which was made separately. Cover them quickly and be sure that they are airtight.

Stuffed Eggs

Cut six hard-cooked eggs in halves. Take the yolks out, leaving two cup-shaped pieces. Mix the yolks with one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of caviar, the flesh of one sardellen and a slice of ham chopped finely. Season this to taste and fill the spaces from which the yolks were taken with the mixture. Some of the halves are fitted together and put on the platter while the others are left in halves and decorated with caviar. Cut a little slice off the bottom of them, so that they will stand firm. Set the eggs on a lettuce leaf, parsley or shredded lettuce

The Truth about Sweet Clover

By M. O. CALTE, Ph. D.

During the last twelve months or so the interest in Sweet Clover, shown by farmers in different parts of Canada, has assumed surprising proportions. Numerous articles in the agricultural press and still more numerous 'letters to the editors' of the agricultural papers have discussed the Sweet Clover question, but so far no definite conclusions as to the merits or demerits of the Sweet Clover have been arrived at.

A certain number of the writers cannot condemn it strongly enough, claiming that it is a 'nuisance' and a 'pest' which, when introduced on a farm, will spread beyond control and which will lessen the value of the farms. Instances have been quoted in which the selling price of farms has dropped as much as two thousand dollars on account of their being overrun by Sweet Clover, willfully introduced by their owners. On the other hand a great number of writers are enthusiasts who look upon Sweet Clover as a forage crop of extraordinary value, which, unfortunately, has been misjudged and altogether underestimated in Canada. Articles have appeared in which the writers remark that 'colleges across the border are loud in its praise' and that it is a 'staple crop in Europe,' etc. The result of these contradictory statements is that the unfortunate farmer who is unfamiliar with the plant in question is at a loss as to its

farm crops prove a failure. This ability to live and, in fact, to do well in soil where the food supply is scant, is largely responsible for the glowing praise bestowed upon Sweet Clover during recent years.

As a Soil Improver

Like most other biennial plants, Sweet Clover develops a strong and somewhat fleshy tap root which penetrates the ground to a considerable depth. Its numerous branches break thru even very compact soil, thus making it porous and penetrable to air and water. The fleshy nature of the tap roots makes them decay readily when the plants, after the end of the second year, die. Considerable humus can also be added to the soil by incorporating with it the rather rank top growth. For these reasons Sweet Clover is no doubt of great value on old, worn-out land and on soil the mechanical condition of which needs improving. Like other leguminous plants Sweet Clover thru the assistance of certain bacteria has the faculty of gathering nitrogen from the air circulating in the soil. Soil deficient in nitrogen will consequently be improved thru the growing of Sweet Clover. In this connection it must be mentioned that the bacteria occurring on the roots of Sweet Clover, seem to be identical with those occurring on the roots of Alfalfa. At any rate, they act in



A rough shelter from the sun is indispensable for the comfort and proper development of the young stock

real value. In the following paragraphs a few facts will be given which, it is hoped, will help to clear the situation.

Varieties

Under the name of Sweet Clover are recognized a number of leguminous plants characterized by a very pronounced sweet odor. They all belong to the same genus, viz. Melilotus, and are often called melilots. Altho called Sweet Clover, they have not much in common with the true clovers, represented by the Red, White and Alsike varieties. As a matter of fact, they are more related to alfalfa than to any other leguminous plant.

There are two varieties of Sweet Clover in Canada, the white and the yellow. The former (Melilotus alba) is the more common and is considered somewhat superior to the latter (Melilotus officinalis). Both these Sweet Clovers are biennial, i.e. live two years. A third variety, called Melilotus indica, is a small annual plant, which is grown in California, Utah and other Western states of the Union. In Canada, only the White Sweet Clover is of any agricultural interest. White Sweet Clover, also called Bokhara Clover, is a native of Asia. It was introduced into Europe over two thousand years ago and was brought to America about the middle of the eighteenth century. In Canada it is now found quite commonly, especially in the Eastern provinces. Sweet Clover can be grown successfully on almost any kind of soil. It is often found in sterile, dry places where nothing else will grow on account of lack of food. It will thrive surprisingly well in sandy fields, on stiff clay, in sour soil, on alkali land and in many other places where most

exactly the same way as the Alfalfa bacteria, and soil from a Sweet Clover field can, therefore, be used to advantage for inoculation of fields prepared for Alfalfa. For the same reason, Sweet Clover can be used, on poor soil, as a preparatory crop for Alfalfa.

Attractiveness To Stock

One of the most serious objections raised against Sweet Clover is the statement that farm animals do not like it and that they cannot be induced to eat it unless starved. Its distastefulness to stock is, as is well known, due to the presence of a bitter element, called cumarin, which is especially noticeable in the wild plants. On the other hand, it has been claimed that animals are very fond of it and prefer it to other kinds of fodder. Observations made by the writer indicate that cattle and horses at least carefully avoid Sweet Clover in pastures, where other plants are at hand, and that, to most animals, the hay is far from attractive. But domestic animals, like human beings, can develop a taste for and grow very fond of food which they at first refuse to touch. Whether animals, unfamiliar with Sweet Clover, will like it or not from the beginning also depends upon what time of the year they be pastured on it. If turned on to it early in the spring when the plants are very juicy and tender, they will have less objection to it than later when the plants are better developed. This is due not only to the fact that early in the spring the animals are hungry for green feed, but also because the young plants contain a much smaller amount of

Continued on Page 18

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Manitoba

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HARVEST HANDS FOR MANITOBA

Now that the indications are that Manitoba is going to reap a fair average crop, the question of providing farm help to secure the harvest is becoming important to farmers. To meet the requirements of our members, the association has arrangements made to supply a limited number of farm laborers if application is made to the central office. The usual practice of depending altogether for harvest hands on the Eastern harvest excursions is not always very satisfactory and at times uncertain, as the rush in securing men at the moment the grain is ripe and threshing commences places the farmers, usually, at the mercy of men arriving on excursions from the East. The executive is making an effort to overcome this in a measure by making provision to supply our members, who make application, as far as the supply available will permit. When writing to make application for a man state whether or not you would be willing to pay the man's fare from Winnipeg, to be refunded out of his wages, as we find a large number of men, who are willing to go to work on the farm, are not able to pay their own fare to country points. Applicants should state wages offered.

COMMISSION ON OATS

The attention of our members is called to the following resolution passed by the members of our branch at Shoal Lake. I think if this idea was carried out by our members generally it would go a long way towards forcing the Grain Exchange to reduce the commission on oats to 1/2 cent per bushel.

"Resolved that the Shoal Lake branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association advocates that all sub-associations take united action to get the commission for selling oats reduced to 1/2 cent per bushel, by collectively agreeing to ship oats only to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., until such time as the Grain Exchange shall have changed their rules re commission on oats so as to make 1/2 cent per bushel the general charge."

NEW BRANCH AT CAMPER

M. McCuish, organizer for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was in Camper on June 26, and held a meeting in Camper school. Mr. Gilmore called the meeting to order and called on Mr. McCuish to address the gathering on the work of the different branches of the farmers' organization. The result of the meeting was a new branch of the M.G.G.A. at Camper, with 150 new members. The officers are: President, Mr. Gilmore; vice-pres., Mr. Poulson; sec-treas., Mr. Fudge.

ANOTHER AT LAKE FRANCIS

Mr. McCuish, of Roblin, visited this district on Monday, June 22, in the interest of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the Central Farmers' Market Association Limited, and held an organization meeting in the Lake Francis new school. L. D. Moore called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. McCuish, who addressed the meeting on the different farm problems, but devoted the greater part of his address to explaining the object of the Grain Growers taking hold of the Central Farmers' Market, and gave some instructions on the proper methods of packing eggs, butter and dressed poultry for shipment so as to demand the highest price on the Winnipeg market. The election of officers was next in order. A. R. Henderson was elected president, E. B. Godfrey vice-president, and L. D. Moore secretary-treasurer, the directors to be elected at the next meeting, July 6. H. Keep, a local poultry man, was next introduced and spoke on feeding and marketing of poultry, and informed the meeting that he had received 50 per cent. more for his poultry by shipping to the Central Farmers' Market.

POPLAR POINT PICNIC

Poplar Point Grain Growers held their second annual picnic in McLean's grove, on Tuesday, June 30. The day was dull and threatening, but that did not deter the crowd from coming in large numbers. Around the grounds could be seen autos, buggies, wagons, bicycles and a few came on horseback, the crowd numbering between 650 and 700.

Letters were read from W. F. Nickle, M.P., and R. B. Bennett, M.P., in reply to the letters of congratulation which we sent, on the stand they took with regard to the Canadian Northern Railway aid legislation.

One feature of the day was the presence of a brass band from Winnipeg, seven in number, brought specially for the occasion, and during the afternoon and evening they played selections, much to the delight of all present. Dinner was served in good style by the ladies. Thereafter baseball, sports, races (foot and horse-back) were entered into with great enthusiasm. Supper was then served, almost everyone present participating therein, the ladies meriting the praise and goodwill of all. The picnic is recognized as the best ever held in the Point, and much praise is due Mr. Harper, president, together with the staff of willing workers.

ROARING RIVER BRANCH

The June meeting of the Roaring River Branch of the Grain Growers' Association took place on Friday, June 26, when there was a full attendance of members, with President C. H. Spicer in the chair.

The question of sending produce to the Central Farmers' Market came up for discussion, and it was decided to commence by shipping eggs for a trial and if it proves a success, to go in for all kinds of produce. The following resolution was passed: "That the secretary write Sir Rodmond Roblin and T. C. Norris, M.P.P., asking if, in case of their return to parliament, they are in favor of renting the government elevators to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., at a reasonable rent." It was also decided to write the Board of Railway Commissioners, with regard to the building of a loading platform at Sevik Siding. Our next monthly meeting will take place on Friday, July 17.

JOHN LIVESEY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

FENCING SUGGESTION

I just read a suggestion in your paper of 27th how to stretch fence wire with a wagon wheel. Now I will give you my plan. Instead of a wagon take a set of sleighs (they do not slip very good at this time of the year) and place the bottom or frame of a hayrack on the sleighs. Have two uprights, two by four scantling will do, each piece to be 2 1/2 feet long, secured to the hind part of the rack. Bore a hole thru the uprights large enough to pass a crowbar or any other bar of iron thru, and have the holes high enough that a spool of wire will turn around and unwind clear of everything. Then put your bar in one hole, lift your spool of wire and slip bar thru into the hole in other upright. You are now ready to string out the wire. Have a steady team, drive along your row of posts for about sixty rods, then stop; fasten a small chain to the reach of the hind bob of the sleigh and to the chain fasten an old mower guard. Hook the mower guard to the wire, slowly step up the team until the wire is tight. The sleighs will prevent the wire from becoming slack. If they do slacken a little, load them with a few rocks or any other heavy article convenient. Miles of wire can be stretched in this way in a day. I find it more satisfactory than a wagon.

—J.C., Man.

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Alberta

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

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT EYE HILL

The Eye Hill Union No. 553 has held fortnightly meetings during the winter months, and during the summer is holding a regular monthly meeting on the second Saturday of each month. The membership stands at 32, all of whom are fully paid up. The officers are good live men, who do all in their power to make the meetings interesting and educational, and they expect to have a strong union by the end of the year. The monthly meeting held at the schoolhouse on June 13 was well attended by the members, and also a number of ladies were present. A. C. Muir was in the chair. Mr. Murray, the representative to the district association at Provost, gave his report on the co-operative purchasing of fencing and binder twine, also the decision in regard to the U.F.A. picnic. As the fencing ordered some time ago had not arrived yet and the prices of binder twine were not on hand, that part of the report was not as favorable as could have been wished, but the report that the picnic was to be held at Provost some time in July and arrangements were being made to secure several good speakers on the work of the U.F.A., brought back the wanting smile. A debate on mixed farming vs. grain growing in this district at the present time then took place, and after a lengthy and thorough discussion and the pointing out of many good and instructive views for and against both systems of farming, this proved to be a very close combat. The judges gave the verdict in favor of the negative. The meeting was then brought to a close, and after singing the national anthem, all started on their way homeward thoroughly convinced that the U.F.A. is the best organization for education and co-operation for the rural population.

RUTHERFORD PICNIC

G. M. Drinnan, secretary of Gadsby Union, No. 129, attended the picnic of the Rutherford Union, No. 565, on July 1 to address those present, and the following report has been forwarded to us by him:

The picnic grounds were about eight miles north on the farm of Mr. Hare and no better place could be desired. On my way up I was pleased to see flags displayed at one or two places, and on the grounds beside the refreshment stand a fine pole was erected from which floated a large Canadian flag. The committee managed the refreshment booth themselves, and the prices were decidedly moderate, the business done looked like adding something to the local funds. There was quite a large crowd, many of whom came from quite a distance in autos, demerats, buggies, and some in the more humble but commodious wagon. Rallying round the flag, the proceedings opened with "The Maple Leaf," sung by the children to an organ accompaniment. The local parson gave a humorous recitation and two ladies obliged with a solo each, one very Scotch and the other just as decidedly Irish. Both were much appreciated. At this point I was asked to address the gathering and spoke for twenty minutes on the aims and objects of the U.F.A. and what it had accomplished in its seven years of life. The ladies are a very strong force in this district, and the speaker alluded to the fact that this support which was being given in every part of the country was a recognition of the part played by the organization in reducing the cost of living and putting many things within reach of the slender purse that had previously been debarred by its cost from appearing on the poor man's table. With the singing of the National Anthem the program concluded and it was ball games and athletic events for the rest of the day.

RAIN BADLY NEEDED

The Lomond Local, No. 562, held a rousing meeting on the new Lomond townsite at the end of grade on the Suffield-Blackie branch of the C.P.R.

on Saturday, June 20, in the new pool hall. The largest crowd of members on record turned out for the occasion, with a goodly sprinkling of visitors. Altho no actual new members were added, a number promised to come again and join in a short time. The chief business consisted of arrangements for the picnic to be held here on July 10 and a good deal of enthusiasm was shown in the spirited discussion of ways and means. \$100 was subscribed as a working fund, to be returned after the picnic day. Several committees were appointed and motions of confidence were passed in same. A. Hartwick volunteered to supply a tank of water for the day. The president, Mr. Smith, felt obliged to resign for business reasons, and A. W. Tulloch, present vice-president, was elected president by acclamation and J. Rodgers vice-president, both gentlemen being accorded a hearty clap. It was decided that owing to drought making it unlikely that there would be a crop to cut around here this year, no twine should be ordered, but if before next Saturday sufficient rain should fall to make better prospects, all interested in ordering twine from the Grain-Growers' Grain Co. should meet here on Saturday evening at 7 p.m. and place orders, depositing 5% of the price as good faith guarantee. We expect to have a co-operative elevator built at Lomond this year and we hope to co-operate along other lines too, both buying and selling.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

The Gwynne branch, which long has had a reputation for the most enthusiastic membership in this part of the province, held a very successful picnic near Gwynne station on Saturday, July 4. The day was all that could be desired and a large crowd took advantage of this opportunity to enjoy themselves. Owing to the short time at our disposal we were unable to secure a speaker, but there was no lack of entertainment. The Crooked Lake Brass Band furnished music for the occasion to the entire satisfaction of everyone. The Gwynne and Pashville baseball teams played for a purse and the prize was carried off by the home team. The horse racing was a very interesting feature of the sports. As very few farmers in the surrounding country are members of the U.F.A., the Gwynne branch is determined to secure several speakers next year and thus take advantage of the opportunity to swell the ranks of its membership.

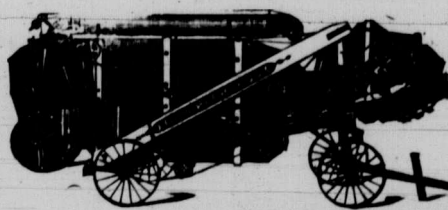
MR. SPEAKMAN ON TOUR

Vice-President Speakman has just returned from an extensive tour in the Macleod district. The first meeting addressed was the picnic of the Summerview Union, north of Pincher station, on July 1. On July 2 the meeting of the Rathwell and McBride Union was well attended, the event being somewhat of a social nature and great enthusiasm in the work of the U.F.A. was shown. At Ardenville the following day the attendance was small, but those present seemed very much in earnest and it is hoped that this union, which had been dormant for some time will again take its place in the work. On July 4 a picnic was held at Spring Ridge, with a good attendance, but unfortunately rain interfered with the program with the result that a return visit was arranged for on the 6th, when a very enthusiastic meeting was held. On the same day, July 6, a good meeting was held at Utopia, while one of the best of the tour was held at Glenwoodville on the 7th. On the 8th there was a picnic with good attendance at Macleod. On the 9th Hazlemere was visited, followed by a splendid meeting at Watertown on the 10th. A new organization was started at this point; everyone joined and the union starts with over twenty members to its credit. The attendance at Howe on the 11th was not very large, but at Orton on the 13th the whole village and district seemed to be in attendance. The union was re-organized amid great enthusiasm and some twenty odd members paid in their dues at the re-start.

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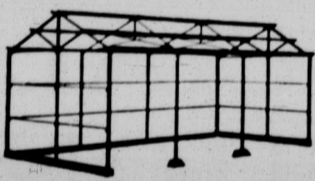
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WEYBURN	WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 9 A.M.
CARNDUFF	THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1 P.M.
MOOSE JAW	MONDAY, JULY 27, 1 P.M. AND TUESDAY, JULY 28, 9 A.M.
MORSE	TUESDAY, JULY 28, 3:30 P.M.
SWIFT CURRENT	WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 10 A.M.
SHAUNAVON	THURSDAY, JULY 30, 10 A.M.
ASSINIBOIA	FRIDAY, JULY 31, 2 P.M. AND SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 9 A.M.
SALT COATS	MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 2 P.M.
YORKTON	TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 9 A.M.
CANORA	TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 3 P.M.
HUMBOLDT	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 2:30 P.M. AND THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 9 A.M.
SASKATOON	FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 10 A.M.
NORTH BATTLEFORD	TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 10 A.M.
WILKIE	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 10:30 A.M.
KINDERSLEY	THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 2 P.M. AND FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 9 A.M.
ROSETOWN	FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 3 P.M.

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G.G.G.

Saskatchewan

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

A GOPHER HUNT

At a meeting of the Bruce View G.G.A. held on Friday, June 11, it was decided to have a gopher hunt for the purpose of introducing some remedy for the gopher nuisance.

Wm. Wright and Wm. Smith were appointed captains, and sides were chosen, each side to kill as many gophers as possible, saving the tails for the count. The hunt was to close on the following Friday, when the losing side should bear the expense of a supper and dance. The association offered prizes to the one bringing in the most tails and to the lady making the nearest guess to the total number of gophers killed. Some carried traps with them in the fields, some shot them and some poisoned. A few, I believe, took a day off, but most of us hunted them at noon, evenings, etc. The women and children were pressed into service. We did not get as many tails as expected, because it was new and only about half those chosen took part. We got about 1,600 tails, but of course large numbers were poisoned and shot besides. Considering it was our first attempt we consider it was quite successful, in fact a number are starting to save tails now for next year.

The opposing sides, with their friends, met the following Friday evening and spent a very enjoyable evening. The prize for nearest guess went to Mrs. G. Wisdom, and for largest count to S. Batty, who had 240 gophers to his credit. Wm. Wright's side furnished the entertainment for the evening.

WM. N. BATTY, Sec.,
Bruce View Ass'n.

The Viscount Local G.G.A. has been organized with the following officers: Pres., Mike Hogan; vice-pres., Alex. McKay; sec. treas., Chas. Stewart; directors, Wm. Zimmerman, J. L. Jeffrey, John Smith, A. R. Parker, Fred Leigh, C. D. Headrick.

CHARLES STEWART,
Sec., Viscount G.G.A.

TURTLEFORD ON THE WARPATH

Some little time since you published in The Guide an account of our nativity and our early tottering steps. We are healthy, lusty youngsters now, and come to tell our parent and our kin how we are getting along. Our scheme of forming part of District 11 into a sub-district and combining all the locals within, has worked out well.

First, we had the frequent conventions of delegates from each local. From these came the rapid subscription of the necessary number of shares for a co-operative elevator, and then the incorporation of a Co-operative Association at this point. This latter body is now the central body, care having been taken to appoint the maximum number of directors and of having them spread over the district. We have not many efforts to review, but what we have done has been well done.

Our latest idea is to appoint a "missionary committee" to take their vacation going thru our contributory territory organizing new Grain Growers' locals, livening up decadent ones, generally to preach the doctrines of our organization, and incidentally to dispose of some shares.

"With the hour comes the man," and, similarly, it would seem, with the idea comes the need, and vice versa. The need shows up thus: At our last meeting it was reported (1) that at least one of our dear sympathetic friends, the implement people, has issued a "black list," and the names of many of those most active and interested in our work are thereon. (The writer is honored by being specially mentioned in this list, while all the implements he needs or can physically use, are a pen, an ink bottle and a 25 cent pipe.) (2) Another gentleman of the implement ilk spreads the news that his twine is ever so much

better than ours, while at the same time he does not know what our twine is like nor where we are getting it from, nor what it is costing us nor what we are going to sell it at, nor—whether we have ordered any or not. (3) Same "gink" busy informing poor, ignorant, bemortgaged creatures that if they patronize our association on any twine business, on goes the screw and repairs will go up 100%. What do you think of such a bunch? Would you like their scalps to adorn the office walls? We are going out after them. No sitting down under any such "bluff," but out to the enemies' country with the weapons they have so kindly and easily given us. The report alleged that one of these fellows is the same who some little time back gave us, unasked, the inner workings and mysteries of the agencies, and a day or two later, still unrequested, offered us the full line of another eminent firm's "implementary" for from 35 to nearly 135% off what we had been paying heretofore. Are there many such humorists as these outside the walls of the beneficent institution near Battleford?

I could take up all your page relating the dramas and comedies (no tragedies till we do the killing), of our district, but fear the W.P.B. Are there any bets that we cannot emulate St. Patrick in clearing out the "toads and snakes" from this part of the country?

JOHN F. BURNS, Pres.,
Turtleford Co-operative Ass'n.

FISKE RESOLUTION

The following resolution has been passed by the Fiske G.G.A. on Saturday, June 27:—

"That this local ask the Central Association at Moose Jaw to circulate petition forms to every local in the Province, same to be signed and returned to J. B. Musselman, requesting the government to pass legislation to the effect that it is illegal for any individual, company or companies to be permitted to take security against anything in any shape or form other than the article or articles, animal or animals, which are being sold."

I received your circular dated June 11, re abuse of farm machinery collections, and we shall do our utmost to produce substantial evidence so as to assist our President to state his case before the commission. The above resolution has a view to prohibit the taking of chattel mortgages as security upon animals that are being sold, or lumber companies taking security on animals re sale of lumber or anything pertaining to this effect.

A. HOWARD,
Sec., Fiske Ass'n.

COMFORTING



"Do you think women should smoke?"
"Well, our pastor says those who smoke on earth will smoke indefinitely!"

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Glenbank Stock Farm

GLENBANK DUROC JERSEYS—If you are going to buy Duroc you should get my prices first, as I have anything you want, and size and quality. Write me your wants.
E. F. SANBORN, INNISFAIL, ALTA.

Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.
BERKSHIRES—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.
J. J. RICHARDS & SONS
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta.
Long Distance Phone



DUROCS

Look! Listen! Learn! Like It! Bacon Hog Men Will! For figures below will prove the DUROC to be a racer of the leanest, swiftest type. Dom. Live Stock Record Report for 1913 show % of increase 1911-13, various breeds, viz.: Yorks, 42%; Chester W., 43; Berks, 9%; Lams, 03; Poland C., 155; Hampshires (loss) 14; Durocs, 514. Will Durocs take W. Can.? Gone around mile track while a. other breeds combined got little past half mile post.
O. & O. C. MILLER, STRATHMORE, ALTA.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.
JAMES D. MCGREGOR Brandon, Man.

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

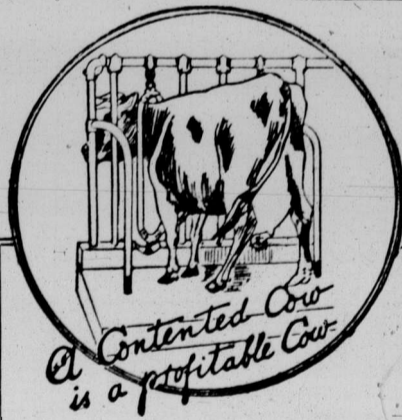
Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want to see my stuff, see me at the big Fairs. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

Poland China Pigs

The Big, Easy-Keeping Kind, 8 to 12 weeks old, at \$15.00 a pair (not related), or \$21.00 a trio. MRS. MAGGIE RIEFF, St. Peter, Minn.

Moose Jaw Agricultural Society

This year's ANNUAL FAIR will be held on AUGUST 11, 12, 13 and 14. Prize Lists now ready. CHARLES JOHNSTONE, Sec., Market Hall, Moose Jaw, Sask.



EVERY farmer knows that his cows yield more milk and better milk when they are contented. Are your cows contented? Are they profitable? If not, make them so by doing away with your old-time wooden stalls. They gather dirt, harbour disease germs, and prevent the free circulation of life-giving air and sunlight.

LOUDEN

Perfect Barn Equipments

The LOUDEN Tubular Steel Stable Equipment is easily and quickly installed and insures cleanliness and ventilation. Its use means comfort for your cows and profits for you.

GET INTERESTED. WRITE TODAY. Our book, "Perfect Barn Equipment," and the service of our architectural department, are free.

The Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
536 Martin Ave. - WINNIPEG

The Draft Horse and its Future

Continued from Page 7

up body are all signs of good constitution.

Soundness is of paramount importance, but it is not within the scope of this article to deal with soundness in detail. "Like produces like," is one of our maxims in breeding, and while certain malformations may not be strictly hereditary, an ill-formed joint will lend itself more readily to unsoundness.

Quality means more in the horse than in cattle, sheep and swine. Some of the indications of quality are a nice silky coat of hair; a thrifty appearance, clean cut face, nice clean flinty bone, devoid of meatiness, silky feather. All these characteristics point to fineness of texture in the animals "fibre," and accompany durability, that is, to use a Western phrase, "a tough horse in harness."

Carriage is also important. A smooth, straight, springy stride, with a quick "get-away" catches the eye, besides making it easier for the horse to travel, i.e., easier on the framework, and this is invariably a splendid asset for sale purposes.

A horse's value lies first and foremost as a servant to man, and unless an animal is well mannered there is not the same satisfaction to the driver, more risk to the owner, and always the possibility of an outlaw ruining the disposition of its work mates. We place too small a money value on manners in this country, and "breaking" and "mouthing" are terms seldom heard. We would like to see all our sires worked. Is it not probable that in time their disposition would be greatly improved? Kind eye, width of forehead, carriage and set of ear are all indications of disposition.

Market requirements often decide the degree of value placed upon age and color. A horse is not mature until at least five years old, although some of our draft breeds mature earlier than others. With reasonable usage a horse is good for a lot of work up to twelve years old, all else being equal, and is often at that age less susceptible to disease. With regard to color, "A good horse is always a good color," but we find fashion prevails in color with horsemen as well as in other walks of life, and fancy plays an important part. Browns, bays and blacks are as a rule the most prevalent colors.

The question of sex varies according to the requirements desired. To a farmer a female is as a rule more valuable on account of breeding, but to the city man or contractor a gelding is more constant in habit, less easily excited and easier to keep.

Condition adds greatly to the appearance of any animal. Horse flesh is the most expensive of any of our domestic animals. An animal in poor condition when reasonably cared for and not over-worked is not a good asset to one's barn. It is poor satisfaction to a driver to sit behind four thin horses, and wages are too high to allow a good man to drive four thin horses unequal to the task they have to perform.

Draft Class

The draft horse is not as much in evidence as it should be on our Western farm. We seem to be sacrificing weight and substance for quality and action. All four qualities are necessary, yes, imperatively essential, in a draft horse. Weight is of paramount importance. A heavy horse takes its load by merely throwing its weight into its collar. Small horses, by straining and twisting, may move large loads, but they cannot lug them all day long and keep up in condition. We expect in a draft horse a wide, deep, massive form coupled short and set on fairly short limbs. This gives the animal a fairly straight line of draft. He should weigh at least sixteen hundred pounds. We seldom, if ever, encourage too much weight in drafters. There is the belief among authorities that only registered stallions should be given awards. That being the case, they should rightly be graded before being granted their registration papers. Many registered stallions are found in Western Canada today that are a discredit to their respective draft breeds, and they would serve



The Live Stock Associations of Manitoba

The membership of these Associations contains the names of the most practical breeders of live stock in Western Canada. Stock of all the breeds, thoroughly acclimatized, always for sale. Full list will be sent upon application.

A. W. BELL

Winnipeg, Man.

Secretary-Treasurer

GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE SHEEP WELSH PONIES

We have a big selection of animals of both sexes always on hand. Our success both in the show ring and with breeding stock is guarantee for the quality of our animals. Write us, or better, visit us whether you wish to buy or not. Prices and terms reasonable.

P. M. BREDT P.O. 2089 Phone M. 1003 Calgary, Alta.

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

ALBERTA'S LARGEST PURE BRED HOLSTEIN HERD



Herd consists of 15 Cows, 20 Three Year Olds, 10 Two Year Olds, 15 Yearlings, 12 Heifer Calves, 3 Bulls ready for light service, and 10 Bull Calves from one to eight months. Choice lot of cattle representing the best blood lines ever included in this well-known dairy herd. Do you want a good Bull, or a good foundation stock? Here's your chance. See our herd at the Edmonton and Red Deer Fairs this year. We can supply you with anything you want in the Holstein Line at prices that will suit you, and we only keep the best.

JOSEPH H. LAYCOCK, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

Willowdale Stock Farm

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE BERKSHIRE SWINE BARRED ROCK POULTRY

Eight cows and heifers safe in calf to my champion Black Bird bull, "Black Mac 2nd" (5057). These are a choice offering and will make special low price for thirty days. Also six bull calves, 3 to 6 months old; fifty choice Berkshires, 2 to 3 1/2 months old, \$15 to \$18 each, both sexes. Special offering in poultry, 100, year old hens at \$1.25 each, or \$1.50 in smaller lots. Inspection invited. Write or call on

L. McCOMB, HUXLEY, ALTA. Calgary Branch G.T.P. Ry.

CLOVERDALE-BRED LARGE BERKSHIRES

BACON-TYPE BOARS AND SOWS, out of early spring litters, ready to ship. MONEY, PROFIT—that's all there is in any breed. That's why you started with your breed, and that's why you stick. Here are authentic results: At the Regina Winter Fair, 1914, the Berkshires were Champions over all breeds and grades, both ON FOOT and in CARCASS TEST. Write me today for description and prices.

S. V. TOMECKO :: LIPTON, SASK.

CHAMPION PRODUCING HOLSTEIN BLOOD

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year.

GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

STRATHMORE FARM BERKSHIRES



English type Berkshires from some of the choicest foundation stock in Canada. We are now offering pigs of either sex or pairs not akin, from April and May litters, all splendid specimens of this very popular breed, well grown, long, smooth, typical English bacon Berks. Can ship to any express station in the four provinces.

Price, \$15.00 each; pairs not akin, \$25.00; f.o.b. Strathmore, Alberta. Pedigrees included in the price and furnished promptly.

Canadian Pacific Railway Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alberta

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

The OLDEST IMPORTERS of CLYDESDALES in NORTH AMERICA. See our EXHIBIT at WINNIPEG and BRANDON FAIRS and make yourself known to us.

TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS OREAM
HOGS, CHICKENS and DAIRY CATTLE—A combination that is hard to beat and a sure road to success.
HIGH HOW STOCK FARM THOS. NOBLE DAYSLAND, ALBERTA

BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.
W. A. CLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

Farmers' Market Place

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

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

FARMS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND—CHICKENS. Vegetables, Fruit and Dairying pay on Vancouver Island. Ideal climate, good soil, good roads, splendid transportation, all land within three miles from a railway station. We have tracts 10 acres upwards at \$45.00 per acre on five year terms. Rich soil, suitable for mixed farming. We want actual settlers, not speculators. Two rail roads through property. Lumber mills within three miles. Annual rainfall about 30 inches. Abundant sunshine, close to sea and our seaside resort, Qualicum Beach, the most unique resort on the Northwest Pacific Coast. Good neighbors, population trebled in twelve months. Do not hesitate to write for particulars. Merchants' Trust and Trading Co., Ltd., Land Dept., 464 407 Belmont House, Victoria, B.C. 281f

FOR SALE—NORTH OF WADENA SASK. Half section, 250 acres broken, one hundred summer fallow. Good stock country. Abundance of hay around Little Quill Lake. The buildings are good. School house not fifty rods from dwelling. Whole line of implements goes with the farm. Cheap. Apply Box 13, Wadena, Sask. 26-5

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM of 320 acres, within driving distance of Regina. Most of it fenced and re-fenced, in one of the best dairy districts in Saskatchewan. Rich black soil, well adapted for alfalfa growing. About 150 acres under cultivation. All summer-fallowed this year. Good house and stable. Only two miles from station with good connections. Price \$24.00 per acre. \$1,250.00 cash, and balance on very easy terms of payment. Brook & Allison, P.O. Box 94, Regina, Sask.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STALLIONS, two and three years, prices reasonable, terms easy. Yorkshires sows in farrow and pigs from mature sows, due in April and May. Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Carman and Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 131f

J. A. MAHARG, MOOSE JAW, BREEDER Holsteins, Berkshires, Leicester sheep.

20 SHORTHORN BULLS—LARGE HERD Registered and Grade Females. Clydesdales and Yorkshire pigs. Prices moderate. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 151f

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 311f

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEINS—TWO YOUNG BULLS, FIT for service, \$98, any point. Return if not satisfied. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask.

MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING OF CATTLE — A splendid book dealing with the management of farm animals. Special reference to food values, composition of feeds, balanced rations, etc. Price \$2.20 Postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide.

HORSES

BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRAND- sons of Indigene du Fosteau, champion of Belgium for five consecutive years, for sale. All good, sound, fine quality horses, bred in the country. For particulars: Belgian Horse Ranch, Pigeon Creek, Alta. 31f

THE BREAKING AND TRAINING OF Horses, by M. W. Harper, is a book in which special attention is given to breaking and training as well as overcoming the whims and vices of horses, and describes appliances for accomplishing same. The author is a well known authority and deals with each and every class of horse. Price \$1.95 postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE BY SIMON DOWNIE & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 700 grade Shrop ewes and lambs, 200 range ewes and lambs, 50 registered Shrop ewes and 100 registered Shrop rams. 251f

AUCTIONEERS

LAYZELL AND DURNO — LIVE STOCK Auctioneers, 520 Centre Street, Calgary. Have always on hand carload lots of Horses and Cattle. Ship your Horses and Cattle to us. We guarantee satisfaction. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary. 171f

FRUIT, TREES, FLOWERS, ETC.

FLOWER GARDENING — A WORKING handbook of everyday practice for all who grow flowers for home use or for the market. Price 60c postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED FROM SEC. 6, 27, 1 W4—1 Light Buckskin Mare, 10 years, 1,100 lbs.; 1 Dark Buckskin Mare, 3 years, 1,100 lbs.; 1 Bay Mare, aged, star on face, 1,100 lbs. No brands. \$25 reward. G. Freeman, Sibbald P.O., Alta. 28-2

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

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

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

SWINE

A BARGAIN—FIVE REGISTERED YORK- shire Boars, farrowed Jan. 2, weighing 150 to 180 lbs., at \$25 to \$30. Splendid for exhibition purposes. 2 young sows near farrowing, \$40 each (pair \$75). Berkshire and Yorkshire weanings \$10 each, either sex. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake P.O., Sask. Maple Creek Station. 22-4

WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES — Large, improved, prolific, bacon-type. Champions over all breeds, Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October boars, 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May Pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not akin. Everything priced to sell. Money-back-return-paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 151f

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—J. A. SMITH Pengarth, Sask. 14-24

20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR; a few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 171f

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE — Smooth, prolific stock. Geo. R. Ball, West Salisbury, Alta. 28-6

FOR SALE—SIXTY REGISTERED EN- glish Berkshires, both sexes. Sows in farrow. At surprising prices. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 26-4

BUTTER, EGGS AND CREAM

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO SIMPSON PRO- duce Co.—We pay the highest prices, remit with each shipment, guarantee honest test, prompt return of cans, and courteous treatment. Ship today, it will pay you. Simpson Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS' Lists, Prize Lists, Sale Catalogs, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports, Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 341f

CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CAL- gary.—Specialties "Sarcee" Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED— No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V-1604 Marden Building, Washington, D.C. 27-4

TO EXCHANGE—FOR 20-HORSE POWER Gasoline Threshing Outfit, slightly used. Imported Shire Stallion, 4 years. Dark bay, white points. Sure stock-getter. Broken to all harness. Very fast walker. James M. Ewens, Bethany P.O., Man. 221f

MAINTAINING THE STANDARD

Editor, Guide:—I have just read your editorial "Maintaining the Standard." Having some little knowledge of journals and journalism I can appreciate that article fully. I know what it means to a publication to see the "golden apples" go by the board in such quantities. I am pleased to know at least one editor invulnerable to their lure. But your policy of discrimination has its reward. People have faith in The Guide's advertising. Personally I am partial to the "Farmers' Market Place." I consider it the best page of its kind published. Several farmers in this vicinity purchased commodities thru its ads, and all express themselves as more than satisfied. I had occasion to write to two of this page's patrons this summer. In each case I received a prompt and courteous reply and the articles ultimately obtained were all.

Wishing you success and continued freedom from questionable advertising and party politics, I am,

Sandford Dene, July 2, 1914.

Yours truly,
J. H. GRANT.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, CHOICE stock, large and prolific, unrelated pairs. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 25-8

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED unrelated pairs. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 26-10

FIVE HUNDRED HOG QUESTIONS — A complete and reliable veterinary handbook answering all perplexing questions for the care and management of hogs. Price 30 cents postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—5-FURROW P. & O. ENGINE gang. Cheap for cash. Box 116, Langdon, Alta. 27-3

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTAL- lation, by J. B. Rathbun, is a book that will show you how to install, how to operate, how to make immediate repairs and how to keep a gas engine running. There is no better book on the market. Price \$1.10 postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FENCE POSTS

RED CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND TELE- phone Poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B.C.

HONEY FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF FIRST class honey, put up in 60-lb. tins, safely crated, 10 1/2 cents lb. Fred Statton, Route 3, Mitchell, Ont. 26-5

"FARMERS' SUPPLIES" — FARMERS wanting Lumber, Cement, Cedar Fence Posts, Salt or Sugar in car lots should get our prices before ordering elsewhere. Shipments direct from the mills. Bottom wholesale prices. Many years' experience in these lines. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., 707 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 27-2

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, Mc- Greevy Block, Winnipeg. 91f

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MIN- nedosa, Man. 531f

ERNEST LAYCOCK B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR- risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 158, Telephone 478-2.

YOUR VACATION MONEY can be earned in leisure hours by looking after the local subscription business of The Grain Growers' Guide. A postal card will bring full details. The Circulation Manager,

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

a far better purpose if used as geldings. Being registered, the inexperienced buyer pays large sums of money for them, and they are not a worthy investment. Further, their price is only a detail compared with the harm they do to the horse raising industry. We want conformation and size as well as breeding. Unless we have size and conformation in our individual males and females our breeding is not producing the article to fill our needs. With reference to mares, particularly registered mares that will not qualify for a draft class, these should not be allowed to compete in an agricultural class. They are not fulfilling the needs of their own class and are not the type of an agricultural mare. Far better to lower the weight standard temporarily than to split type. This statement will doubtless be taken exception to by owners of mares of this stamp. Still the fact remains as true, nevertheless. While the ideal conformation in body of a draft animal is fairly well established, tastes differ in details, making it difficult to judge different draft breeds without the use of the score card which is not practical in a showing.

Agricultural Class

The agricultural horse is adapted for the ordinary operations on the farm, such as harrowing, seeding, packing, etc., doing work which calls for a little snappier gait than the heavy draft horse. Compared with the draft horse the agricultural horse lacks weight and substance, is a trifle rangier, i.e., longer in limb without sacrificing depth of body, does not possess as much bone and feather but usually plenty of quality and style. Has a nice toppy appearance and an animal that catches the eye, when hitched to a wagon will trot along like a pony.

Farm Chunk

The farm chunk is a type of farm slave very commonly found in newer districts and serves its purpose fairly well, but it must not be believed because this animal does the driving as well as carrying on the farm work that it is a "general purpose" horse. The farm chunk are really small drafters, lacking style and finish. Shoulders usually too upright and invariably accompany short, straight pasterns. As a result this class of animal has poor action. They are easy to keep but it takes a larger number to accomplish the work on the farm. They are not members of any recognized breed, and are the result of cross-breeding or else "misfits." They should not be encouraged as a breed, and prizes should be awarded for teams and four-horse outfits but not for breeding females or stallions.

General Purpose

The general purpose animal has caused more confusion in our showing than any other class of horses. Very few judges are definite in their conception of what a general purpose horse should be. He is a large carriage horse or weight-carrying hunter. He lacks, however, the style and action which these two types of animals generally possess. The general purpose is slightly upstanding and clean in bone, has enough weight to do farm work, yet when hitched to a buggy or democrat can trot along at a fairly pleasing gait. Like the hunter he can be produced by mating our heavy agricultural mares to good-sized thoroughbreds. Many of our best horses for seeding and harrowing can be found in this class, altho they are not bred on a large scale. The market demand for this class of animal for delivery purposes is limited, due to the introduction of auto delivery cars. Thus it is a doubtful policy to breed horses of this class too extensively since there are plenty of "misfits" to fill the demand. The draft horse has stood the test of farm work for the last two hundred and fifty years, when it replaced the ox on the farm. Its popularity in Western Canada is by no means on the wane. A good typical drafter is always a good seller. Money stringency has, for the present, retarded construction work generally. Nevertheless this factor has had a similar effect upon other industries, so that we have no reason to become pessimistic about the advisability of raising good draft horses. We have yet to discover a power which is more economical or better suited for our farm needs.

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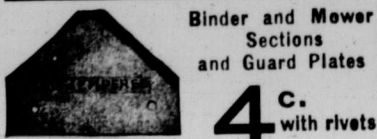
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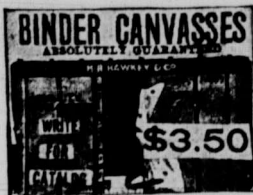
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A. B. Cushing Lumber Company, Limited CALGARY : ALBERTA

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

In regard to attaching the wires to concrete fence posts, the best method seems to be at present by means of a piece of wire wrapped around the post enclosing the fence wire. This method seems to be the simplest, but it would be interesting to hear from some of our readers as to their method of attaching wire to concrete posts.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity of providing some shelter in the fields for the stock.

Notice the illustration this week which shows a rough shed put up with poplar poles, about 7 feet high, for uprights; a slightly sloping roof of poles covered with brush, and the north side roughly boarded up with rough lumber.

If you are making a flat rack now in readiness for harvest you will make allowance probably for wheel boxes. One of the most serviceable ways of fixing up a wheel box on a rack is to take an old binder wheel, cut it and spread it out into a crescent shape so that it is wide enough to reach across the opening thru which the wheel will protrude, flange up the ends so as to have a bearing surface on each, of about an inch and a half, bore two or three holes in this flange for small carriage bolts and you will have a strong and substantial wheel box which will not break thru and which will last as long as the rack.

If you are showing at the local fair, get your stock in shape before the last day or two.

Train the colt to lead before you go to the fair. Nothing is more liable to predispose a judge against an otherwise good animal than the fact that it is unruly and unmanageable.

Remember that no amount of fixing will make up for actual deficiencies in any animal. Don't think you can fool the judges.

Above all consider the judges decision as final, and don't make a disturbance about some of his placing which may not seem right to you. Things oftentimes look quite differently to the judge in the show ring to the way in which they appear to those outside the enclosure.

Don't overlook your summerfallow. Senator Perley used to say, "You ought to do your summerfallowing on your knees," the idea being that the land, at an ordinary glance may appear clean enough and free from weeds, but if you would get down on your knees there would be found probably thousands of weed seeds just starting to germinate. Then, if it is a good hot day, is the time to get after them with the harrows or cultivator.

Don't forget to provide shelter in the pasture field for all the stock. It doesn't cost anything except a little time to put up a rough shed with a few poles, covering it with brush and, if possible, a load or so of rough hay or straw.

Try and put yourself in the place of the animals when you consider the question of shelter. When you want a rest on a hot day you don't go and sit or lie down in the sun. You'll go to the nearest tree, or if nothing else is better, in the shade of a fence post or telegraph pole. The horses you are working will appreciate the shade just as much as you do. It will rest them a little to stop, no doubt, but they can't be expected to cool off when the temperature in the sun is around 100 degrees. When you stop the team for a rest, try and stop them in the shade. It will be surprising what a difference attention to this detail will make in the work obtained from a team on a hot day.

Don't forget to keep a little grain handy for the colts to get at if they are in the pasture. It pays to keep all young stock developing so that a little grain is needed to supplement the grass feed.

E.J.T.

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To command this Price carry out the following instructions:

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- 4—Ship your eggs to us by express once weekly—oftener if possible. If insufficient of your own eggs to ship frequently, get one or two of your neighbors to carry out these instructions and combine shipments with yours.
- 5—Mark name and address plainly and insert a slip on top of each case reading "Non-Fertile." Advise us by mail of each shipment.

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Farm Women's Clubs

W.G.G.A. EXECUTIVE MEETS

Among the important matters dealt with at a meeting of the executive committee of the Women Grain Growers' Association, held the last week in June, were the items in the President's report. Mrs. McNaughton, in her mission of guiding this association to a place of prominence in the affairs of the Province, has brought it in touch with other associations and societies that are dealing with the problems of the social and political welfare of the Province.

In connection with the Banish the Bar crusade, she had an interview with Principal Lloyd, of Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, and brought to his notice the fact that the Women Grain Growers are anxious to do all in their power to assist in the movement. Principal Lloyd stated that he would see that the provincial secretary of the W.G.G.A. was supplied with petition forms re the Banish the Bar plebiscite, and also that each local secretary would be sent sample copies of the "Crusader." This will enable the association to do strong work in assisting in so important a movement.

The matter of district nurses has claimed the attention of Mrs. McNaughton, and by communication with Miss Mary R. McKenzie, representative of the Lady Grey Association of Nurses, she has found that there are means of establishing a nurse in isolated districts where medical attendance is often not to be procured.

A heavy correspondence with Mr. Woodsworth, of the Canadian Welfare League, will assist greatly in dealing with the social problems of the farm. Through this correspondence the president has gained a broad vision of the scope of work in which the Women Grain Growers can exert their influence.

By correspondence with the president of the International Congress of Farm Women, Mrs. McNaughton has arranged matters so that the Women Grain Growers may add a few cents each to assist in the building of a model farm home at the Panama Pacific Exposition. This house, which is to be built by the subscriptions of farm women from all over the world, is to contain all modern improvements and to be scientifically arranged to meet the needs of the farm woman. It will also serve as a rest room at the exposition. It is a splendid idea to have it known at the exposition that the Women Grain Growers assisted, even ever so little, in the erection of so famous a building. Write to your provincial secretary for more particulars.

The best way to further the cause of Woman Suffrage has been a problem of importance to our association. Our president is quite aware of the fact that such a cause may be furthered only by the combined efforts of those interested, hence at the executive meeting she moved that the following resolution be submitted to the executive of the societies concerned: "That a Woman Suffrage Federation be formed, composed of representatives from the W.C.T.U., P.E.L.'s, W.G.G.A., and any other woman's organizations in favor of Woman Suffrage, and that said board be empowered to deal with all plans, etc., for the campaign for the franchise for women. If such a resolution based, as it is, on the principle that in unity there is strength, is agreed to by the societies mentioned, we may begin to have strong hopes that in our Province Woman Suffrage will come to pass.

Mrs. McNaughton also reported that she had looked into the matter of the marketing of by-products. She has interviewed a city market master and market commissioners, and she feels that many locals can co-operatively market their butter and eggs in such a manner as to gain cash for those products. She also put to the meeting the following motion: "That local secretaries be asked to take up the matter of marketing by-produce for cash and report by September 20 to Miss Stocking on local marketing conditions, and that a synopsis of said reports be published."

ERMA STOCKING.

CRESTWYND BRANCH GROWING

Dear Miss Stocking:—Will you please forward a copy of the booklet containing the constitution of the W.G.G.A. We have now thirteen members and hope to get as many more before the end of the year. So far our efforts have been confined to helping one another with sewing, but we are starting to work on some quilts which we intend to sell in the fall. We have also arranged a course of study on first aid and home nursing.

Our meetings are held every second Wednesday afternoon at the members' homes, and as all of our members are anxious to get the meeting, we go alternately in opposite directions from the school house, which we call central. If you have any printed matter that you think would be a help to us, we would be glad to get it.

Yours sincerely,

ANNIE L. SEYMOUR,
Sec., Crestwynd Branch W.G.G.A.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT 10

Dear Miss Beynon:—No doubt some women in District 10 of the W.G.G.A. must be wondering if they have a director of their own at all, so I take this opportunity of announcing myself to them. Mine is a very extensive district, and it will be quite impossible to visit many of its local associations, but I will be more than gratified to hear from any interested woman in the district.

District No. 10 comprises that part of the Province on the main line of the C.N.R. from Warman eastward to the Manitoba boundary—not exactly diminutive in size, is it? And we mustn't let it be diminutive in importance, either, so all ye dwellers in District 10 write, and I'll answer every letter, individually.

With all good wishes.

MRS. JANET N. COLLINS,
Clarksboro, Sask.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



STYLE "D"
8342—Plain Blouse for Misses and Small Women. Cuts in sizes 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.
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8313—Girl's Dress. Cuts in sizes 4 to 8 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 or 36 inch material.
8287—Girl's Combination Undergarment. Cuts in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch material with 1 1/2 yards of embroidery, 2 yards of insertion and 2 1/2 yards of edging.

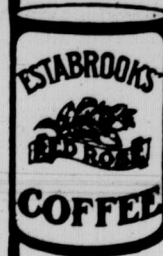
Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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will salt more Butter, pound for pound, than any other salt you can use. Because Windsor Dairy Salt is pure salt and all salt. Windsor Dairy Salt not only lends a delicious flavor to the butter but also helps to keep the butter.

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MONUMENTS



If you are looking for a memorial to your loved ones which is just as lasting and pretentious looking as marble, but much more inexpensive, being less than half the price of marble, we recommend you to write for illustrations and prices of Standard Cement Stone. The Standard Cement Stone Works
P.O. Box 144 Giroux, Man.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHY WE GIVE BOOK PRIZES

Because books are the one commodity of which one cannot have too much, and because if they are worth reading at all they will still be worth reading when the years have slipped away with your childhood.

Don't imagine for a minute that these prize story books are dull tales of goody goody little boys and girls who never do anything that they are forbidden and who would scorn to quarrel or fight. Take, for example, the story of "The Seven Little Australians," which was won by a lucky little maiden last winter, and who wrote back to say that it was one of the best stories she had ever read.

"The Seven Little Australians" were dreadful children, but you could no more help loving them than a rabbit can help gloating over a meal of cabbage leaves or carrots. Indeed, as is the way with human nature, the very worst one of the lot one loved the most. Then there was "The Bird's Christmas Carol," one of the most beautiful Christmas stories ever written, and the girl who won it was made happy for a year, and we could go on and on telling of the pleasure our young folk have had out of their books.

The reason I mention this is because I want the boys and girls who read this page to take an interest in every book that is given as a prize, and next week we will announce the prize winners and probably the names and nature of the books.

DIXIE PATTON.

A BROKEN PIPE

It was about six years ago that I had an unlucky fall. We used to live in a house in which it was only half upstairs and a pole set straight up with some short pieces of lumber hammered crossways we used for stairs.

One day, when we had a party, I went upstairs and was playing with a little bottle which I called my watch. As I was playing I fell down on my great uncle, who was sitting below smoking his pipe. I fell on his pipe and broke it and spilt his tobacco. He got mad. The rest of them laughed at me and always had a joke on me about it. This was not the first time I had fallen down. Now we have a new house, so I have not fallen any more.

CARL BRENNE.
Lintlaw, Sask., Age 12.

A JACK RABBIT'S ADVENTURE

I am a big rabbit and have had many adventures, one of which I will tell you about:—

One bright, moonlight winter night I told my friends I was going over to John Smith's garden to get some cabbage roots which had been left in the garden. They told me not to go because they had seen someone up there setting a trap. I did not listen to my friends, but went over to the garden. I was thinking about getting the roots and what I would do with them when all of a sudden I heard a crack and I felt a stinging pain in my leg. I was caught in a trap. I gave a tug at the trap, but it was tied to a cabbage root. I chewed furiously at the root and pulled the trap away.

I did not go to my friends because I knew they would make fun of me, so I went to a big snow bank and made a rather big hole and went in and lay down. When I awoke in the morning I saw another rabbit by my side. The rabbit was lying on the spring of the trap. The jaws of the trap were open. I pulled my foot out. Then I looked at the rabbit by my side. It was my brother. I could never express my gratitude and love towards my brother when I found I was free once again.

DEWI RICHARDS.

ALONE IN THE DARK

I was born in Eastern Ontario, on a farm of about 100 acres. There was a creek running thru it, and there were

also a number of steep hills and big stones on it.

When I was about six years old my father and brother came out west, leaving my mother, grandmother, sister and myself alone.

My grandmother was away visiting and there were only my mother, sister and myself at home. One bright warm afternoon my mother and sister went away about five miles for a visit, and I was to go to a neighbor's and was to come home at sunset, as they were to be back by then. I came home at sunset and found no one at home. So I thought I would go in the house and wait, but I could not get the door unlocked, and as it was now growing dark I was scared to stay alone, so I thought I would go and meet them. There was a large wood that I thought they might come thru as it was nearer, but as I was afraid to go thru it, I followed the road around it. I kept going along looking on each side that nothing was going to jump on me. I kept walking on till I came to a bridge about two miles from home, but could not see any sign of them, as they had taken the near way thru the woods. I now started for home again. When I reached home there was no one there, but I found the door open. I went in and went to bed.

At this time my mother was milking and my sister had gone to the neighbors to get me, but when she reached there they told her that I had gone home, so one of the girls came back with her, as they were getting rather uneasy about me. When they came in the house they saw a paper which I had brought home with me, so they knew I was home. They called me and I answered, and I told them I was upstairs. They came up and found me in bed and very much frightened after my tramp in the dark.

N.A.W.

Age 13 years.

THE SNOW STORM

We live on the farm. We are seven children, so there is a lot to do. It takes all mother's time to make the meals, mend our clothes and look after the cattle. So I have to keep the house tidy, which is a terrible job, for the children drag everything around so I never can have it like I want it. Besides I have to wash all the dishes, so I have enough to do.

One day I thought I would go for a walk. It looked as if it was going to snow, but I did not mind.

I had not gone far before it began to snow and the wind blew terribly. I knew I could not go home the way I came, for it would be too far. So I thought I would go a short way home. There was a path going thru a bluff a short distance from where I was.

I ran as fast as I could. The snow beat me in the face and I was terribly cold. At last I reached the path, but to my astonishment the snow had blown over the path. I sat down in the snow. I saw a light in the distance but there was so much snow I could not go to it.

It came nearer and at last it came up to where I was. It was my father. He had grown anxious when I did not come home.

Soon I was in the sleigh and I found myself at home. But I thought it much better afterwards to stay at home and wash dishes than to get lost in a snow storm.

MARY CLASON.

Age 12 years.

MY DUCKING

When I was about seven years of age my mother took me with her to a town, where we stopped for a couple of weeks.

One day when we were down by a river I got into a boat with some other boys and girls. I was sitting on the side of the boat when the boat struck the bridge, and I fell out into the water.

I was under water for quite a while, but when I came up the oldest girl caught hold of my coat and pulled me out. I was very wet and was hurried home to get my clothes changed.

JOSEPH E. BRINKWORTH,
Taylorton, Sask.

DUSTLESS—By opening dust damper and direct draft damper when shaking

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

all dust is carried up smoke pipe. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

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Ionian	Aug. 16	Sicilian	Aug. 23	Corinthian	Sept. 6
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BEING A MANUAL OF GOOD RECIPES carefully chosen from the contributions of over two thousand successful users of Five Roses Flour throughout Canada. Also Useful Notes on the various classes of good things to eat, all of which have been carefully checked and re-checked by competent authority.

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Montreal Cotton Co-operatives' Houses at Valleyfield, P.Q., Roofed with ASBESTOSLATE

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You may be sure the Montreal Cotton Co. did not choose Asbestoslate for the roofs of these operatives' cottages without abundant proof that it pays in the long run.

Though Asbestoslate costs a little more at first than wooden shingles, metal or prepared roofing, it really costs far less per year of service. While the latter steadily deteriorate and demand frequent repairs and all too quick renewal, Asbestoslate simply gets tougher and more impervious with years of exposure as the cement in it hardens. Without paint or attention, an Asbestoslate roof will last as long as the building stands. Besides, it is handsome and absolutely fireproof. Write for a sample of Asbestoslate and Booklet W.G. giving full particulars and prices.

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The Truth about Sweet Clover

Continued from Page 9

cumarin than the older ones and consequently are less bitter.

For Hay and Pasture

As a hay crop, Sweet Clover cannot compete with Alfalfa. Full crops can be relied upon only every second year, whereas a well-established Alfalfa field will yield large crops during many consecutive years. In feeding value it is also inferior to Alfalfa, holding less protein and less carbonhydrates than the latter. Where Alfalfa can be grown with reasonable success, Sweet Clover should, therefore, by no means be introduced. The principal advantage of Sweet Clover for pasture lies in its ability to shoot very early in the spring, to remain green during periods of prolonged drought, to continue growth until late in the fall, and to stand close grazing well. As a rule there is no danger of Sweet Clover producing bloating. But even with all these good qualities it is doubtful whether it will ever be of general importance as a pasture crop in any part of Canada. It will be useful only on soils too poor for other pastures. The statement sometimes made that, in Europe, Sweet Clover has been cultivated for hundreds of years as a staple crop for hay and pasture, has no foundation whatever. As a matter of fact, it is, in Europe, generally looked upon as a weed pure and simple.

Objections To Sweet Clover

Apart from what has been said against sweet clover, there are a few other objections of a more serious nature which should be given due and careful consideration by farmers before they decide to introduce sweet clover as a farm crop.

It is often claimed that Sweet Clover, on account of being a biennial plant, cannot assume the character of a weed, if properly handled. Being a biennial it lives only two years and if the plants are prevented from going to seed the second year, there should be no danger of Sweet Clover spreading all over the farm. Theoretically this is perfectly correct and sounds well, but in practice it turns out to be quite different. The writer goes so far as to say that Sweet Clover, when once introduced on a farm, will prove almost impossible to get rid of, no matter what precaution be taken. Many a farmer, believing that he had destroyed every Sweet Clover plant on his farm before it had had any chance to set seeds, has been painfully surprised to discover that, in spite of all, Sweet Clover suddenly appeared in the most unexpected places. In practice even the most careful eradication methods and the most careful effort to prevent it from going to seed have too often proven in vain. Over and over again it has been discovered that seed, in spite of the most careful attention, has been developed and dropped to the ground. Only a few such overlooked seeds will be sufficient to start a weed crop which very soon will prove detrimental to a well managed farm.

Even granting that Sweet Clover may be checked or quite suppressed in well cultivated and clean-kept fields, there are always places on a farm where Sweet Clover, once introduced, is apt to take a firm foothold. Along roadsides, fences, ditches, etc., where it is not properly looked after, it will have an ample opportunity to produce an abundance of seed which, by wind and water, will be carried over the farm and rapidly infest whole districts.

Menace To Alfalfa Seed

On worn-out soils or in districts where absolutely no other leguminous forage crop can be raised, the nuisance character of Sweet Clover may be counterbalanced by its good qualities. But in good or even medium agricultural districts, where clean farms and clean seed are essential to the success of farming, the weed characters of Sweet Clover make it utterly objectionable. This is especially the case in those districts of Canada where Alfalfa seed raising looks promising or has already proven a success. The young Sweet Clover plant is very much like the young Alfalfa plant and the average farmer will not be able to tell the difference. When the plants have developed blossoms the difference first becomes noticeable. In Alfalfa seed growing districts where Sweet Clover grows as a weed in waste

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places and similar localities, the farmers always run the risk of having their seed field infested with the same, the result being, of course, that the Alfalfa seed, harvested from the infested field, will contain more or less Sweet Clover seed. The seed of Sweet Clover is very similar to Alfalfa seed, in fact so similar to it in general appearance that even experienced seed analysts often fail to detect it when mixed with Alfalfa. This being the case, the Alfalfa seed growers, maybe unknowingly, may put on the market Alfalfa seed contaminated with Sweet Clover. That 'accidents' of this kind most necessarily will hurt the reputation of the whole seed growing district and the Alfalfa seed industry of Canada in general needs no special explanation.

The danger of getting Alfalfa fields infested with Sweet Clover is especially grave in irrigated districts. It will grow abundantly and luxuriantly along the irrigation ditches, and produce large quantities of seed which will be dropped into the ditches and carried by the water all over the irrigated area. This rapid

spreading thru the irrigating waters has caused a number of the irrigated States in the American West to look upon Sweet Clover as a troublesome weed.

Trouble is sometimes experienced in cutting with a mower due to the fact that the knife does not register, that is any knife section does not during one revolution of the crank disc travel from the exact centre of one guard to the exact centre of the next guard and back again. If the knife does not do this the machine cannot do proper work, and it is probably due to the pitman rod being either too long or too short or on account of a large amount of wear on the pitman rod, crank pin and pitman shaft.

How about lubricating oil? Have you plenty on the farm? A little good oil applied intelligently to the implements will make years of difference to their wearing qualities.

Popular Vote in Manitoba

Government, tho sustained, received only 46.47 per cent. of votes polled.

Altho the Roblin government has been sustained at the election now in progress—having 25 seats to their opponents 21, with 3 elections yet to be held—an analysis of the vote shows that in the total vote thruout the province the government was in a considerable minority.

Final figures are not yet available owing to incomplete returns from a few constituencies, but the table herewith published is substantially correct. In one or two constituencies the party majority and not the actual vote is printed. When the final figures are published the totals will be larger than shown, but the relative division of the popular vote will not be affected.

The vote in the forty-five constituencies in which elections were held July 10 was divided as follows:—

Opposition candidates	66,885
Roblin candidates	64,272
Third candidates	7,148

138,305

The total vote for Roblin candidates was 64,272; for the candidates standing

in opposition to the government was 74,033. The Roblin government is, therefore, in a popular minority of 9,761.

The Roblin government has never commanded any striking percentage of the popular vote; but in previous contests it did manage to get a bare majority.

Thus in 1910 the Roblin government polled 50.77 per cent. of the total vote; the Liberals, 47.58 per cent., and the Socialists, 1.65 per cent.

The relative figures for 1914 are: Roblin government, 46.47 per cent.; Liberals, 48.36 per cent.; for the Independents, Socialists and Labor candidates, 5.17 per cent.

Leaving the third candidates out of the calculation entirely, the total Liberal vote exceeded the Roblin vote by no less than 2,613. This is a more emphatic popular victory than that achieved by the Roblin government in 1910, when it had a majority over the Liberals of 2,405.

The following table shows the voting in the various constituencies on July 10, 1914:—

Constituency	Opposition	Government	Third Can.
Assiniboia	965	1,239	501
Arthur	769	698	
Brandon City	1,734	1,897	
Birtle	892	583	
Beautiful Plains (delayed till Saturday)	1,061	1,101	
Carillon	659	652	
Cypress	830	846	
Dufferin	1,064	1,204	
Deloraine	1,127	923	
Dauphin	710	1,026	
Emerson	794	840	
Elmwood	1,537	1,901	508
Gilbert Plains (delayed)		476	
Gimli	449	1,183	269
Glenwood	1,062	906	
Gladstone	1,239	943	
Hamiota	1,134	736	
Iberville		Acc.	
Killarney	691	758	
Kildonan and St. Andrews	1,086	1,087	
Lansdowne	1,364	928	
Lakeside	825	838	
La Verandrye		229 maj.	
Morden and Rhineland	136 maj.		
Morris	702	906	
Manitou	1,029	1,099	
Mountain	1,201	516	316
Minnedosa	1,174	965	
Norfolk	911	843	
Portage la Prairie	1,027	1,021	
Rockwood	1,044	1,103	
Russell	892	862	
Roblin	347	696	
St. Boniface	1,259	1,603	
St. Clements (July 18th)	1,025	882	
St. George		58	
St. Rose	536	596	
Swan River	594	561	
Turtle Mountain	645	707	
Virten	1,135	1,050	
Winnipeg Centre (A)	7,998	6,948	953
Winnipeg Centre (B)	8,105	6,692	928
Winnipeg North (A)	2,816	3,135	1,921
Winnipeg North (B)	2,645	3,268	2,068
Winnipeg South (A)	5,861	4,863	
Winnipeg South (B)	5,812	4,902	
	66,885	64,272	7,148

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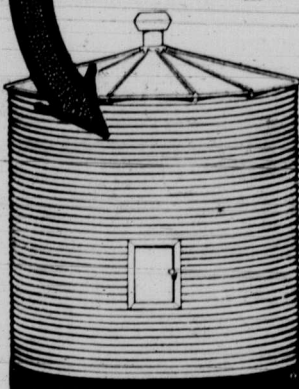
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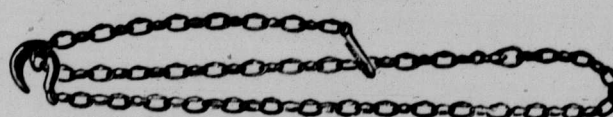


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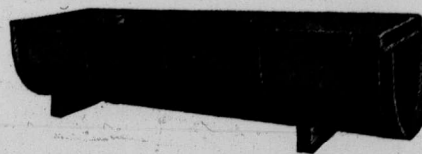


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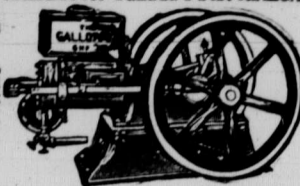
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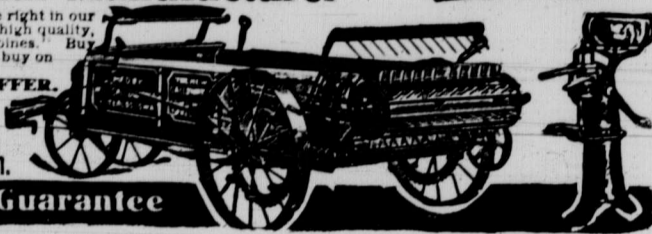
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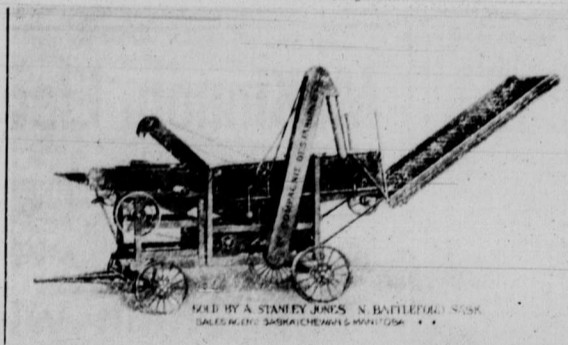
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Winnipeg Exhibition

Continued from Page 3

J. E. Martin, was a popular winner, while "Nina of Maple Grove," owned by D. Little, was second, and "Doune of Lodge Lady Marcellus," owned by R. H. Bryce, was third.

In the foals A. Graham took first and fourth, R. H. Bryce, on his third prize filly, took second, and M. Gibb was third.

The Stallion championship was readily conceded to "Charnock," while "Everest Headlight" made a good reserve. The champion female was that drafty mare, "Gay Ruby," with "Pearl Guide" as reserve; the Canadian champion was "Sweetheart's Pride," with "Pearl Guide" again reserve.

In the Canadian bred classes the three-year-old stallion awards were: 1, "Royal Bob," a stylish grey owned by J. Adamson; 2, "Prince Ivory," owned by J. M. Webster; 3, "Doune Lodge Revelanta," belonging to R. H. Bryce, and 4, "Rest-hall Mark," owned by C. Weightman.

The two-year-olds were placed: 1, "Prince Earnside," 2, "Count Again," 3, Fred Brook's horse. A stylish yearling of J. J. Miller's, called "Sweetheart's Pride," was first in the yearling class, with "Count Ideal" second and "Legal Count" third, both of these being A. Graham's colts.

Andrew Graham had a good pair of three-year-old fillies, while in two-year-olds the same breeder took first and second on that splendid pair, "Beautiful Countess," and "Dainty Countess." "Pride of Gowan Park," owned by G. E. Porterfield, was third. Filly foals were placed: 1, Andrew Graham; 2, M. Gibb; 3, Fred Brook.

Shires

The Shire exhibit was small this year, only two breeders furnishing the competition, these being Finch Bros., Fargo, N.D., and M. C. Weightman, Morden.

"Chambray," owned by Finch Bros., was the only entry in the aged stallion class and later was awarded the championship. In two-year-olds Finch Bros. took first and third with M. C. Weightman second on "Lindisfarne Royal." Weightman's was the only entry in yearlings, while the same exhibitor obtained all the prizes for females, including the championship, with "Lindisfarne Flora."

Percherons

In contrast to the Percheron futurity of last year, when all the best Percherons in Canada were gathered together in keen competition, this year's entries restricted to four exhibitors seemed very meagre indeed. It is unfortunate that more exhibitors could not or would not show this year after the manner in which the fair board had acceded to their wishes in the matter of the allocation of prize money, but the local men who were showing put up a very creditable bunch under the circumstances. The four exhibitors were: R. P. Stanley, Moosomin; C. D. Roberts, Winnipeg; Finch Bros., Fargo, and E. O. and O. O. Ellison, La Moure, N.D. In aged stallions Finch Bros. were first and champion with "Killer," and third with "Vermouth," while Ellison came second with "Vommore." C. D. Roberts with "Huna," a very nice moving three-year-old, was first in this class; R. P. Stanley with "Surbeck" was second and third, and fourth went to "Gladiator" and "Albert," both horses belonging to E. O. and O. O. Ellison.

First and second in two-year-olds went to Finch Bros. on "Garcon" and "Faust," a colt of R. P. Stanley's own breeding, "King John," being third, with "Vommore 2nd" fourth. The two yearlings, hardly in show shape, "Fearless," belonging to Ellison, being first and "Prairie View King," owned by Roberts, second. The female classes were not at all up to standard. C. D. Roberts had the only brood mare, "Rossalette," while her foal, "Islet Junior," was placed first in its class. Female championship and reserve went to Finch Bros. on "Kernerque" and in the specials this exhibit obtained practically all that could be obtained in open competition. R. P. Stanley got championship for Canadian bred stallion.

Belgians

The Belgian exhibit this year, altho not very numerous, was about the best showing of this breed at the Industrial Exhibition. There were three breeders showing, namely, R. P. Stanley, Moosomin.

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Winnipeg Exhibition

Continued from Page 20

min; Finch Bros., Fargo, and W. C. Henderson, Carberry.

Out of the six aged stallions showing W. C. Henderson, on a grand heavy-bodied horse, "P. de Montignies," was first; "Piston," belonging to Finch Bros., was second; W. C. Henderson third, and R. P. Stanley, with "Indigene du Nord," fourth. Finch Bros. took the three-year-old awards and with more competition in the two-year-olds the same exhibitors took first and third on "Finch's Buster," and "Philippe;" M. J. Mortson, with "Barnum," second, and R. P. Stanley fourth. Finch Bros. cleaned up the yearlings; the stallion championship went to W. C. Henderson, while Finch Bros. took all the awards in the female classes.

Suffolk Punch

The Suffolk exhibit was made up entirely from the Hawthorn Farm, Lake County, Ill., and was comprised of a purchase of excellent merit made recently from Baker and Hunt, of Alberta, including "Mortson Sampson," one of the best Suffolks in America. The stallions were lined up as follows: "Mortson Sampson," "Trimley Prince," and "Sudbourne Minstrel," while the females were placed: "Queen of Spades," "Bawdsley Cheeky," and "Henham Starlight."

Cattle

The cattle exhibit this year was one which called forth admiration from all quarters. Shorthorns were very well represented and some of the very best animals in the breed were up for competition. Among the Shorthorn exhibitors were to be found such well known names as H. L. Emmert, Winnipeg; J. G. Barron, Carberry; Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; J. A. Watt, Flora, Ont., and G. D. Arnold, Galesville, Wis. The judge was H. Smith, Hay, Ont., and his awards were uniformly endorsed by everyone. In the bull class the oft-times champion, "Gainsford Marquis," belonging to H. L. Emmert, was first. He is showing in just as good shape as ever. 2, "Chrighill," owned by Carpenter and Ross, "Brownale," owned by Emmert, was third, and "Huntlywood 8th," owned by J. G. Barron, was fourth. This bull was a little off show shape, but is a very choice animal, in fact J. G. Barron is worthy of especial credit in the showing ring due to the fact that his stock, which carried off a large percentage of the prize money, is bred and raised by Mr. Barron himself. The winnings indeed reflect great credit to the judgment of this breeder. Space will not permit of a detailed account of the awards, but the championship class must be mentioned. Here a remarkable similarity was noticed between "Gainsford Marquis" and his son, "Gainsford Perfection," from the Watt herd. The ribbon went to the Emmert bull, but the yearling bull bids fair to equal the record of his illustrious sire.

In the Aberdeen Angus two noted herds competed, namely, those of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and Jas. Bowman, Guelph. The exhibit was a fine one and contained some very superior individuals. In the senior bull class, "Avreux of Harveston" was first, owned by J. D. McGregor, and "E. P. Wizard," belonging to Bowman, was second. McGregor won both female and male championships.

The Hereford line-up was such that it contained material which would do credit to any show on the North American Continent. Breeders present were: A. B. Cook, Townsend, Montana; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., and G. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man. All thru the classes were very even and the white faces occasioned a good deal of favorable comment in the ring. Champion bull was "Fairfax 16th," owned by A. B. Cook, and the reserve was Clifford's "Lord Fairfax," which gave the other bull a run for his money. Female championship went to "Joy," a senior yearling of A. B. Cook's, while Clifford's splendid aged cow, "Miss Perfection Lass," was accorded the reserve, altho many thought that the decision might quite as readily be reversed.

Galloways were shown exclusively by D. McCrae, Guelph, his senior bull, "Kenneth M. G.," being placed as champion.

Dairy Preads

Holsteins made a truly record showing and those that did not come within the

prize money in this show were only unfortunate on account of the supreme excellence of the other animals present. Herds of E. C. Schroeder, Minnesota; Logan and Dickie, Edmonton; L. H. Lipset, Strathfordville; A. B. Potter, Langbank, and H. Hancock, Dominion City, all contained animals of such great merit that the judge, A. C. Hallman, Breslan, Ont., had a very difficult task to place the final awards. In the aged bulls "Count Tensen A.," owned by Logan and Dickie, was placed first; "Sir Korndyke Hengerfeld," owned by E. C. Schroeder, second, and "Sir Belle Pietertje," owned by A. B. Potter, was third. Champion bull was won on "Buffalo Pietje," Schroeder's two-year-old bull, and the same breeder obtained the female championship with "Jenny Wren Ormsby." Space will not permit of a detailed account of the excellent exhibits, but it is sufficient to note at this time that any of the animals from the herds on show might be taken as worthy herd builders for any breeder.

In Ayrshires strong competition was seen, especially in the younger stock, the judges' tendency leaning more than usual to substance and early milking propensities, factors which are given more prominence to in Holsteins rather than to Ayrshires. However, on the whole the awards were satisfactory. Rowland Ness, of De Winton, Alta., took much of the prize money, while Jas. Bowden, Danville, Que., and W. Braid, Oak River, furnished excellent competition.

The Jersey exhibit was better than usual this year and called for some close decisions. Breeders exhibiting were: Geo. Slade, Bear Lake, Minnesota; B. H. Bull, Brampton, Ont.; J. Harper and Sons, Westlock, Alta., and E. L. Drewry, Winnipeg.

In the Red-Polls W. J. McComb clashed with a competitor from the South, the Jean Duluth Co., Duluth, Minn., making the showing interesting. McComb obtained the lion's share of the awards, including the female championship on the aged cow "Havalin," by "Corporal."

Sheep

Sheep exhibits this year were above the customary high level and it was extremely gratifying to note that so many new Western breeders were in evidence. The judging was done by Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Space will not permit of a detailed account of the placing, but Leicester exhibitors were: Thos. Zachary, Austin, Man.; A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask., and R. D. Lang, Stonewall, Man. Zachary took both ewe and ram championships.

In Cotswolds the flock of Samuel Dolson and Son, of Norval Station, Ont., competed with that of McGregor and Bowman, Forest, Man. Champion ram going to McGregor and Bowman, while Dolson won the female championship on a shearing ewe.

In South Downs competition was not keen, the flock of Col. Robert McEwen, Byron, Ont., being superior to that of G. T. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask.

In Oxfords the select Arkell bunch cleared top places, including both championships. L. Brown, Ninette, Man., is to be credited with having, however, the making of a very good flock.

In Dorset Horns J. A. Chapman exhibited his excellent flock, which is without doubt the best of the breed in Western Canada.

Swine

The exhibit of swine in all classes was good and several old exhibitors were again prominent winners. The judges were: A. C. Hallman, Breslaw, Ont., for Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths, with W. M. McFadden, Chicago, judge of the Poland Chinas and Durocs. Some very good blood stuff was shown by F. H. Wieneke, Stonewall, in Poland Chinas, this breeder obtaining both male and female championships in their breed. Two well known breeders of Duroc Jerseys were present, Oscar Miller, Strathmore, Alta., and John Maurer, Clive, Alta. The prize money was evenly divided between these two, while Miller obtained the championship of all breeds with his splendid Duroc boar.

In Tamworths some good individuals were shown, exhibitors being W. J. Mortson, Flashlight, Sask., A. E. Moore, Winnipeg, and R. H. Bryce, St. Charles.

Improved Yorkshires were only a fair showing. A. B. Potter, Langbank; W. J.

Mortson, Fairlight, and Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head, dividing the awards.

In Berkshires some very good classes were placed, but space will not permit of their being dwelt on here. Exhibitors were: H. S. Currie, Ingleton, Alta.; Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine; McGregor and Bowman, Forest; Andrew T. Davidson, Waterous, and Samuel Dolson and Son, Norval Station, Ont.

TO PREVENT HOG CHOLERA

There was an article the other day which appeared in The Guide dealing with hog cholera. In the Breeders' Gazette the opinion is expressed by Wm. Dietrich, one of the foremost hog authorities in the United States, that while the immediate cause of cholera is supposed to be a germ, it seems that the ultimate cause is a reduced vitality caused by showyard standards, improper feed and unfavorable environment. This authority goes on to say that a hog should be fed a ration containing all the ingredients necessary for the attainment of full development, and if some of these are lacking a normal, healthy hog will not be produced. Environment, too, has its bearing on the question. Hogs are not naturally adapted to either extremes of temperature, and consequently confinement is generally resorted to as a means of artificially producing the required conditions. When this is practiced there is generally the possibility arising that the hogs will suffer from lack of exercise and under-development. In closing the article it is recommended that if a breeding farm could be established where all the known methods of breeding, feeding and environment could be put into practice, a race of hogs could be developed in several generations that would be so strong and vigorous that they would not only be immune to hog cholera and other ailments, but would be more profitable from the standpoint of pork production.

COWS THAT WEAR WELL

One of the many advantages reaped from systematic cow testing is the fact that it not only detects cows of indifferent value (saving dairymen the burden of providing for worthless cows, instead of their having good cows to support them) but also it has frequently discovered valuable cows. For instance, a farmer at Ennismore, Ontario, had a small, undersized 'native' cow which he intended to sell, not placing much value on her. But cow testing showed that she is one of the best in the herd both for milk and fat production. Don't sacrifice good cows.

This recalls another cow at Ayers Cliff, Quebec, bought at auction for \$28 because no one knew her value. Indeed she was put in with three others as the four poorest in the herd of the man who was selling out. The present owner believes in cow testing, and has refused \$100 for her. She gave 322 pounds of fat in seven months.

The men who have built up herds that average 8,000 or 9,000 pounds of milk per cow are just those men who know, thru having proved it, that cow testing pays. Your cows may be like fancy china, of very fine appearance, but they may not wear well. But the tested cows that do produce, that do wear well, may bring you in sixty or seventy dollars each during the seven months' factory season.—C.F.W.

Conserve moisture by rotation of crops, clean summerfallow, use of soil packer, plowing and cultivating at the proper time.

A good grade of oil is generally more serviceable than one which is cheaper but heavy and black. Such oils have a tendency to gum up and should not be used on fast moving bearings.

The one thing most liable to go wrong with the mower is the alignment of the cutting bar with the pitman rod. The cutting bar should be directly in line with the crank disc. It can be easily lined up and kept in place by unscrewing or screwing up the nuts on the braces which attach it to the main frame. Have a look at yours before you start out. You may save a broken pitman rod or at any rate you will save a lot of unnecessary wear on the crank pin and pitman shaft.



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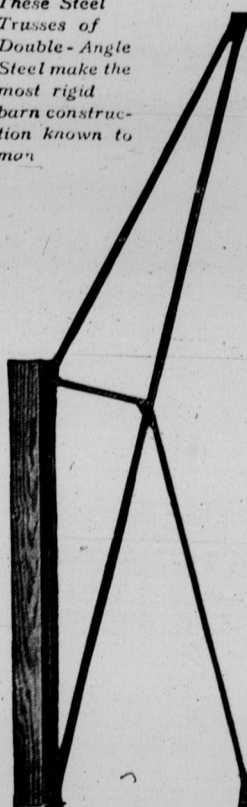
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FARMERS can now buy better barns than they ever saw before—Steel Truss barns of iron and steel. They can put them up in days with a few helpers, where it used to take weeks and months—and a big gang. They can get rid of the old clumsy wooden frame that filled the inside space with beams and timbers. They can forget half their worries, because Steel Truss Barns are fire-proof, lightning-proof, and weather-proof.

This puts barn building on a modern basis. And we leave it to the men who have built on this plan, to say how it carries out all our claims.

But here is the best part of this big new idea. The Steel Truss barn—the barn you would gladly pay a big price to own—costs less than perishable wood.

These Steel Trusses of Double-Angle Steel make the most rigid barn construction known to man.



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These barns are built complete in our factories. We send you a whole barn. There is nothing for you to provide, because we ship everything complete—Steel Trusses, corrugated iron covering, and all the lumber, and there's not a piece of wood in the whole job that one man cannot handle. The Steel Trusses come ready to put in place. Doors are fitted with all the hardware, and are ready to hang. Bird-proof track is supplied. Windows are of metal and wired glass, and are built into the sheets of corrugated iron. They are as easy to put in place as any other sheet of iron.

The Steel Truss Barns have large, circular ventilators of galvanized iron—and the best hayfork outfit money can buy. Cornices, ridge and eaves, roof and sides are all the best grade of galvanized iron.

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Eight factories are ready to send you one of these barns any size you want—and the very day your order reaches us.

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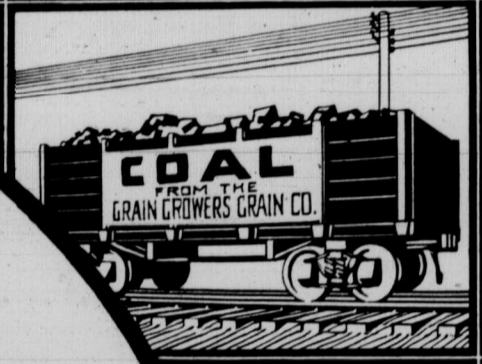
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The Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG



For Centuries

the Japs made no progress as a nation, but continued to worship their self-made gods and to follow in the beaten path of their ancestors. The brain power and tremendous physical energy they possess lay dormant until, like a flash, the progressive Western spirit caught and transformed them in a few years into one of the greatest military and industrial forces of the twentieth century. Japan, today, looking back upon its inactive past as one long night of slumber, regrets that the consciousness of its real power was so long in coming.

Regrets for the Past are Useful

ONLY as a spur to increased vigor in following a new course. The Japs are making good use of their time now they are awake, and are following their "star of destiny" with tireless energy and undimmed faith.

What the Japs are to the Galaxy of Nations Farmers are to the World of Industry!

The agricultural classes followed in the rut of their ancestors for ages and seemed content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for their task-masters—the barons of special privilege.

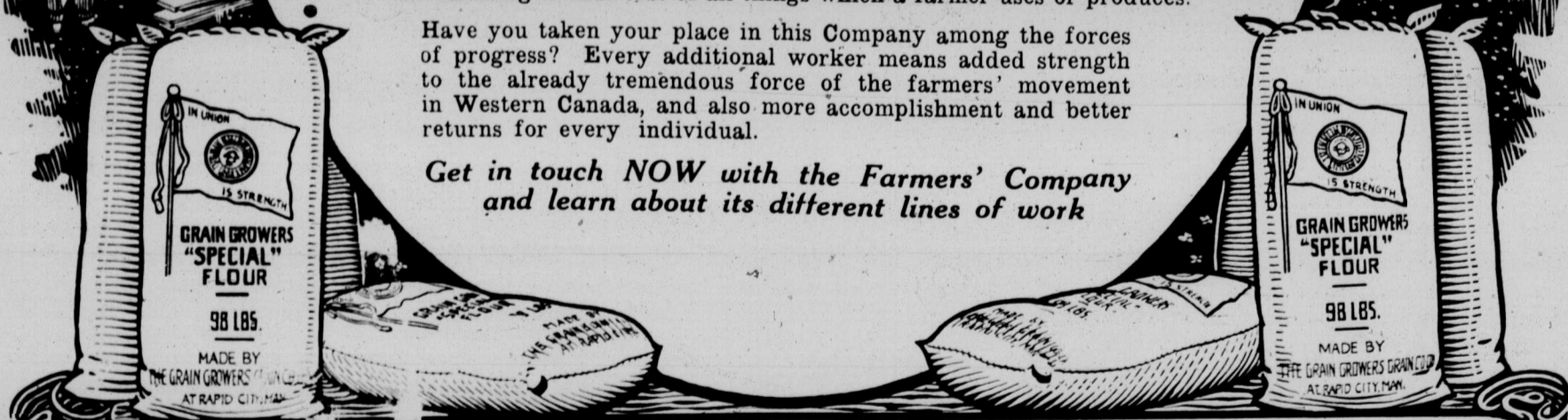
Today the giant is awakening from his slumber, and Western Canadian farmers, among others, have caught the spirit of co-operation. Their object is now nothing short of obtaining the full rewards of their own industry.

The Greatest Step Forward was—

the formation of this farmers' Company. While primarily intended as a medium for handling grain, thus saving for the farmers the middleman's profits, it has since been developing into a huge farmers' central agency for the handling at first cost of all things which a farmer uses or produces.

Have you taken your place in this Company among the forces of progress? Every additional worker means added strength to the already tremendous force of the farmers' movement in Western Canada, and also more accomplishment and better returns for every individual.

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