

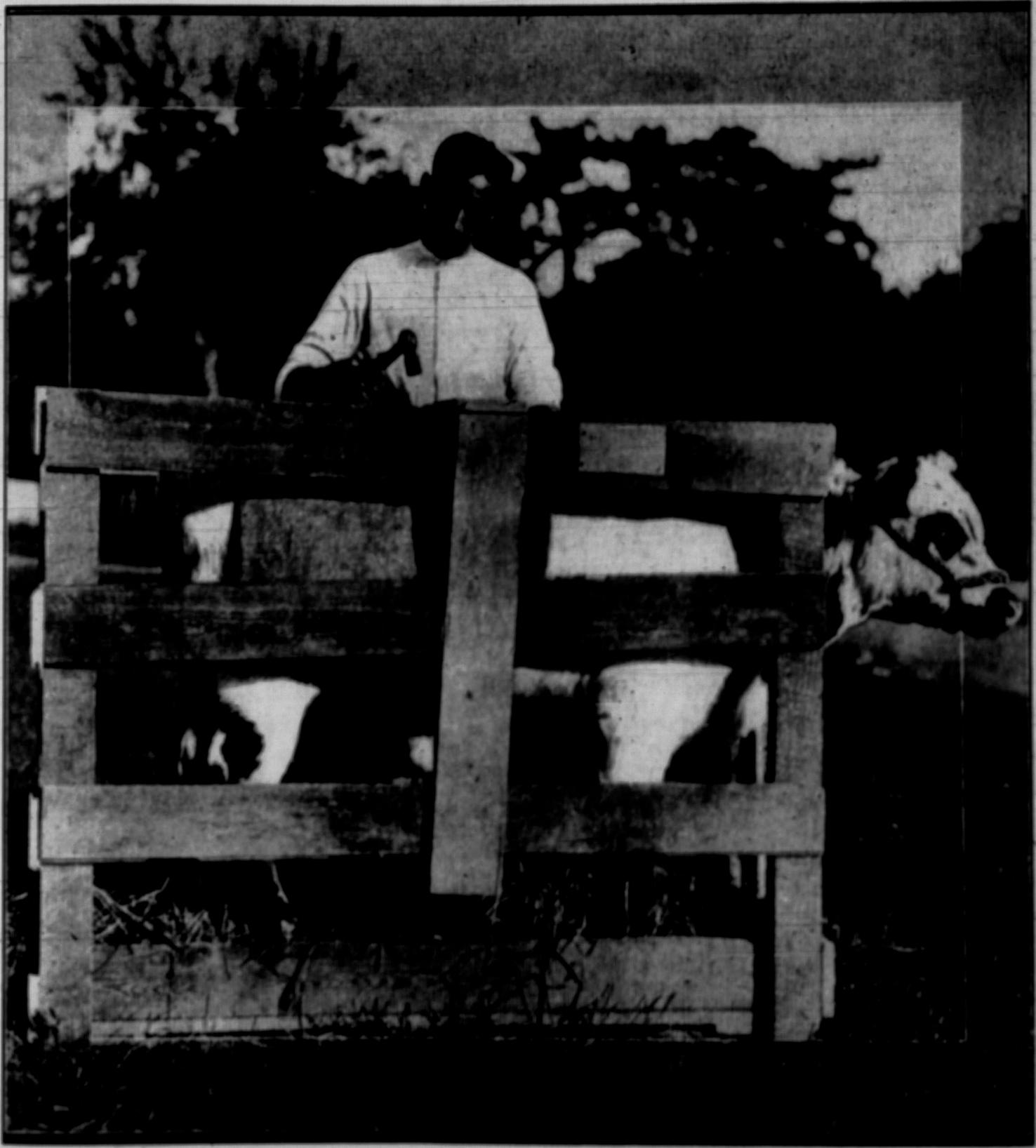
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

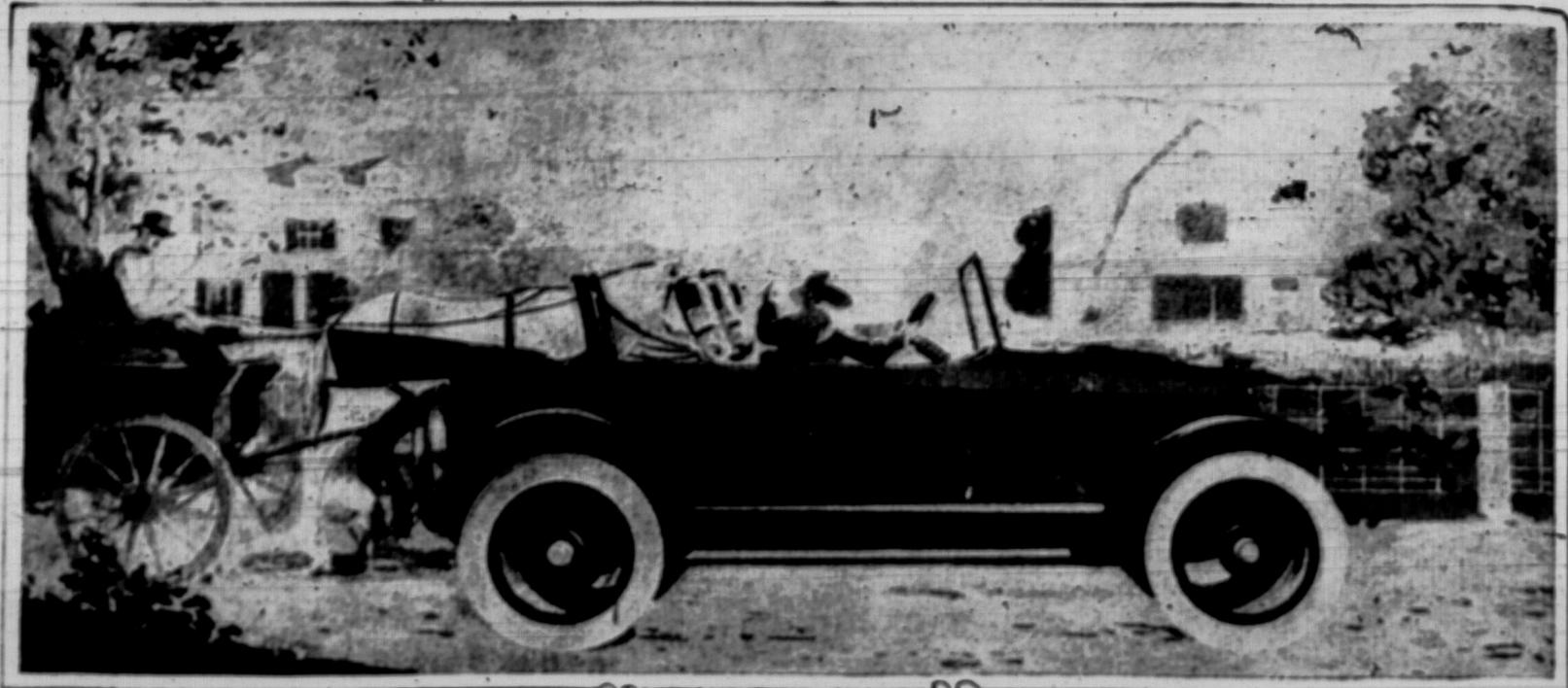
July 11, 1917

\$1.00 per Year



CRATED FOR SHIPMENT

Circulation Over 35,000 Weekly



Morning



Noon



Night

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

- the Time Saver

It's time now for speed and efficiency. No one now has *time* to waste. Speed up your work—and speed up your play to keep fit for your work—get an automobile.

No one now has *energy* to waste. Get a car that's big enough not to cramp you, that *rides easy* and won't tire you.

No one now has *money* to waste. Get Overland Model Eighty-Five Four. True efficiency and true economy point to this one car as the compass points to the North Pole.

No other car of such comfortable size has such power with such economy of operation.

No other car of such comfortable size is so sturdy—so economical of upkeep.

No other car of such comfortable size has been built in such quantities and for so long a time.

No other car of such comfortable size sells for so little.

It's the car for *you* and the time to buy it is now.

Have efficient equipment for efficient living.

Get your Overland Model Eighty-Five Four today.

Catalog on request. Please address Dept. 1111

Willys-Overland, Limited
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.
Overland and Willys-Knight Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons



Noon



Night

Model Eighty-Five Four
Five passenger touring
\$1250

Five passenger roadster
\$1230

All prices f.o.b. point of shipment
Subject to change without notice

Five Passenger
5 1/2 inch wheelbase
Torque 25 horsepower
Four cylinder
Overland motor
Constant speed steering
Auto-Lite
starting and lighting
Four inch tires
Electric control buttons
on the steering column

A colored not shows that y
The editors
reading The
\$1.50 for you
coupon and
closed for y
Several week
scribers with
newspaper
Back number
plied
When request
scribers show
new P.O. ad
The yellow
shows to wh
paid. No oth
Remittances
guide either
bank or expe

CURREN
Over 1,500 Jew
conference held
The president
ada stated that
of Mr. Halfour
statesman's visit
of setting up a Je
time after the war
Winnipeg is the
machine. The prod
a new scale of p
tutors and these
The producers are
for an organized
their demands. P
at the city milk p
liveries from the f
city's customary u
curtailed.

In a race-foot-w
Louis on July 3, 2
75 injured and 31
ing 164 acres of
The loss by fire als
cars and a theatre
put down by the m

Two overtures a
made in the past f
trial of the Domin
the hundred million
for some years has
union Iron company
company, the Cum
Coal company and
companies.

One of these of
represent the Brit
the other comes fr
United States cap
movement is in a
large investment of
in the Nava Seed
company, of which
formerly of the I
corporation, is now

Food Controller H
States declares th
taining from Holla
avian countries en
tion Hindenburg's
men on the west
rate to ration 7,700

Nine persons are
more than a score
and numbers satins
are missing as a re
on the gorge route
jumped into the N
investigations are un
blame for the occur
were amongst the
ing accounted for
stations at the border
it is claimed was
company, is given
tragedy.

The passage of th
by Congress on Jul
shipment of any li
where its manufact
hibited resulted in
on the "bone-dry"
the states wholly ad
Alabama, Arizona
etc., Georgia, Idah
Maine, Mississippi, N
sika, North Dakota,
Rhode Island, South
Tulsa, Tennessee,
Washington and W

A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: **E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette**
Home Editor: **Francis Marton Beynon**

Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Can. for transmission as second class mail matter. Published weekly at 275 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man. VOL. X July 11 No. 28

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—16 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

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

CURRENT EVENTS

Over 1,500 Jews attended a Zionist conference held in Winnipeg recently. The president of the movement in Canada stated that he had the assurance of Mr. Balfour during that British statesman's visit that he was in favor of setting up a Jewish nation in Palestine after the war.

Winnipeg is threatened with a milk famine. The producers have demanded a new scale of prices from the distributors and these have not been met. The producers are making preparations for an organized campaign to force their demands. Pickets are being placed at the city milk plants to prevent deliveries from the farms. Meanwhile the city's customary milk supply is greatly curtailed.

In a race riot which broke out in St. Louis on July 3, 28 persons were killed, 75 injured and 310 negro homes covering 16 1/2 acres of ground were burned. The loss by fire also included 150 freight cars and a theatre. The trouble was put down by the military.

Two overtures are said to have been made in the past few days for the control of the Dominion Steel corporation, the hundred million dollar concern which for some years has owned the old Dominion Iron company, the Dominion Coal company, the Cumberland Railway and Coal company and several other minor companies.

One of these offers is reported to represent the British government and the other comes from a small group of United States capitalists. The latter movement is in line with the recent large investment of United States money in the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company, of which Frank N. Crookard, formerly of the United States Steel corporation, is now the president.

Food Controller Hoover of the United States declares that Germany is obtaining from Holland and the Scandinavian countries enough foodstuffs to ration Hindenburg's entire army of 2,500,000 men on the western front and enough rats to ration 7,000,000 soldiers.

Nine persons are known to be dead, more than a score are in the hospital and numbers estimated from two to 15 are missing as a result of an accident on the gorge route in which a trolley jumped into the Niagara river. Investigations are under way to fix the blame for the occurrence. No Canadians were amongst the passengers, this being accounted for by the present regulations at the border. A mishap, which it is claimed was neglected by the company, is given as the cause of the tragedy.

The passage of the Reed amendment by Congress on July 1, by which the shipment of any liquor into territory where its manufacture and sale is prohibited resulted in putting 23 states on the "bone-dry" list. Following are the states wholly affected by the act: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL Bonds and Debentures

Are the safest investments for your surplus funds and can be easily realized. You can invest any amount from \$100 up to yield 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. per annum.

The CANADIAN WAR LOAN returns nearly 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER
Bond Dealers Winnipeg

OATS

Several Thousand Bushels Wanted

We have a great demand for OATS at the present time and numerous avenues of disposition. For the right kind, we can as a rule pay big premiums. Consign what you have direct to—

LAING BROS.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

TAKE YOUR SUMMER EXCURSION

Via CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—"THE WORLD'S GREATEST HIGHWAY."

ROUND TRIP FIRST CLASS TICKETS ON SALE DAILY.

VANCOUVER	SPOKANE	SAN FRANCISCO
VICTORIA	SEATTLE	LOS ANGELES
WESTMINSTER	TACOMA	SAN DIEGO
	PORTLAND	

CIRCLE TOURS

THROUGH

Canadian Pacific Rockies

ROUTE—Going Main Line, returning via Arrow and Kootenay Lakes, and Crownst. Trip may be made in reverse direction.

EASTERN TOURS

ROUTE—Going all rail, or during season of navigation via Great Lakes Steamships between FORT ARTHUR or FORT WILLIAM and FORT MCMICOLL or OWEN SOUND

For further information as to Tickets, Sleeping Car Reservations and Train Times, ask any agent.

GEO. A. WALTON
General Passenger Agent
WINNIPEG

Let Us Plan Your Trip

Ask Us How To Get There

Monarch Manilla BINDER TWINE

We have just received another shipment of **Monarch Manilla Binder Twine**, approximately 10 carloads, and are now in a position to supply this limited quantity to first applicants. If you have not already ordered your twine, do so today. **Send your order direct at once.** State quantity you require, and remit 1-10 deposit with order. Do not delay, as this small quantity will be snapped up in short time, and then you will pay 50 per cent more for inferior twine. The raw material, F.O.B. New York, is selling at higher prices than we offer you the finished twine for. We guarantee every foot to be absolutely first grade. No seconds. This is exactly the same grade, made by the same mill, as we have handled this year and past years, therefore, your present order is the best.

ORDER TODAY. FILL IN ORDER FORM BELOW AND MAIL TODAY. DELAY IS DANGEROUS.
Monarch Manilla Binder Twine, 550 ft., F.O.B. Winnipeg. Per lb. 19c.

The Farmers' Supply Co., Ltd.
 Dept. G.G.G., 175 Bannatyne Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: Please ship me on _____ (date here)
 lbs. Monarch Manilla Binder Twine, at 19c. pound, totalling _____
 for which I enclose one tenth payment. \$ _____
 balance C.O.D. on arrival. If closed points remit in full and allow for freight charges.
 Shipping Point _____ Name _____
 Post Office Address _____

The Farmers' Supply Co. Ltd.
 Dept. G.G.G., 175 Bannatyne Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

ALPHA



—the engine that takes the work out of farmwork

- An Alpha will saw more wood in a day than you can saw by hand in a week.
 - It will pump water all day long without watching.
 - It will run your separator, churn or washing machine.
 - It will run a thresher, feed cutter, or silo filler.
 - There will not be a day when you cannot find some way in which your Alpha will save time, money and labor for you.
 - Owning an Alpha is cheaper than hiring someone else's engine. The money you now have to pay out for engine hire when you need power, and the greater amount of work you could do if you had an engine of your own would soon pay the cost of an Alpha.
 - The Alpha is a simple, powerful engine that will give you more reliable service and cause you less trouble than any other engine you can buy.
- Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in eleven sizes, 2 to 24 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.
 LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
 Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Food Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Buttermakers. Catalogue of any of our lines mailed upon request.
 MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Our Ottawa Letter

Conscription Bill Passed—Borden and Hughes Clash—Currie Defends Rich
 (By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, July 6.—This week in parliament saw the end of the first chapter of the story of the Military Service Act, the endorsement of the principle of conscription by a majority of the house of the motion for the second reading of the selective conscription bill. How many lodge chapters remain to be written, within and without parliament, is something that time alone will reveal. The majority for the second reading of the bill was 66, a slightly higher figure than was expected. This was due to the fact that more Liberal members who favored Sir Wilfrid Laurier's referendum proposal decided to vote on the final division for the bill. While nineteen members voted against the referendum this number as increased to twenty-six when the final vote was taken. Those who voted with the government on both occasions were: Hon. Gen. P. Graham, F. Pardee, Hugh Guthrie, Frank R. Carroll, A. K. MacLean, Robert Cruise, W. A. Charlton, J. C. Turfitt, E. W. Nesbitt, Thomas MacNutt, General H. H. MacLean, George McCraney, W. S. Loggie, Dr. Michael Clark, W. A. Buchanan, James Douglas, A. Champagne, Dr. Nely and Duncan Ross.

The seven Liberals who voted for the referendum as first choice and then for the bill when it was defeated as second choice thereby increasing the defections from the party line up to twenty-six, were: J. A. McMillan, J. H. Sinclair, Wm. German, Archie McCoig, Levi Thompson, Raies Teaux, and W. E. Knowles. In this connection it is interesting to figure out what the majority of the government would have been had the bill received no Liberal support. As a changed vote counts two on a division the Liberals contributed fifty-two of the majority on the second reading vote and thirty-eight of the majority on the referendum amendment. This would have left the government a majority in both instances of eleven. This, of course, would have been due to the desertion of a number of French Canadian supporters of the government. The former government supporters who voted for the referendum were: Sir Rudolphe Forget and Messrs. Barrette, Bellavance, Boulay, Deschamps, Girard, Guilbault, Paquet, Patenaude (the minister who resigned his portfolio), Achin and Mondou. The two last mentioned created a small sensation in the house the afternoon before the divisions were taken by crossing over to the Liberal side of the house where they say they propose to remain in future. Both have been classed as Nationalists in the past and their coming over was not altogether a matter of pleasure to the Liberals from the English speaking provinces, but they appeared to be welcomed by the opposition members from Quebec province. Mondou has interests in Saskatchewan and is a low tariff man.

Nine Nationalists, including Achin, voted for the six months' hoist, while 165 members lined up against it.

All Night Session
 A considerable diversion productive of a sharp debate in the early morning hours was introduced by A. R. Copp, of Westmorland, who, after the six months' hoist and referendum amendments were disposed of, produced a resolution calling for the deferment of further consideration of the bill until such provision has been made for the dependents of men sent over, as well as will remove the necessity of raising money by public subscription for their support.

It was four o'clock in the morning when this amendment was moved and it appeared to be resented by the government. Sir Robert Borden in declining to accept it described it as a "dilatory" amendment only. This provoked the ire of Hon. Frank Oliver who said he was surprised to hear an amendment designed to aid the soldiers and their dependents described in such terms. Dr. Mulloy, of Peverncher, supported the amendment in a brief but impassioned speech and it was then

put down by a majority of 59. The vote was along much the same lines as the vote on the main motion which followed, a few Liberals who voted for the principle of the bill giving it their support, while those who favored the amendment were unanimously for it. The twelve English speaking Liberals who voted against conscription were: Messrs. Oliver, Murphy, Chisholm, Borden, Robb, Power, Molloy, Hughes, P. E. Kyte, Methan, Delvin and Kay. Champagne was the only French Liberal to vote for conscription. Conservative supporters of the bill were Hon. P. E. Blondin, Hon. Albert Seigney and Deputy Speaker Rainville. Dr. Chabot, the French Canadian representative for Ottawa would have voted for the bill but for the fact that he was paired with Dr. Ireland, who is still a prisoner in Germany.

Borden Denies Hughes' Charges
 When the conscription bill reached the committee stage today, Sir Robert Borden made his promised reply to the repeated statements of Sir Sam Hughes, ex-minister of militia, to the effect that he had in 1916 desired the minister of militia to go slow on recruiting. "I desire," declared Sir Robert, "to make the strongest possible objection to these statements so far as they refer to me." He explained that any action he took was with the object of preventing unwise selection calculated to close up needed industries.

Sir Sam Hughes persisted in his assertions that both the prime minister and Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, had on account of the pressure from manufacturers and others suggested to him on more than one occasion that it was desirable to let up upon recruiting as far as possible. He said that the minister of finance had on one occasion remarked to him that Canada had done her full share in sending men to help England and that he had retorted that we were not fighting for England but that we were helping the empire and humanity.

Thompson Favors Referendum
 Mr. Levi Thompson, of QuAppelle, who voted for the referendum amendment and then for the bill made a strong appeal earlier in the week for a recognition of the rights of the people to settle all important questions of this kind. He said that he had been personally in favor of direct legislation before it was adopted as a plank in the platform of the western grain growers. Nothing would be lost, he said, by the government if it were to decide to trust the people. Referring to his difference with his leader on the question of the necessity for conscription if this was necessary to secure the reinforcements required at the front, Mr. Thompson said: "I do not propose swallowing my convictions to save the Liberal party, and I am not going to swallow them to save the Conservative party. That is not the way in which parties are saved. I believe the Liberal party is well worth saving, but I do not believe the Conservative party is."

In advocating a referendum Mr. Thompson said: "I am in favor of a referendum because I think it is the quickest way to get support for our men in the trenches. I am satisfied as to that, and cannot see any argument in support of any other plan. We could in a very few weeks have the whole question settled by this means and I am satisfied that if the question is fairly put before the people conscription will carry. I am willing to do my part in trying to have it carried. And I am prepared at all times to trust the people. While I try to make clear here what is the best plan, I recognize that in this house, as in the country, the majority must rule. If the amendment in favor of a referendum is voted down I will do what I can to make the bill workable, and my feeling is that we all ought to do the same. But I say we should trust the people. I would like to make one last appeal to the government to trust the people. If they do not trust the people how can they expect to be trusted?"

THE
 There is the fact that toba, Saskato Columbia have majorities. E be many and remains that were decisive manipulation, vote and sim were all true i not, do not ac the fact that wan and Albe was an ultra from power th and it was muc Corruption an undoubtedly s of Canada. T brought on a against govern in many Cana wan some chary government w in its own i charges and pu gave satisfacti

There is no c the policies of in Saskatchewan is no good rea the provincial tariff there is p the two partie and Alberta gressive and g in keeping with there is still a tion needed in all the Western matters it won ditions at Otta on the result of and Alberta. T country that th deal from eith This opinion w Laurier govern insistent year ment has steady more, its recor political patron interests, has Canada, regardl undoubtedly feeling in the W majority to the

The Independ factor in the W if need be will against the Libe better shape to candidates for s is today. Public and neither of a any firm grip ca are in bad odor opportunity and contingent of p longer be ignor

THE INTE
 For years the been held up b ownership as co of government o United States. particularly hea advocates of pri year. Recently statistics, depart

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 11, 1917

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS

There is undoubtedly a deep significance in the fact that the provincial elections in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have gone Liberal by overwhelming majorities. Explanations of these results will be many and varied, but the outstanding fact remains that the majorities in each province were decisive. The various charges of political manipulation, patronage, jugglery, foreign vote and similar explanations even if they were all true in the extreme, which they were not, do not account for the results. Nor does the fact that the women voted in Saskatchewan and Alberta afford sufficient reason. It was an outraged public opinion that swept from power the political pirates in Manitoba, and it was much the same in British Columbia. Corruption and graft in these two provinces undoubtedly surpassed anything in the history of Canada. The investigations in Manitoba brought on an epidemic of graft charges against governments and individual members in many Canadian provinces. In Saskatchewan some charges proved to be true. But the government was wise enough, and confident in its own integrity, to investigate these charges and punish the guilty which evidently gave satisfaction to the general public.

There is no clearly defined difference between the policies of the Liberals and Conservatives in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In fact there is no good reason for party politics in any of the provincial legislatures, and aside from the tariff there is practically no difference between the two parties at Ottawa. The Saskatchewan and Alberta governments have been progressive and generally their record has been in keeping with the spirit of the West. But there is still a good deal of progressive legislation needed in both provinces and in fact in all the Western provinces. Aside from local matters it would appear that political conditions at Ottawa had a very great influence on the result of the elections in Saskatchewan and Alberta. There is a general feeling in this country that the West has never had a square deal from either political party at Ottawa. This opinion was voiced in the days of the Laurier government and has grown more insistent year by year. The present government has steadily ignored the West. Furthermore, its record in the conduct of the war, political patronage and catering to the big interests, has aroused the people all over Canada, regardless of party affiliations. It was undoubtedly in a large measure due to this feeling in the West that has given such a large majority to the Liberal party.

The Independent vote, which is a very big factor in the West, went largely Liberal, but if need be will undoubtedly go as strongly against the Liberals. The West was never in better shape to elect Independent, progressive candidates for the House of Commons than it is today. Public opinion is thoroughly aroused and neither of the federal political parties has any firm grip on this country. Both of them are in bad odor. If Western people seize the opportunity and send to Ottawa a strong contingent of progressives the West will no longer be ignored.

THE INTERCOLONIAL DEFENCE

For years the Intercolonial Railway has been held up by the exponents of private ownership as convincing proof of the failure of government owned railways in Canada or United States. It has been subjected to particularly heavy attacks from the ablest advocates of private control during the last year. Recently J. L. Payne, comptroller of statistics, department of railways and canals

for Canada, published a remarkable rebuttal of the arguments of private ownership advocates. Mr. Payne has done so in a strictly judicial manner and not as an advocate of either private or government control. He elucidates several essential points often completely hidden in the maze of arguments surrounding the success or failure of the Intercolonial. The prime consideration in the construction of the Intercolonial was to act as the cement of Confederation of the Eastern provinces. Such a railway was guaranteed to the maritime provinces by section 145 of the British North America Act, and it stands today as the seal of a solemn compact entered into at Confederation 50 years ago. It was essentially a government undertaking as no corporation wished to build it. The poor location of much of the Intercolonial, which is commonly attributed to mismanagement under government auspices, was not due at all to mismanagement, but to the imperative insistence of the Imperial government in London that the new road should be kept as far away from the American boundary as possible. As a consequence a section several hundred miles in length was established, which even now produces little traffic. It was a political road and much of its extra cost is due to strategic reasons.

The chief reason for the so-called failure of the Intercolonial in a commercial sense has been its low freight and passenger rates. Mr. Payne makes pertinent comparisons between the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific, the richest and certainly one of the best handled private corporations in the whole world. The best year for the C.P.R. was 1913. In that year its rate per passenger per mile was 1.983 cents. The rate on the Intercolonial the same year was 1.617 cents. The C.P.R. rate was 22.6 per cent. higher than the Intercolonial. The C.P.R. freight service cost 784 cents per ton per mile. The Intercolonial rate was 570 cents. The C.P.R. rate was 37.5 per cent. higher than that of the Intercolonial. Had the C.P.R. operated both its passenger and freight service in 1913, its best year, at the same rates as the Intercolonial, it would have had only \$12,523,944 net earnings instead of \$43,049,764 and on that would barely have been able to meet fixed charges, having nothing for dividends. Had the Intercolonial during the same year operated at the same rates as the C.P.R. it would have earned a surplus of \$3,787,893.

The Intercolonial has water competition along its entire length for seven months of the year and for the full year along most of its productive mileage. This has until very recently precluded any advance in freight rates. But low freights were accounted for in another manner. The people of Ontario and Quebec have full and free use of the canals of these two provinces. These cost more than the Intercolonial. Hence the people of the maritime provinces would strenuously object to paying interest charges on the Intercolonial while those of Ontario and Quebec paid nothing on canal traffic. The Intercolonial is not a high salaried road, comparing most favorably with the C.P.R. in this particular. Its trains and roadbeds are good and its station buildings sufficient, but not extravagant. It is commonly charged that the deficits on the Intercolonial Railway have been due to mismanagement and that this is a sufficient example of the inefficiency of government ownership. Hence it would be natural to suppose that all corporate owned roads would be profitable and safe examples of the efficiency of such management. But there are over 2,000 corporate railways in the United States and less than one-tenth of that number in Canada, and less than 10 per cent.

of all these have ever earned a dividend. Further in the famous Western rates case a few years ago the C.P.R.'s main contention in keeping up Western rates was that it lost money on its Eastern division, a division more advantageously placed than the Intercolonial. Hence under these conditions has anyone any right to regard the record of the Intercolonial as a condemnation of railway nationalization? We certainly think not and such advocates make themselves sound rather ridiculous in the face of these facts.

NO U.S. FREIGHT INCREASES

Previous to the recent application of the Canadian railroads for a 15 per cent. horizontal freight increase the roads of United States made a similar application. Coupled with this was a request for various reclassifications. The application on American roads was made on very similar grounds to that of our own railways, that an emergency exists in the railroad companies' situation due to war conditions. The Interstate Commerce Commission, the body in U.S.A. equivalent to our Railway Commission, in deciding against this increase a few days ago said in its finding:

"Only a most urgent and extraordinary situation would justify tariffs carrying a large percentage of increase to become effective. This record does not disclose the existence of such a situation. The emergency which the carriers believed existed in February when these proceedings were initiated was attributed by some primarily to the war in Europe. It has not been shown that military transportation is likely to be a financial burden. On the contrary, certain facts indicated that transportation of troops had been more remunerative in the past than ordinary passenger transportation. This record does not convince us that increased rates will facilitate successful prosecution of the war.

"An examination of operations during 1916 shows that year was as a whole more profitable for the carriers than any preceding year and it may be assumed that they can suffer some abatement without being in any way incapacitated."

There is no reason to believe that any worse situation exists as regards Canadian roads. The earnings of our roads have shown as great increases during war time as have those of United States, and their expenditures for material and labor in that time have been no greater comparatively. It is equally certain that almost half our railroad accommodation as represented in the C.P.R. could suffer not only "some" abatement, but a serious abatement in its profits without in any way incapacitating it.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION

Official Announcement was made from Ottawa on July 5 that a modest Liberal convention, representing the four Western provinces will be held in Winnipeg on August 7 and 8. The announcement says that the convention is necessary so that the "Western Liberals could consider what their attitude should be toward a number of serious economic and political problems arising out of conditions created by the war." Another clause in the announcement says: "While plans have not been worked out, it is understood that facilities will be afforded to every progressive element in Western Canada to participate in the convention." It is an excellent idea to hold such a convention and to give people an opportunity to express their minds on these national problems. It is to be hoped, however, that the scope of the convention will be broadened so as to include full representation from the progressive element of the entire West. If it is to be merely a party convention it will not measure up to its possibilities for good. Liberalism at Ottawa is, and has been for many years, a name only. The Eastern

wing has dominated the party, and with few exceptions the Liberal party, like the Conservative party, has stood for high tariff, special privilege and patronage and has catered to the big interests consistently. Neither of the Eastern parties represent the progressive spirit west of the Great Lakes, and this progressive spirit is not confined by any means to the ranks of the official Liberals in these Western provinces. It is wide spread. The organized farmers have declared for democratic legislation and have adopted a national platform enunciating democratic principles. If the Western Liberals want democracy, and are prepared to stand for it, they should throw open their convention and make it a representative gathering of progressives from the entire West. If such a convention were to be held and to declare its absolute and complete independence of affiliation with either of the parties, and were to adopt the farmers' platform, it would be in accord with the spirit of the West. We believe that out of the 55 members to be elected from the four Western provinces at least 50 could be elected on such a platform. With practically a solid West, independent of party affiliations, free from campaign fund obligations and determined to re-establish democracy, they would be the most powerful influence in parliament. Let us hope the Western Liberals will take a broad view of the situation. No such opportunity has ever come to the West. It should not be lost for it may not come again. This convention by proper representation and with a democratic statesmanlike platform can win for the West the justice that has been denied this country since confederation.

TAX NATURAL RESOURCES

The source upon which the burden of war taxation should first have fallen still remains

untouched. From the Atlantic to the Pacific stretches a great belt of undeveloped natural resources, most of which have passed into private hands. Timber lands, water powers, mineral deposits and millions of acres of agricultural lands have been secured by subterranean methods from unfaithful governments. The present owners, many of them residents of foreign countries and some of enemy countries have never done a hand's turn to increase the effective wealth of the country. They have secured control of the people's resources and their game is to hold these resources from the people and eventually to sell them back to the people at their enhanced value. Meanwhile the people are waiting under the burden of war and submitting to grinding taxation to meet war expenditures. Why should the holders of these valuable holdings go untaxed while productive industry is having increasing burdens placed upon it? The value of the tenure by which these resources are held depends upon the outcome of the war. Every dollar's worth of these resources withheld from the people for productive purposes handicaps the nation in its period of industrial and financial stress. In the natural order of things such property should have been the first to be looked to as a source of war taxation, but so far it has been left unscathed. The men who have put their money into industries for the development of natural resources are being taxed, while those who are withholding natural resources from development pay not one cent for federal purposes. The taxation of natural resources, whether they be mining claims, water powers, timber holdings or vacant lands, would bring millions of dollars to the treasury, besides inducing these holding such resources to put them to productive use. In no instance have our political solons been more guilty of getting the cart before the horse than in this question of war taxation.

There are few farmers who haven't somewhere in their yards a pile of junk, old scrap iron, etc. We can remember no time when this was so valuable. Farmers are digging up old implements and getting repairs for such as they used as long back as 15 years. High prices are forcing economy and conservation of the old machinery of the West. Now is the time to go over all these thoroughly and sell every spare bit. You can't afford to keep such lying about. The old machinery piles that have stood as monuments of waste on many Western farms can now be cleaned up without so many bitter thoughts as would have been inevitable three years ago.

The C.N.R. counsel recently stated that on account of the coal strike that road had been forced to haul coal for a considerable period from Port Arthur almost to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. They were not able to secure a supply for any long time ahead with certainty of delivery. At one time last year the G.T.R. in places were operating with no more than a 24 hour supply of coal on hand and the pressure to keep transportation up to the mark was exhausting. It has been estimated that the West is now approximately 1,000,000 tons short on account of the coal strike. Estimating ten tons of this to a home it would mean there is no supply of coal for 100,000 homes in the West this year. The situation last winter was extremely critical. It seems likely to be much more so this year. Consumers can help to alleviate this more than they realize by getting in their coal supply early in the season and thus helping to equalize distribution.

A revolution is now in progress in Spain and the reports are that King Alfonso is in danger of losing his job. It is a rather risky business being a king these days.

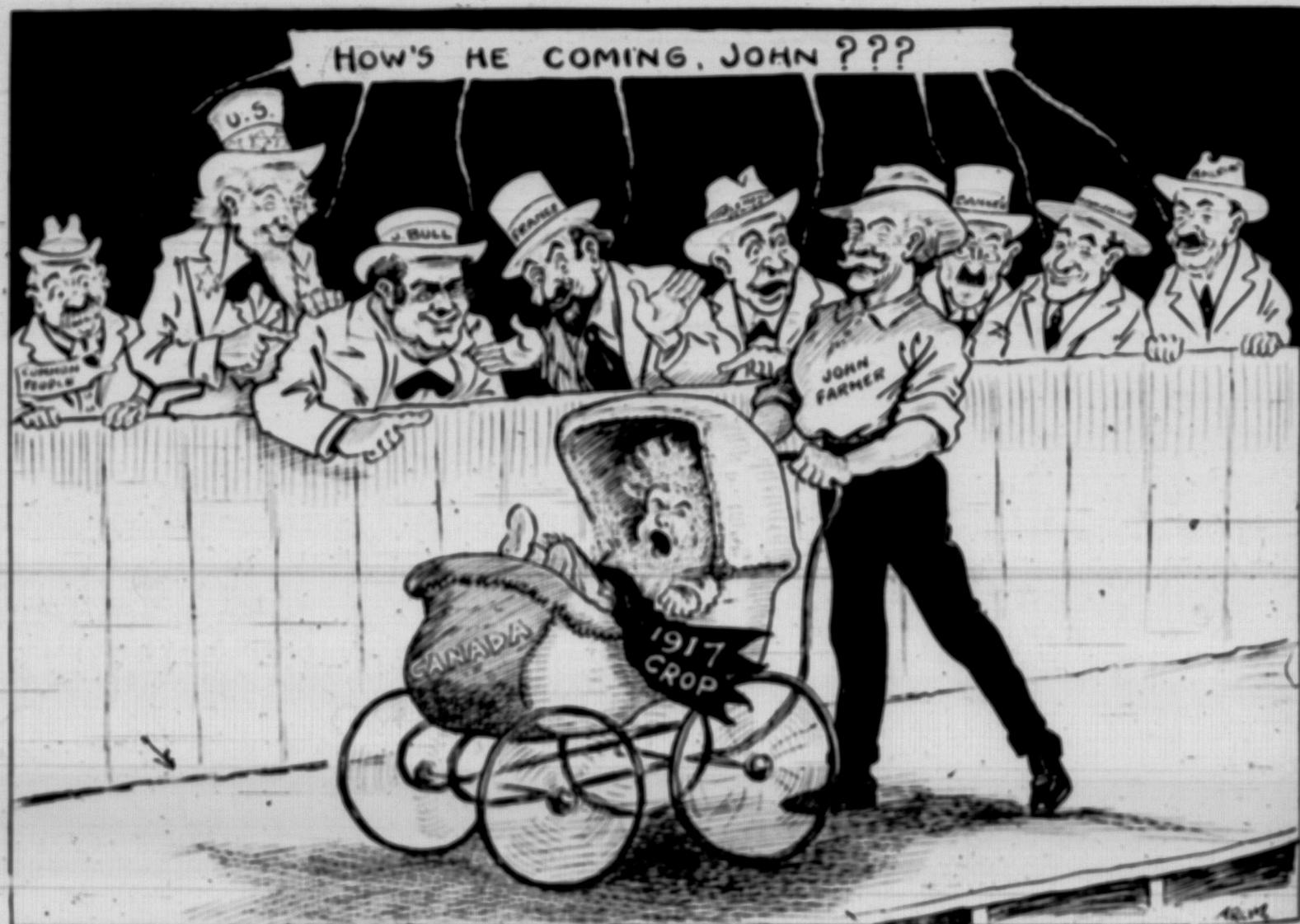


The season's gestations treat face treatment crop. As soon as it is rolled or sod. This is where the so- packing will may commen- done, care be falls. The fir- the land less first double s I have refer will be found is no other t this stage. I down any ed lying on the of the drag

The conditi follows: The- bottom and s inches should uniform depth lower portion bed. No man condition of cultivation of the ground leaves it in s time as the d over the field.

For the see as not to tur going with t ange-or-acre may be done fore the free left till the that is badly lost. In the nicely and if be used again of discipg. T second discin, convenient to the field pret with diamond soil can be le be harrowed account should sod or go do two and a half land seeded in The main i soil mellow a surface is too the seeder. It give excellent

The summe this time o will be dealt grass to be e the plow but up, as in the hose to dry e The land may grasses can of moisture cons- object of some harrowed and The planking case to soil- ing and not on ing. After it i the field should encourage the Any rain that returned on the- captive credit There are to kept in mind, i moisture cons- we will first control, as by madders to s we take care in the soil. At is finished as packed, harrow then comes the operation. A weeds or volun to show up



ALL EYES ON HIM — THE MOST IMPORTANT YET



Preparing the Seed Bed

More suggestions for increasing the 1918 crop---Cultivating new breaking, etc.

By Seager Wheeler

The season is too far advanced to offer any suggestions regarding new breaking except in the surface treatment of the soil in preparation for the crop. As soon as the breaking is finished it should be rolled or packed to hasten the rotting of the sod. This is applicable to all districts except those where the sod gives trouble. In such cases the packing will only aggravate the trouble. Discing may commence at any time after the breaking is done, care being taken to conserve any rain that falls. The first operation should be to double disc the land lengthwise of the plowing. After the first double stroke of the disc the plank drag that I have referred to in many of my former articles will be found an excellent implement to use. There is no other tool that will do just as good work at this stage. It is drawn at an angle and shaves down any edges or ridges that have been left by the disc. Besides, any large pieces of sod that are lying on the surface will be rolled along in front of the drag and thoroughly pulverized.

Ideal Soil Conditions

The condition of the soil that is wanted is as follows: The inverted sod should lie closely at the bottom and should not be disturbed. The top two inches should be loose, pulverized mellow soil of uniform depth. This constitutes the seed bed. The lower portion of the seed bed will be the root bed. No matter what steps are taken to get this condition it should be the object of all summer cultivation. After the plank dragging the surface of the ground will be smooth and uniform. This leaves it in splendid shape for discing the second time as the disc will then cut to a uniform depth over the field.

For the second discing the disc should be set so as not to turn up any sod. I would recommend going with the furrow again rather than at an angle or across the breaking. The second discing may be done at any time providing it is done before the freeze-up in the fall. It should never be left till the spring because then much moisture that is badly needed for the coming crop will be lost. In the fall the soil will be found to work nicely and if time permits the plank drag can be used again to advantage after the second time of discing. The harrows should be used after the second discing or planking. Should it be found convenient to do so the cultivator may be run over the field previous to the freeze-up. A cultivator with diamond points is preferable. After this the soil can be left until the next spring when it can be harrowed down previous to seeding. On no account should the disc or cultivator turn up the sod or go deeper than the seed bed of two or two and a half inches. Breaking should be the first land seeded in the spring.

The main point to observe is to have the top soil mellow and loose for the seed. Unless the surface is too wet the surface packer should follow the seeder. Working prepared in this manner will give excellent results.

Treatment of Summerfallow

The summerfallow should be well advanced by this time of the year. Only surface cultivation will be dealt with unless there is couch or twitch grass to be considered. The packer should follow the plow but not, if there are any grasses showing up, as in that case it is best to leave the land loose to dry out so that they will be disposed of. The land may be harrowed. The elimination of the grasses can only be carried on at the expense of moisture conservation. Where weed control is the object of summerfallow the land should be packed, harrowed and dragged to make the surface uniform. The planking should in every case be done after the packing and not on the loose plowing. After it is plank dragged the field should be harrowed to encourage the growth of weeds. Any rain that falls will be conserved as the soil is in a receptive condition.

There are two objects to be kept in mind, weed control and moisture conservation. Of these we will first consider weed control, as by taking effective measures to attain that end we take care of the moisture in the soil. After the plowing is finished and the land is packed, harrowed, and planked then comes the most important operation. As soon as any weeds or volunteer grain begin to show up they should be

looked after. This is one of the opportunities for increasing the 1918 crop that I made frequent references to in my last article. There is no time so opportune for destroying weeds as when they are at this stage. If they are taken before they get to the second leaf stage a double stroke of the harrows will work wonders. Even volunteer grain may be destroyed at this stage if it is not allowed to get into the leaf. Let the weeds get up two or three inches high and then it will require something more than the harrows to destroy them. The heavy iron harrow is one of the best implements to use at this time and also the most economical. If the weeds get too high for the harrows they will require more efficient treatment with the cultivator, the disc harrow or even the plow. They grow rapidly and soon get so firmly rooted that they require more work to tear them out. If you are compelled to use a duckfoot cultivator or similar implement it will be found an excellent preparation to have had the soil leveled off with the plank drag so that the knives may work at a uniform depth under the surface and therefore get all the weeds. Do not allow any of them to get past as the cultivator will make them grow more rapidly than ever. It is far better to depend on the harrow and to never let the weeds get so far ahead that they require more drastic treatment.

If there are weed seeds in the soil and they are not coming up it will be found advantageous to go over the field with a tooth or point cultivator at a depth of two or three inches. This will aerate the soil and encourage weed growth so that when they show up above the surface they may be attended to.

The Last Operation for the Season

At the end of the season, before the final freeze-up, it is well to go over the field with a cultivator equipped with points about two inches wide and to slightly ridge or corrugate the field and to leave it in that condition as it goes into the winter. If no cultivator is at hand one of the large sized disc harrows will do if care is taken not to go too deeply nor to throw up too large ridges. What is wanted is to stir the soil about two and a half inches deep and to leave it at that. There is a reason for this and an important one. Should there be any perennial, biennial or winter annual weeds just coming through the soil and they are not interfered with they will go through the winter and are so insignificant that if one has not had experience with them so as to know how to destroy them before the seeding they will take toll of the crop. By having the land in the corrugated condition and then harrowing it down in the spring previous to seeding, these weeds are destroyed and put out of business as far as that crop is concerned. This is another opportunity to get in a lick for the 1918 crop that should not be neglected.

The summerfallow should never be allowed to go into the winter in the compacted condition as in the case when stock has been allowed to have the run of it. Where this is done it will be necessary to

keep tab on the field and if the stock are not keeping down all the weeds the cultivator should be used to do so. While it is sometimes very convenient to have stock running on the fallow there is a temptation to let them do the weeding and they do not usually do the job in a satisfactory fashion. Stock will leave many kinds of weeds untouched and these soon gain a foothold. There is also the temptation to leave the field to the stock with little or no cultivation, whereas cultivation of the soil is very necessary. Stock tramps the field into a compacted condition which is not advisable except in the lower layers of the cultivated soil. Two or three inches of the top should always be kept loose for aeration and conservation



The Indispensable Disc Harrow. It should be preceded by the Packer and followed by the Plank Drag

of moisture. Whatever is done do not neglect to give the land cultivation with some point cultivator some time during harvest or afterwards, leaving it in that condition to go into the winter and taking care to have it thoroughly stirred previous to seeding in the spring.

LOCATION AND SIZE OF SILO

The silo should be located with a view to making it convenient to feed the silage. If possible it should be at the end of the feeding alley so that a truck can be run up to the silo for filling and then moved along in front of mangers in distributing the silage. Twelve cows fed 40 pounds a day will need a quarter of a ton of silage. It is best to have the silo outside of the barn but connected to it with an alley way or place it so that the chute will just reach the barn. The silo inside the barn takes up valuable space and there will be a silage odor from it. The silo outside the barn will freeze some but this can be reduced to a minimum by having a good roof on the silo, and by taking out the silage right.

The size of the silo should be such that at least an inch layer is used each day. If less is used molding and spoiling may result. The warmer the weather the greater the depth of silage that should be removed. In the winter 500 pounds should be removed daily from a 14 foot silo, which would make 40 pounds for 12 dairy cows or 30 pounds for 17 beef cattle. In summer half as much more should be removed. It will require 18 cows fed 40 pounds a day to consume this amount. Silage is a valuable summer feed. Many are using it for this purpose and especially to help out when the pasture is short. Some build a summer silo and make it smaller in diameter than the winter silo, so that a deeper layer can be removed daily. If more capacity is desired it is secured by increasing the depth. In winter at least 350 pounds should be removed from the 12 foot silo and 700 pounds from a 16 foot silo. --N. D. A. C.



40 Summer Cultivation should be combined with the Object of Producing a Fine Seed Bed Free from Weeds

An inexpensive and handy evener can be made from the cutting bar of an old mower. This is done by bolting a piece of two by four firmly on top of the bar to keep it from turning on edge. The holes that were used for bolting on the guards can be utilized so as to make a good three-horse evener or a strong doubletree. Any ordinary clevis will fit.

Tariff from the Farmer's Standpoint

Answers to Walter Carter's article--Protection Burdensome to Western Agriculture

PRIZE ARTICLE

In examining Mr. Carter's plea for protective tariff, the reader does well to bear in mind the fundamental fact underlying this economic controversy. Free trade represents a normal condition of trade. Protection is the placing of obstructions in the path of the natural channels of trade. The protectionists claim that certain benefits arise from this policy of obstruction that justify its adoption and maintenance. Some of these "benefits" are outlined in the essay under review and my object is to enquire whether they constitute sufficient cause for the infringement of the basic laws of commerce.

In presenting his case the writer ignored two salient facts: First, that our protected industries do not to any appreciable extent develop our natural resources; second, that no social economic benefit is derived from their premature development. These points will be more clearly brought out if we briefly review the normal development of a nation unsheltered by legislative interference with trade.

A new settlement requires first the simple necessities of life, such as vegetables, cereals, meat, clothing and protection from the climate. But it also seeks to obtain the complex advantages of civilization, necessitating importation from older countries where the steady accumulation of wealth, or specific climatic conditions have rendered them most easily obtainable. Thus a settlement may produce valuable timber that can be exploited with comparatively little capital, while it is unable to import or exchange for its timber, such agricultural machinery as will allow of competitive development of the soil. The production and export of surplus grain thus made feasible, enables it to obtain in exchange, say, fruit or vegetable products of a climate differing from its own. Such exchange produces profit for both sides, each country exporting those products that cost it the least and importing those that cost it the most to produce. This system of exchange lies at the root of all national wealth for nations are, commercially speaking, just traders, and the balance of advantage inherent in every exchange constitutes the business profits of a nation. Without international exchange savage peoples are retarded indefinitely, for it is the only agency of civilization.

How Exports are Paid For

Mr. Carter speaks of money being sent abroad instead of remaining at home. We are all quite familiar with this stock argument, the fallacy of fallacies. In international exchange our exports are paid for by the nation receiving them by their own exports, sent either direct or through the medium of other countries' merchandise. Money, as such, is practically never used in international trade; money neither feeds, nor clothes, nor houses its possessor. We exchange wealth for wealth and even then only when we are made richer by the exchange. It is through this means that a new settlement accumulates wealth in its turn and so acquires its own machinery of production.

Population is attracted by the resultant processes of civilization and the import of machinery induces the normal growth of manufacturers from those raw materials most cheaply to be obtained in the country. Steady progress is thus secured and the entire resources of the country are eventually brought into the economic life of the people.

We can now more readily examine the effects of protection as advanced in the article under discussion. There is first the question of the artificial development of all Canadian resources by the encouragement of protected capital. Why should we desire to develop our natural resources when their product can be obtained from the stored up supply of other countries at a less cost to us as consumers? If, for instance, an American manufacturer can utilize

some months ago the Guide offered a prize for the best article on the subject "How the Protective Tariff Benefits the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces." Several articles were submitted and two of them, judged to be of equal merit, were published. These were by Walter Carter of Calgary and Fergus. The Guide did not answer the arguments set forth in these articles but decided to have them answered by western farmers. In accordance with this decision three prizes were offered, one for each of the best answers to the two articles on protection and another for the best essay on the subject "How the Protective Tariff Handicaps the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces." The prize for the best answer to Walter Carter's article has been won by Herbert Tucker, a Saskatchewan farmer, whose article appears herewith. There also appears an article by J. V. James, of Alberta, whose answer to Mr. Carter's letter was forwarded to the Guide but is not published. The results of the other competitions will be published in the near future.

American raw material and transport the manufactured product to this country more cheaply than if he were to establish himself in Canada and utilize Canadian raw material, of what advantage



The burden of protection on agriculture was well illustrated in the Lethbridge district last spring, when 200 tractors, three of them made in Canada, were bought by the farmers. The farmers purchasing the tractors paid \$50,000 in tariff duties to encourage the manufacture of these three tractors.

is it to the Canadian consumer to pay more money for the products (through tariff impositions) merely for the sake of using our own natural resources? When in the course of economical progress, it becomes more profitable for us to develop them than to import the raw material they can yield us, that will be time enough to avail ourselves of their resources.

Western Resources Not Developed

Mr. Carter has mentioned the coal and mineral resources of the two western most provinces. He assumes that protection will result in their highest development and Canada is one of the most heavily "protected" countries in the world. If this argument were correct ought we not to see Alberta and British Columbia teeming with an industrial population in a land of factories? But where are the factories? Practically all in Eastern Canada, a broad continent lying between them and their sup-



The Burden of Canada's Protective Tariff. The Magnificent Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, Destroyed by Fire over a Year Ago

posed raw material. So far indeed as these mineral resources are developed, the farmer certainly does pay double freight--on raw material going east and on the finished product coming west. The truth is however, that the protected interests are most careful to avail themselves of the cheapest market in buying their raw material, relying on the fact that if their goods are sold in Canada, the consumer will pay the tax thereon, while exported the government will do so by issuing drawbacks cancelling the tax. For, much as protectionist manufacturers labor the point that "protection provides revenue," they carefully extract from the government the only portion of the revenue that they might themselves have to pay in competing with foreign manufacturers. How little the Canadian manufacturers have availed themselves of Canadian raw material is evidenced in the table on page 29 of February 14, while nearly half a million people were engaged in manufacturing at date of last census, only 63,000 were engaged in mining, which produces a vital proportion of the raw material of manufactures. Moreover a large proportion of the mineral produced is diverted to other purposes; for example, coal used in transportation and private consumption. These figures and the geographical position of Canadian manufacturing plants show quite clearly that high protection does not deter them from utilizing to an excessive degree the natural resources of other countries.

Mr. Carter himself speaks of the shipment of farm produce from west to east. If there were no tariff walls we farmers would be in closer proximity to industrial centres with all the accompanying benefits stated to accrue therefrom. With free interchange of animal, vegetable and mineral products of Canada and the United States, the economic life of both countries, but more especially of Canada, would be strengthened to an unimaginable degree. There would be no question of violated national integrity involved. If any desire for amalgamation of these countries existed, it would vanish utterly before the breaking down of economic barriers, for it is only caused in the first place by the unnatural repression or trading rights based on an international boundary line. To "clear the way and stand aside" leaving us to choose our own markets is the broad highway to an evenly distributed progress, opulence and content; to find the surest road to an increase of popular wealth, is to find the only effective way of increasing the population.

Imagine Mr. Carter's statement to be correct in fact and that Canadian industries were in close proximity to Canadian raw material; would protection benefit the surrounding agricultural population? Is there an advantage in the assumed lower transportation costs, as outlined in Mr. Carter's second paragraph, of a kind to justify the increase in the cost of all commodities the farmer must purchase? If any given business transaction will result in advantage for the contracting parties in spite of transportation costs, such transaction will be carried through and both or all the parties be the richer; but if a tariff be imposed to prevent it, all will be poorer individually and collectively. On the other hand if the benefits of such trade will not justify transportation costs, there will be no desire to conduct the trade and a protective tariff to prevent it becomes gratuitous folly.

Tariffs Foster Combines

Does protection prevent the formation of combines? Mr. Carter says it does, yet there are safely few farmers in Canada who are not aware of the existence of combines in practically every Canadian industry supported by tariffs. The truth is that combination is the necessary complement of protection. Tariffs to enhance the price of products beyond the point of legitimate profit would be useless to manufacturers if com-

ANOTHER

Back in Manitoba to be those vote and the Doubtless it world by the ure in holdi all their mi spite of the what a fine But in the the other di given to thi in slightly l that the ex and that as ceavage of election will

TI

I think th question, wh made a mist a stand on now that I o

I think e that municipi solution of that I think as being a tion. On th pital ten or better than scheme show duration of terested in ti municipalities.

Undoubtedly to the health to the sickne nicipal hosp influence in sanitation a work is exte we have me public school which our fe in the land.

MONEY SCHEM

Because t who are ver that others for their con unwilling to only fair to those who l by first cons not just the property.

Perhaps at reference, wh very bad tact may justify, minded enou the conscrip into operati sonal interes people toda for me to tal da when I a As it happen verbal (may remain so u

It is only those who do last dollar of we have alon have, no ded have given ti theirs. That anguish as a involuntary i now is a vo part of the comfort in e limit. It is it is the ver taken on con that if it can

TI

Dear Miss this hospital also Dr. Sta question. I by a doctor. You will the Now in the f for you to th for anything

We have received subject of great population, viz., equal medical aid in the municipalities, medical accommodation and are so rain sick people will doctor until the municipalities or purchase their catenacata, problem would from doing so, a no railways or to. Therefore we can doctor residing in municipality would be a tax section would pro group, which would retain a doctor themselves, assert high because they and they would income if it were mer could rely on when needed an three dollars a y an illness may c dreds. We passed lution at a recent

"We, the mem (G.A. are of the tablishment of a should be intro quality and a le assessable lands.

And further, w that the form of and likely to be b be the "appoint doctor.

And further, th municipal council the decision of asking the council sideration and at

The council hat ton to their next consideration.

Sec. Pilot Grov

The above letter question of great members and, esp are settled in dist of railway comm light matter for seriously sick and medical attention doctor anywhere, distant. Human w be needlessly w when men, women million are being on the altar of M of medical in o should be pressed locals. The letter "rainously exper "serious medical "dation, which calling in a docto etc. and perhaps quarter section equality in ord of a doctor for in

Judging from letter, the idea owners having paf fectlon would t proposal were put mean that the n a section of land \$200 per year, w quarter section. The idea underly to tax I mean rather than accep is to receive. Ac riple of taxation to pay it, in th it would not equitably in this quarter section relatively prosper of the section of other hand, he in financial difficult less able, to pay less prosperous m

It would appear plan would be to for all rural m a scheme of medic form of hospital covering one or m as best suited to

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.

CO-OPERATIVE STOCK MARKETING

At the local secretaries' convention held in Calgary on June 28-29 the following paper which was contributed by C. B. Wood, manager of the Manville District Association, re the co-operative marketing of stock by the members in that district, was read:

In the spring of 1917 it was decided by the members of the Manville District U.F.A. that owing to the very unsatisfactory prices received for their livestock in this district when compared with market conditions, that an association be formed for the purpose of marketing their own stock. Each local union appointed one of its members to attend the meetings of the association as a representative of their particular union. These had authority to deal with any matters concerning the marketing of stock that they might think to be the best interests of the farmers of their district. The executive and the president and secretary of the district association were members in charge, assisted by the directors from each union as appointed. For the working end of the association a manager, grader and seller was appointed who was responsible for the grading, weighing and marketing of all stock brought in for shipment and a secretary was appointed for obtaining the different market reports for the manager and for the purpose of handling the records and financial arrangements. The principle of dealing with the stock is as follows:

Any member having stock for shipment lists what he has with the secretary, who, when he has sufficient listed for a shipment arranges a certain day when the stock is to be delivered and notifies the manager accordingly. It is a recognized rule that the order of listing is in the order in which the loads are made up, and if there is more than a load and not enough for two, those that were last on the list hold over till the next load, taking priority on the next load. On the day in question the manager comes in and weighs, grades and generally looks after the stock and also decides which according to the information received, is the best market. The members on the day of shipping, if they are in need of any cash, bring their weigh slips showing the grade, etc., in to the secretary, who advances them as much as is possible, leaving a safe margin to work on. The stock is shipped and on receiving the returns the secretary makes up the total of the expenses, and then by dividing them by the total weight shipped, finds out the cost per 100 lbs. He then renders each shipper a statement showing the selling price, charging him with the cost of shipping at the rate per 100 lbs. and after deducting any check he may have drawn in advance. A check for the balance as shown is either handed or mailed to the shipper. Each shipment therefore balances in respect of expenditure and revenue, and by this means each shipper gets the full net result of his stock, and the producers and raisers of this stock are in pocket the profits that formerly went to the middleman. Of course there are times where the middle men have lost on a dropping market, but taking it all round, we have saved many thousands of dollars. This is especially apparent when one considers that the handling of the stock in this manner has kept prices up as far as the quotations of the middlemen are concerned. Formerly the middlemen claimed that there were sudden drops in the market, claims which were not borne out by the market reports. After coming in a distance with stock one had to take just what they chose to offer. Now we have found out some very interesting things in connection with the shipping which I will refer to later.

Opposition of the Interests

I will now state how the packing house interests tried to break the association up. The first shipment we made they did not make any move, evidently waiting to see if it was go

ing to go through. The second shipment they went right after us. We had that day two carloads of hogs to come in. The first thing we knew when the loads began to come in, having let us get a few loads at the start, they went out and offered Edmonton prices for the hogs to every owner. This was 75 cents per 100 more than we expected to get with everything going right. Their idea was to break up the carloads and possibly catch us with a short weight load, which would have run the expenses up considerably. I am pleased to say that of all the loads that came in only one man took the bait, even in some individual cases where it would have made a difference of \$20 or \$30. By keeping round, advising the shippers what the market was and what they were doing, they were kept informed that we were not looking for more than the market price, but that we intended to get that and not two or three cents under. By means of the office we keep track of the market and by that means hold prices to their proper level.

In shipping on the co-operative basis, it is essential that the stock as listed and promised for the shipping day shall be delivered without fail, as far as is absolutely possible, as otherwise the loads are under weight, which means the expenses are above normal. We find from this point that the average shrinkage on hogs to Edmonton is 10 lbs. and with hogs at 15 cents, it makes the expenses over a cent per hundred. Shipping the other way, that is east, the ratio of expenses as against west has everything in its favor. In the first place the cuts are easier. For example, take light hogs. In Edmonton there is a cut of two cents for hogs 150 lbs. or under, which means that the animal should weigh at least 10 lbs. more here. In Winnipeg the range is from 137 lbs., except on exceptionally rough hogs, so that it is possible for the Edmonton men to collect several shipments, sort out the lights and re-ship to Winnipeg or further east. By obtaining an Al grade-down there, they make a good thing out of those that patronize the Western market, and it is equally so with other grades. Of course this may not apply in all cases, but there is that feeling that we are not getting full justice in the west.

Cattle Shipments

On cattle there is an average shrinkage in the west of cars of 30 or 40 lbs. Sold on the stock yards in Edmonton, this is very much reduced when fed and watered, if not altogether wiped out, but we find on the longer haul to the east, the weight is not only equal to the weight at point of shipment but there is generally that much gain on top of it, except in the case of animals from shippers right close to town whose animals come in plugged up for all they are worth. When one takes into consideration that the shrinkage comes out of him anyway, this is a shortsighted piece of business. Instead of the animals being in a state of buoyancy and looking for feed, thus feeding well on the cars and being in good shape when unloaded, they go on to the cars in a plugged condition, and do not feed in transit. They are in a more or less sick condition, they do not feed when unloaded and keep shrinking all the time. The railways, that is as far as the C.N.R. at this point is concerned, are in my opinion very lax in the looking after of the stock shipping business. The open yards at country points are a disgrace both from a point of view of efficiency and a humanitarian point of view. In hot weather the animals lie in a boiling sun, and in bad winter weather, with the train hours late, as it so often is, the shrinkage in both cases is appalling. I guarantee that, taking the average shrink at 10 lbs. in the yards and on the train, and taking the average of five cars of hogs and two cars of cattle, a week from a point, making a loss of weight of approximately 4,250 lbs. and allowing on the C.N.R. alone 100 shipping points, there would be a loss in weight collectable at the point of delivery of

425,000 lbs. At an average freight rate of 15 cents per 100 lbs. this would mean a weekly loss in freight of approximately \$637 which would very soon pay for the expenses of covering the different yards, and would perhaps show them that their cry for permission to increase the rates, and that stock shipments do not pay the railways, is unfounded. Besides, from the humane point of view they should be forced, as they are making a business of the handling of dumb animals who are unable to help themselves, to do so without unnecessary cruelty and hardship.

The Kicker is Always With Us

Of course we have some men who are always considering they could have done better shipping themselves, and to whom the actual amount of expenses are more worry than the net price result. I had a man in here the other day who shipped eight hogs averaging 245 lbs. each and whose expenses were \$1.10 per 100, meaning some \$21.00. The net result on a weak market was 15 cents per 100 higher than he was finally quoted by the opposition and 40 cents more than they first offered him. What worried him was the price per hog and he claimed that the total cost should be divided by the number of animals, which would have meant that another party who also had eight Al hogs which would average only 160 lbs. and would have to pay the same expense. The net result is that one would be getting more per lb. for his Al hogs than the other. Incidentally this was the party who was kicking. My advice is that if any district association takes up the handling of stock in this manner that they analyze the membership list and with any members of this sort, if not amenable to reason, they had better let them go their own way than have them as a disturbing factor in the organization. Their idea of co-operation is not equality but special consideration.

To finance the advance money on the day of shipment, notes to the amount of \$10 each member were given the bank as collateral security for a line of credit, and there again the branch of the Merchants Bank here do not treat us with the consideration they would a customer in the city, for they charge 25 cents on the \$100 for the amount so overdrawn until the deposit of the cheque for the return, when they charge another 15 cents per \$100 for exchange. This is equal on a carload of hogs to five cents per 100 lbs.

Points Worth Remembering

The following points are perhaps worth remembering:

Feed the best wheat chop and hay you can get.

Have the troughs and racks clean.

Slat your cars in very cold weather, as the expense of slats is nothing to a possible two or three lbs. extra shrink.

Be particular as to grading, no matter who owns the hogs; paint your hogs for marking purposes and lock them in.

In conclusion, may I urge the three great principles of co-operation—the first, Stick; the second, Stick; and the third, Stick. When you are known as sticklers you will be approached for the stock you have for sale with a price offered that is very different from what would be offered in the old way. One had to almost get down on one's knees to sell his stock at any old price the interests were willing to offer. I hope to see the day when along every line, not only will there be stock associations,

but also a chain of businesses that will render unto Caesar the things that be Caesar's. There is no doubt that with the solid backing of the vast membership of the U.F.A. this can be done co-operatively, efficiently and profitably.

It is not long since the farmer did not need to be a business man. He produced his own food, he grew and manufactured his own clothing and built his own house. He lived unto himself largely. He needed little business training. The modern farmer cannot live unto himself. He does not produce his own clothing nor the material to build his home, nor does he grind his own wheat into flour. Today he must spend, even for the necessities of life. Therefore he must have something to sell. In other words the modern farmer must be a business man.

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

and WEDDING RINGS

If you contemplate matrimony you will be interested to know where you can get the best value and the best quality in both your Engagement Ring and Wedding Ring. It is important in both these instances to get quality rather than size, as it is a lifelong proposition.

Our diamonds are of the very finest quality, our extensive buying facilities enable us to sell them at the minimum price considering the quality. Our Special 950 Diamond Engagement Ring is the best value obtainable. It is absolutely perfect Blue-White Diamond. We have other Diamond Engagement Rings from \$15 to \$600, according to the size of the stone.

Our Wedding Rings are made of solid 14K, 18K, or 22K Gold. The style used mostly at present is narrow and fairly thick and is very comfortable on the finger. Prices range from \$6 to \$12, according to weight and quality.

Send for Catalogue

D. E. BLACK & CO.

Limited.
Jewelers
Herald Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

Daily Market

FOR

BEEF, STOCKER AND DAIRY CATTLE

Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
Direct railway connections
Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards

LIMITED
Edmonton, Alberta

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry

Established in 1866
is a specialty with us. Mail orders promptly attended to. Reasonable prices and fully guaranteed.

JACKSON BROS.

Retail Manufacturing Jewelers
Watchmakers, Opticians, Engravers
9962 JASPER AVENUE
Phone 1747 Edmonton, Alberta
Marriage Licenses Issued

GROCERIES

Farmers and ranchers within 175 miles of Calgary write for our Monthly Grocery Catalogue, showing prices, delivered free to your station.

S. G. FREEZE

The Great Drawer 448, Calgary

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

July 11, 1917

MUNICIPAL MEDICAL AID

We have recently been discussing a subject of great interest to our rural population, viz., the question of municipal medical aid. Under present conditions in the majority of western communities, medical service or hospital accommodation are difficult to obtain and are so ruinously expensive that sick people will often delay calling a doctor until the last minute. Some municipalities have been able to erect or purchase hospitals for the use of these outpatients, but the transportation problem would prevent our municipality from doing so, as we have practically no railways or roads within our limits. Therefore we consider that a permanent doctor residing in the centre of the municipality would meet our requirements. A tax of \$2.00 per quarter section would produce considerably over \$2000, which would more than suffice to retain a doctor's services. Doctors themselves assert that their fees are high because they are not always paid, and they would accept a much lower income if it were assured and the farmer could rely on getting medical help when needed and at a mere two or three dollars a year, while at present an illness may cost him as many hundreds. We passed the following resolution at a recent meeting:

"We, the members of the Pilot Grove G.G.A. are of the opinion that the establishment of municipal medical aid should be introduced into the municipality and a levy placed on all assessable lands.

And further, we are of the opinion that the form of aid most practicable and likely to be most serviceable would be the appointment of a medical doctor.

And further, that a letter be sent the municipal council notifying them of the decision of the association and asking the council to give it their consideration and attention."

The council have referred the resolution to their next meeting for further consideration.

R. REEVES.

Sec. Pilot Grove G.G.A.

The above letter calls attention to a question of great importance to all our members and especially to those who are settled in districts which are devoid of railway communication. It is no light matter for a person to be taken seriously sick and in need of immediate medical attention, with the nearest doctor anywhere from 20 to 50 miles distant. Human life is too precious to be needlessly wasted, especially now, when men, women and children by the million are being so ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of Mars, and the question of medical in one form or another should be pressed forward by all our locals. The letter calls attention to the "ruinously expensive" character of present medical or hospital accommodation, which causes people to delay calling in a doctor until the last minute, and proposes a tax of \$2.00 per quarter section on all land in the municipality in order to retain the services of a doctor for the municipality.

Judging from the wording of the letter, the idea is presumably that owners having paid the tax, medical attention would then be free. If this proposal were put into effect it would mean that the man who owned say, a section of land, would have to pay \$2000 per year, while the owner of a quarter section would pay only \$200. The idea underlying this seems to be to tax a man on his ability to pay rather than according to the service he is to receive. Assuming that the principle of taxation according to ability to pay is, in the abstract, equitable, it would not necessarily work out equitably in this particular case, as the quarter section man might be comparatively prosperous whilst the owner of the section of land might on the other hand be involved hopelessly in financial difficulties and therefore be less able to pay than the seemingly less prosperous man.

It would appear that a much better plan would be to make it compulsory for all rural municipalities to adopt a scheme of medical aid, either in the form of hospital accommodation or by securing one or more resident doctors, as best suited to each particular case,

Saskatchewan

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

and that each such municipality should be required to levy a tax on every householder, whether owning or renting the premises he occupies, as the people resident in the municipality are the people who will benefit thereby. This tax should vary in amount according to the number of persons in each family, and employers, whether farmers or otherwise, should be empowered to deduct the amount levied per person from the wages of each employee living with his employer and not otherwise coming under the tax. This would compel every person living in the municipality to ensure against sickness, would place medical assistance within comparatively easy reach of every individual in the community and would no doubt be a great saving on the present system, as well as introducing the principle of co-operation and self-help in medical aid.

As a supplement to this tax a tax might also be levied on all unoccupied lands in each municipality and applied to the fund for medical aid. I do not think it would be unjust to do this, as the problem arises chiefly owing to sparseness of population and a tax of this kind would tend to bring such land into use—thus, by increasing the population, render the whole problem less difficult of solution. The views of our members on this question would be much appreciated.

S. W. YATES.

G.G. SUNDAY AT MOOSE JAW

Our Grain Growers' Sunday was a complete success, and by the encouragement received from the number of farmers who attended the afternoon service held in the City Auditorium, Moose Jaw, we are of the opinion that like most other things our organization has started, the G.G. Sunday has come to stay. We were very fortunate in having President J. A. Maharg in the chair and in his usual able way he outlined the origin of the association and touched on the new fields that had opened up to it, and of the possibilities such a body has, especially when the Sunday spirit can be carried along with it in all its activities. Our speaker was the Rev. E. J. Chagnon, and he assured us that this G.G. Sunday movement was the putting of the key stone in the arch, for we were realizing that we need to raise grain growers as well as grain. He enlarged on the need of the community spirit and is anxious to see the day when science and invention will bring to our farm homes the power for domestic conveniences now enjoyed almost exclusively in the cities. He is of the opinion that the G.G.A. can give a lot of help in solving these problems. The music rendered by the Misses Baird, Binns, Graham and Stewart, was much enjoyed.

Quite a number of the farmers waited for the evening service at St. Andrews Church, when the Rev. W. G. Wilson gave us a very helpful and interesting address on the G.G. Sunday, making special reference to the G.G. Platform being in such conformity with the motto Equity. Here I might say that one man made the remark to me, there were so many Sundays being taken up with various organizations there was very little time to preach the Gospel of Christ. If he had heard the address and the sermon that I listened to he might have changed his opinion for they savored of Christ and his teaching from beginning to end. Both the speakers were very earnest in their prayers for our organization and all the officers, that they guard against being led away in any of their undertakings, but keep the true spirit of their watchword Equity before them, and thus carry the Sunday spirit along.

J. A. THOMPSON.

Sec. Colburg G.G.A.

HALCYONIA FLOWING MATCH

Perhaps the readers of The Guide will be interested to learn that our

branch has held its fifth annual plowing match under the rules and conditions suggested by the college of agriculture. Mr. Ross of Unity was the judge and his decisions gave entire satisfaction.

Thirteen plowmen entered the contest, which was very keen. The challenge cup and sweepstake prize was won by Arthur Orchard. This is the third consecutive year Mr. Orchard has won the cup. He plowed with a high lift gang and made a score of 86 points. The next score, 85 1/2 points, was made by Robert Hinde, who used a 16 in. sulky. In the class for walking plow, the prize was won by Hugh Sutherland, who made a score of 77 points. This is the second year Mr. Sutherland has taken the special silver medal given for the best work done by walking plows.

The contest was held on the fine farm of C. H. Orchard, and after the plowing was over a good program of sports was presented. The baseball match resulted in the victory of the home team over the Borden visitors. The tennis game was a tie between Halcyonia and Borden. A series of children's races kept the young people interested while the majority of the folks just enjoyed themselves talking to each other. The ice cream and lemonade was pronounced excellent; certainly plenty of it was consumed. The catering in the refreshment booths was of a high order and the Red Cross will receive a very handsome sum as the proceeds of the efforts of the ladies who superintended this side of the work.

Altogether a most enjoyable day was spent, it being made a general holiday for the district and further it is a fact that the plowing in the district has much improved since the plowing matches were started.

HEN. P. SALOWA.

Sec. Halcyonia G.G.A.

FARMERS' FIGHT NOT OVER

Our third annual picnic was held on Saturday, June 16, and we were very fortunate again, as the day was all that could be desired, although we do not think anyone would have been sorry if rain had caused us to postpone it as the crops needed it badly.

Mr. John MacNaughtan had wired us he would be present and about four o'clock he arrived and Mrs. MacNaughtan also. We were greatly pleased to have them with us, although their stay was short. They both spoke words of encouragement. Mr. MacNaughtan said that the farmers' fight for justice in marketing his grain was not over by any means and that the present system of grading whereby many farmers with wheat of good quality were being robbed on account of it being graded tough was all wrong. Mrs. MacNaughtan dwelt on the work of the Women's G.G.A. and the ladies present were very sorry that her stay was so short, but we hope that before long we may be privileged to have them with us again.

W. H. HINCHET.

Sec. Swanton G.G.A.

At last we are able to forward to you an evidence of our patriotism—money for the Red Cross. At our last meeting it was voted to send the remainder of the railroad fund to you for the same purpose as soon as it can be collected. We all deeply regret that we cannot send you more, but considering that because of the war we are still burdened with the heavy extra expense incidental to hauling our grain from 40 to 50 miles to market and thereby losing much valuable time that we otherwise could devote to preparing more land for crop, we trust that the spirit with which the offering is made may add the necessary merit the amount lacks for acceptance. This local voted to have a rally on July 5 and a request for a speaker has been forwarded to the director of this district.

F. G. HUNZIKER.

Sec. Border G.G.A., Karluk.



FOWLER'S CIDERS

Advertisement for North Star Drilling Co. featuring an illustration of a drilling rig and text describing their services as well as GUS PECH FOUNDRY CO. with contact information for Regina, Sask.

Advertisement for Fire Proof Roofing, featuring the text 'FIRE PROOF ROOFING' and 'METALLIC ROOFING' with contact information for Winnipeg.

Advertisement for Cattle Labels, featuring an illustration of a cow and text describing the labels and contact information for A. B. GAIL in Winnipeg.

Advertisement for Ideal Ear Button for Cattle, featuring the text 'IDEAL EAR BUTTON FOR CATTLE' and contact information for Canadian Stamp Co. in Winnipeg.

Advertisement for Try Fall Rye, featuring the text 'TRY FALL RYE' and contact information for Harris McFayden Company in Winnipeg.



Saving Worry and Money Through Service

There are many motorists buying Goodyear Tires today who base their preference on the assured comfort, appearance, or security these tires lend.

They are the epicures among tire buyers. Their standards are exacting. In Goodyear merits their demands are amply answered.

There is another class of Goodyear users. This class is overwhelmingly in the majority.

Men in this class bring their business instinct into tire purchasing. They measure tire virtues by a far more exacting standard—the capacity for delivering long, loyal economical service.

It is because these men obtain their due in Goodyear Tires that they regularly prefer them as their equipment.

In Canada more than 1,000 business men, realizing the reliable and economical service yielded by Goodyear Tires, have so organized themselves that they can sup-

port and extend this service.

They work beneath the emblem shown above. Their set aim is to make your tire bills smaller, to build their business on your friendship, to win your friendship by deserving it.

Their service embraces many tasks. It is yielded courteously and willingly. It involves doing many things that would take the pleasure out of your motoring if you had them to do yourself. It is a service that saves you worry and money.

You should take advantage of the Goodyear Service Station Dealer's work. It helps you realize what you and every other motorist desires—tire service that is long, reliable and economical.

Go to the Goodyear Service Station Dealer near you. Ask him to describe his work. He will be glad to tell you the many tasks he performs. He will be pleased to demonstrate to you that his service is money-saving, efficient, courteous, complete—that his service is service such as you have been seeking.

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA

Manitoba

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Heeders, President, 454 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

THE NATION'S JUBILEE

It came on Sunday and the churches generally celebrated. But in many hearts there will be questioning as to whether the church made the best use of the occasion. With the flag waving and the apparently inevitable self-commendation on boundless prairies and gigantic mountains and mighty rivers and far reaching forests and expanding business and increasing manufacturers, was there the measure of steady, sobering reflection upon the use and misuse of our heritage, upon the methods and principles of our business, upon the means by which our manufacturing and engineering "achievements" have been attained? Was there any wholesome recognition that there are still wide areas of our social and recreational and economic and commercial and public life into which Christian ideals have never been admitted and into which the Church seems powerless to secure their admission? With our rejoicing at the growth of freedom and the development of our twentieth century democracy was there due acknowledgement that our cherished autonomy has not been effective in delivering us from the feudalism of our iniquitous tariff, from the tyranny of a conscienceless partyism or from the autocracy of capitalism and big business?

In our jubilation over 50 years of nationhood was there sane and common-sense estimation from the point of view of the moral and spiritual (the point of view which is generally regarded as that of the church) of the moral position of our Canadian citizenship of today? Was there any attempt to calculate our moral progress as a people or to inquire into any indications of retrogression? Was there warning of any of the dangers that have threatened our life and that are likely again to threaten it? Was there the high clear note of leadership for our people's thinking and of direction for their conduct as citizens? Was there the inspiration of high ideals for the personal and the public conscience? Or on the other hand did the church on Sunday last miss her opportunity and make herself one of the factors that minister to our people's superficial and vain-glorious self-satisfaction?—W.R.W.

WHEAT PRICES FOR 100 YEARS

During the Napoleonic war, which lasted from 1812 to 1816, wheat reached the highest known figure, viz., \$4.25. Exports to England were cut off from France, Holland and Germany. England was also at war with the United States in 1812, and for some time in this troublesome period the price remained steady around \$3.86. The lowest figure quoted in the first quarter of the nineteenth century was \$1.27, in 1822.

In the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the lowest figure was reached in 1835, when wheat sold at \$1.35; therefore the second quarter of the nineteenth century was a fairly high wheat period also.

In the third quarter of the century was the Crimean war, which started in 1854, when Russia was fighting England and France, and wheat sold at \$2.50 per bushel, having started at \$1.71 in 1851, and had a steady climb until the \$2.50 price was reached. There was a declining fluctuation, then until 1864, partly owing to the Civil war, when wheat began to advance, until \$2.10 was reached. From 1864 to 1875 there was a steady tendency downward, the lowest price being \$1.32 in 1875. By 1877 the price had gradually climbed to \$1.72, and in 1878 went back to \$1.40. From that on a period of steadiness followed until 1883, when the wheat quotation was \$1.25.

The market continued to decline and the even dollar was reached in 1884, and in 1886 94 cents. This is the first time wheat went below the dollar mark since 1800. In 1891 the price of wheat was \$1.13, and in 1894 reached 90 cents. It was fourteen years before the \$1.00 price was again exceeded, namely, from 1894 to 1909. There were periods along

about 1895 when the farmer only received 40 cents per bushel in Manitoba, and an old grain merchant claimed to our representative that he bought wheat at Boissevain, Man., in 1895, at 36 cents (No. 1 Hard). There has been an upward tendency in recent years, and especially since August, 1914, when the trading in wheat has been exceedingly active. In the past few months there has been a steady rise, and \$3.65 was the highest bid on the Winnipeg exchange, but Minneapolis and Chicago markets have had quotations at \$3.25. All signs point to a high wheat market, even should we have a restricted market.

THE "ONE-SPEAKER" GROUP

Occasionally it happens that an association allows one man or two to do all the talking. It is not because nobody else has any ideas for often the quiet man is the best thinker. But diffidence or hesitancy or fear of unfavorable comparison with the facile speaker tempts to silence, and so it happens that meeting after meeting, the speaking is left to the one or two. That is not according to democracy or the teachings of the Grain Growers' movement. Every officer and every member of every branch should diligently endeavor to promote general discussion of the topics presented. Even conversational discussion is better than one-man speechifying. The one man, not entirely by his own fault is led to think of himself as the only one who has any thinking and speaking ability, and because of others' silence is apt to be regarded as the leader of the local thinking and the mold of local opinion. Now it is never wise to allow the formation of public opinion to be left to any one man. Every man and every woman thinking and able to express his or her thought in any community meeting is the ideal. The over quiet individual owes it to the community to exert himself so as to promote general discussion in the interests of more generally effective citizenship and completer democracy.

AN APPRECIATION

An article in last week's issue of The Presbyterian by Rev. J. A. Cormie, of The Pas, deals with a visit to the Ruthenian settlement of Ethelbert and contains the following sentences of interest to Grain Growers:—

"The women have a Home Economics society in the membership of which were both English and Ruthenians. They have had demonstrations on such matters as preserving fruits and vegetables and home nursing and they are all sewing or knitting for the soldiers. The men have a branch of the Grain Growers' Association which I was told was not very well on its feet yet, but was learning what to do. The G.G.A. is perhaps the most influential organization in Western Canada, and it was interesting to find these new Canadians joining hands with their older brethren in fighting the battles of Canadian agriculture. Association with such organizations as the G.G.A. and the Home Economics society gives a most valuable point of contact with the very best elements in our national life."

PICNIC AT NINGA

A joint picnic of the Ninga Grain Growers and Hiawatha Red Cross society was held at Geo. Lowe's on June 21. After the usual athletic sports were run off and enjoyed by all, from the children to the old folks, a program of music and speeches was given. O. A. Jones, of Whitewater, district director, was present and gave a short address after which Peter Wright of Myrtle spoke and was greatly enjoyed. The Red Cross workers had a refreshment booth on the grounds, also a tent where donations for the society were gratefully accepted. The receipts from tent and booth amounting to \$187 will be used for Red Cross work as soon as possible.

A. H. CHESTER,
Pres. Ninga G.G.A.

This page is made up of space left over from other pages. Short bits of matter, the not

SAMPLE

Editor, Guide
I received a bulkhead in bond. This is to Kingston, O. (N.R. from La. about equal amount and feed in cell and feed in cell department at a by a friend to wheat, reship it it on sample on ket. I did so a sold on January \$1.56 per bushel Winnipeg No. 4 and feed .94 cent duty, two freight charges for real cents a bushel c bushels of wheat direct to Minn. been free wheat have had \$648.0 than it would be on the same day

In May last, each half a car in a bulkhead—Minneapolis over bors thought us wheat to Minn. risk. We were whether we had we knew our w in Winnipeg and in Minneapolis. allowance on t more than pay were still on.

The wheat go 4 Northern tong and 13 3 5 per sold in Minneap falling market. This gave us 4 than we could l on the same day 25 cents for to and a fraction age. I sent a before we load 14 it would have \$2.75 a bushel. this car. On th were \$258 ahead I always kno Manitoba but I skinned so deep to Minneapolis. or \$690 a car and Winnipeg t argument in fav and free wheat. of the exceeding by our milling

Westbourne, Ma

BANKS NOT

Editor, Guide
A recent issue of perience of farm having carefully articles, published wish to ask a f to a case which recently.

Mr. Brown should consult a his banker before any important. Now I wish to would feel, if a bank where s ing his business he was greeted in a conspicuous here again?" as gone to H—? ally decorated a bank in west weeks, if not fu Also, is it ca in the case of a I gage on his pla annual instalme a number of ye

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

SAMPLE MARKET PAYS

Editor, Guide:—Last winter I shipped a bulkhead car of wheat in Duluth in bond. This car was to be exported to Kingston, Ont. It went over the C.N.R. from Layland, Man. There was about equal amounts of No. 6 Northern and feed in either end of the car. It was graded by the Canadian inspection department at Duluth. I was advised by a friend to pay the duty on this wheat, re-ship it to Minneapolis and sell it on sample on the Minneapolis market. I did so and the whole car was sold on January 19 for an average of \$1.56 per bushel. On the same date in Winnipeg No. 6 Northern was \$1.08 and feed .94 cents. After paying \$119.60 duty, two freights and all the extra charges for reshipping, etc., I had 40 cents a bushel clear or \$478.40 on 1196 bushels of wheat. If I had shipped direct to Minneapolis and had there been free wheat at that time, I would have had \$648.00 more in Minneapolis than it would have sold for in Winnipeg on the same date.

In May last a neighbor and I had each half a car of wheat. We put it in a bulkhead and shipped direct to Minneapolis over the C.P.R. Our neighbors thought us foolish to risk shipping wheat to Minneapolis but we took the risk. We were not sure at the time whether we had free wheat or not, but we knew our wheat would grade tough in Winnipeg and would not grade tough in Minneapolis. We also knew that the allowance on this score alone would more than pay the duty if the duty were still on.

The wheat graded in Winnipeg No. 4 Northern tough, 5 1/2 per cent dockage and 13 3/5 per cent moisture. It was sold in Minneapolis on May 29 on a falling market for \$2.33 per bushel. This gave us 48 cents a bushel better than we could have done in Winnipeg on the same date, made up as follows: 25 cents for tough, 13 cents in price and a fraction over 10 cents in dockage. I sent a sample to Minneapolis before we loaded the car and on May 14 it would have sold in Minneapolis for \$2.75 a bushel. We paid no duty on this car. On the 1,100 bushel car we were \$258 ahead.

I always knew we were skinned in Manitoba but I did not think we were skinned so deep till I tried shipping to Minneapolis. A difference of \$500 or \$600 a car between Minneapolis and Winnipeg markets is a powerful argument in favor of a sample market and free wheat. It also explains some of the exceedingly fat dividends paid by our milling companies.

P. CAMERON

Westbourne, Man.

BANKS NOT AS REPRESENTED

Editor, Guide:—Seeing a request in a recent issue of The Guide, for the experience of farmers with the banks, and having carefully read Vane Brown's articles, published some time ago, I wish to ask a few questions and refer to a case which came to my notice recently.

Mr. Brown stated that a farmer should consult and seek the advice of his banker before committing himself any important business transaction. Now I wish to ask Mr. Brown how he would feel, if upon walking into the bank where he was in the habit of doing his business to consult the manager he was greeted with these signs hung in a conspicuous place: "What, you here again?" and "Another half hour gone to H——!" Yet these signs actually decorated a conspicuous place in a bank in western Saskatchewan for weeks, if not for months.

Also, is it customary for managers in the case of a farmer who has a mortgage on his place which is payable in annual instalments extending over a number of years to charge the total

amount against this year's operations? I know some managers who do that.

Allow me to state a case, for the accuracy of which I as well as others can vouch. Two farmers approached a bank, with which they had both previously done business and asked for a loan of less than \$300, offering a joint note. Their combined assets are over \$10,000 with readily available (unencumbered) assets of well over \$5,000. But the manager would give them the money only on the condition that they give him a note for the amount and a chattel mortgage on over 40 head of cattle. Did these men get a fair deal? If not, was it the fault of the bank, or the banker? Let Mr. Brown answer.

E. C. SASH.

AN OPEN LETTER

To Dr. Roche, M.P.

House of Commons, Ottawa.

Almost every paper is replete with appeals to the farmer to "produce." Are you sure, sir, you are doing your part, or anything but issue these appeals?

A couple of months or so ago an energetic young farmer of a neighboring town, with ample resources applied to your department for a five year lease of a school section near here agreeing of his part to put 600 acres of it under crop the coming year. Your reply was that it was not the custom to grant such a lease for agricultural purposes.

Your appeals, sir, either mean something or nothing. In the light of the above it would seem that you are very little concerned about actual production, if not why not throw open every possible acre of land whether it is the custom or not?

The wheat production from this particular 600 acres next year, alone might reasonably be put at 18,000 bushels—an item surely worth considering in these exceptional times.

With party politics I am not concerned.

S. STEVENSON.

Craigville, Alta.

REFUSED CREDIT BY BANK

Editor, Guide:—I have just seen what you say in regard to the banks giving credit in your issue of June 13. Well, here is the experience I have had in getting money from the banks. About a year ago I went to the bank to borrow \$40 to buy twine. The manager took my statement as to what I had, which was as follows:

Wheat, 134 acres, seven horses, one cow and a full equipment of farm machinery. I owed nothing except \$200 for a grub stake. I was told that I could get no money unless some good reliable farmer would sign my note with me. I went home and went out working with my horses to get enough money to buy my own binder twine when I should have been getting land ready for this year's crop. I figure I am about \$100 out on not getting this money at the time I wanted it because I did not get my breaking ready at the proper time and it shows now in the field.

I find the bankers are quite willing to help those that don't need their help very bad, but the man that really needs it cannot have it. I have heard many others say the same thing. Of course you may say, "Why didn't you get some good responsible party to sign your note with you?" Well I will say I am just like most other farmers, too independent. I feel that I ought to be able to take care of myself and always did when I was in the U.S. With such an outfit as I had I could easily have got \$1,000 there. I never heard of a banker asking to get someone else to sign with you down there. Everyone looks out for himself.

GUNT BRITZKE.

Post. Big Stone U.P.A. Kilmundy, Alta.



Satisfaction in Buggies

G.G.G. Buggies offer you style, finish, material and workmanship that are unexcelled and at prices in which you can see value for every dollar you spend. Built by the largest vehicle manufacturers in the world, you get many exclusive features, such as oval steel tires, long distance axles, grooved fifth wheel or circle, extra strong hickory shafts, bent wood panel body, Sargen's patent wheels and so on. Strength, comfort and easy running qualities are built into every part. These buggies hold their shape well for years.

Prices: Open buggies, six styles, \$88.50 to \$100.00; Top buggies, five styles, \$82.00 to \$114.00; Democarts, five styles, \$78.00 to \$143.00; Carts, four styles, \$21.40 to \$30.00 (all Winnipeg prices.)

See our 1917 Catalog, pages 57 to 63 for specifications of all these vehicles—there's one to suit YOU and every one is absolutely guaranteed by The G.G.G. Co. to give perfect satisfaction. Ask us more about the one you like. Also ask us about harness, farm machinery, fencing, etc. Use our livestock and grain departments in disposing of your products.



IMPERIAL Galvanized Steel Tank

34⁷⁵

WAGON NOT INCLUDED



IMPERIAL Wagon Water Tank made of 20 gauge Galvanized Steel, a tank that can be used now for hauling water and then in threshing time it's a good one for threshers' tank and engine tender purposes. Has a rocking motion on the front bolster which allows the tank to swing naturally and avoids twisting when driving over rough places. The truss of the frame bears the weight and braces the tank solidly.

Manhole is placed about two-thirds way back and fitted with a good cover, the top being fenced around as shown is very convenient for carrying any extras, or in threshing time for carrying fuel.

This is a real good value and a tank that can be used to a good advantage on most farms and often around town.

No. 89W1.—IMPERIAL Wagon Tank, size 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 10 ft. long, capacity 12 barrels, shipping weight 335 lbs. Price, shipped from Southern Saskatchewan **34.75**

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



HARROW FOR THE EMPIRE!

Prepare your Summer-fallow
for Maximum Crops in 1918.

"The line which the British Empire holds against
the Germans is held by those who WORK ON THE
LAND as well as by those who fight on land and sea."
Lloyd George.

THE best possible crop this season can only temporarily relieve the world-wide shortage of food. It cannot replace the enormous shrinkage since the war began, nor prevent a still more serious shortage in 1918.

If Western Canada is to produce more next year, preparations must be made now. New land must be broken in the proper season.

Thorough cultivation of your summer-fallow, conserving the moisture and killing weeds, will add bushels per acre to the 1918 yield.

In maximum production lies your duty to the Empire, and your opportunity for well-rewarded service.

Profits Lent to Canada Help to Win the War

For every \$21.50 you loan the Dominion now, you will get a certificate entitling you to \$25.00 at the end of three years.

Canadian War Savings Certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100, selling at \$21.50, \$43 and \$86 respectively, at all Money Order Post Offices and Banks. The security is absolute—the interest yield over 5%.

The National Service Board of Canada,
OTTAWA.



Tariff from the Farmer's Standpoint

Continued from Page 8

tion at home, were to lower the price to the narrowest margin of profit. In the hurly-burly of competition, all surplus profit would be steadily eliminated in the effort to undercut all competitors. The inflated prices that tariffs allow can only be maintained as long as an agreement exists among the beneficiaries not to compete with each other. What does Mr. Carter call this process? Is it not that of a combination or trust? It would not even be logical to attempt to legislate combines out of existence until the evil from which they necessarily spring, is first purged away. Combines without protection may be feasible, but never protection without combines. Else what would be the use of protection?

The claim that Germany became rich to wage this war by being permitted to sell her goods freely in certain countries, a claim which Mr. Carter symbolizes by the German pocket knives some of us may be carrying around, is perfectly just. But surely it is a poor argument for protection for it deals with that part of Germany's economic life which is unhampered by their protective policy. Furthermore, "what is cause for the goose is cause for the gander" and if Canada were only permitted to trade as freely with America (by the acceptance of the reciprocity agreement) we too could become rich though not, let us hope, to wage war, for Germany's war just arose from quite opposite causes. Indeed Germany, in regard to her protectionist policy, is an object lesson for modern civilization. German protection and German militarism both obtained their impetus from the victory of 1870, since which the progress of democracy has been heavily retarded, in spite of their extraordinary and persistent sagacity in commerce. Socialism, the invariable product of popular discontent, became formidable enough to threaten embarrassment to the patrons of Germany's double curse. The Prussian junkers who are held responsible for the present war, were great beneficiaries of the tariff and doubtless hastened "der tag" for fear lest an internal upheaval, then imminent, should abolish simultaneously German protection and German militarism.

The Basis of National Strength

As to the final argument advanced by Mr. Carter, which all things considered, is perhaps the most plausible on the surface, one has merely to examine the logic of scientific fact. The fundamental fact underlying all warfare is that the wealthiest and most contented peoples are invariably victors in the end. Six thousand years of history offer continuous proof of this. I have shown I think, clearly enough, that protection hinders the growth of national prosperity and popular content, while free trade promotes it. If a country that is naturally poor makes war with a country that is naturally rich, other things being equal it is at a disadvantage, but the disadvantage may be turned into disability and disaster, through the stagnation caused by protective tariffs while with complete free trade it may be partially or wholly overcome by utilizing through trade channels the natural advantages of other lands. If a country is naturally adapted to a single industry, its greatest opportunity of acquiring wealth and popular content, thereby making it strong to withstand aggression, is to produce its specialty to the highest possible degree and exchange it for the desired products of other lands.

Viewed from any angle, protection is unquestionably the most brazen, gigantic fraud in the history of modern civilization. If ever we farmers as our men come to really understand how the unspeakable beauty and freedom of the great west has been closed to us and the happiness of our women and children marred by unending slavishness in order to satiate the greed of a callous plutocracy, we shall see a new day dawn!

HERBERT C. TUCKER

Kuroki, Sask.

THE FALLACIES OF PROTECTION

Mr. Carter opens his article with a glowing picture of the home market and the alleged benefits resulting therefrom. It must be remembered, however, that

Canada's exportation. It is in manufacturing it such proportions the protective home market No products of Canada of our farm products and sold on the world and the world's demand.

Experience out in the three develop the western provinces factories are as and as the consumers bear the expense factored goods the manufacture at long range total in building. If the tariff were destroyed spring up in the unity to the world able raw material advantage which compete with and foreign rivals.

Tariffs

Mr. Carter says the prairie provinces from the protection grounds that it control the manufacture United States from Canadian industries poses of this the beginning of "When manufacturing territory to buy thing they look for goods as close a railway facilities material." In being removed turer has every and could hold the competitors if he legitimate profits self to regard the field rich in but not a sort of exploited to the Carter innocent protective tariff for Canadian manufacturers. He is to his optimism. Experience tell us that the natural tariff.

The statement that the protected population at home illustrate this by took place in the twenty-five years be not applicable prairie provinces mentioned in part from Quebec which place during a As a substitute means of keeping ton at home, I we of the tariff and large manufacturing output and p Canada at p myriads of small up all over the ment to that p which prefer to f than agricultural sent high tariff it is impossible ing industries to a position of more der free trade smaller means w chance as the most would enable the ric provinces as eastern provinces goods at reasonable being compelled from 25 to 42 per of buying made would be a big population at home which high tariff lation at home is people to that ex privied of the meat Mr. Carter, in can not resist the back to the home He points out but eat are profiting for their farm p does not explain the farmers of the

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

POULTRY

PRICES:

Spring Chickens, per lb., 20c and up
Hens, per lb. 18c
Broilers, per lb. 20c
Turkeys, per lb. 20c
Geese, per lb. 18c
Ducks, per lb. 18c

All prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper. If you have no crates, we will forward same upon request if you state how much you have to ship.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DAIRYMEN

Would Cash every day help you, your farm and your district? Then ship your Cream to—

The Calgary Central Creamery, Calgary
The Camrose Central Creamery, Camrose

HIGHEST PRICES
BEST RESULTS
QUICK RETURNS

P. PALLESEN, CALGARY
CAMROSE

The first to buy cream on grade. The first to pay cash for every shipment.

Canada is essentially an agricultural nation. It is idle to suppose that the manufacturing industry can ever attain such proportions even with the help of the protective tariff as to create a home market sufficient to absorb the products of Canadian farms. The bulk of our farm products must be exported and sold on the open markets of the world and the price fixed according to the world's demand and supply.

Experience does not bear Mr. Carter out in the theory that protection will develop the national resources of the western provinces. The big Canadian factories are established in the east and as the consumers in the west must bear the expense of getting the manufactured goods on the western market, the manufacturer prefers to serve us at long range rather than lay out capital in building factories in the west. If the tariff were abolished and monopoly destroyed small concerns would spring up in the west and their proximity to the western trade and to available raw material would give them an advantage which would enable them to compete successfully with their eastern and foreign rivals.

Tariffs Foster Trusts

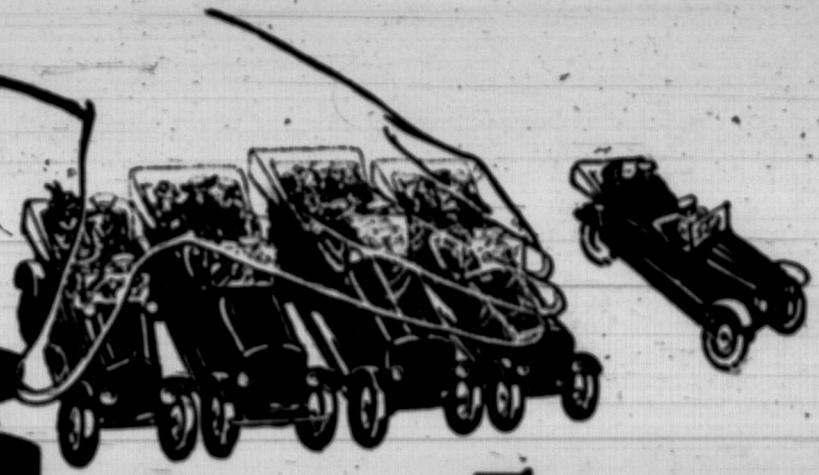
Mr. Carter says that the farmers of the prairie provinces derive a benefit from the protective tariff on the grounds that it prevents the trusts that control the manufacture of goods in the United States from getting control of Canadian industries. I think he disposes of this theory himself when in the beginning of his article he says: "When manufacturers are seeking new territory to build factories the first thing they look for is a market for their goods as close as possible; the next is railway facilities and the third, raw material." In the event of the tariff being removed the Canadian manufacturer has every advantage in his favor and could hold the field against foreign competitors if he would be content with legitimate profits and could bring himself to regard the western trade as a field rich in business possibilities and not a sort of "no man's land" to be exploited to the limit. Further, Mr. Carter innocently asserts that under the protective tariff there is no inducement for Canadian manufacturers to form trusts. He is to be congratulated on his optimism. Common sense and experience tell us that trusts and mergers are the natural results of a protective tariff.

The statement is made by Mr. Carter that the protective tariff keeps the population at home and he goes on to illustrate this by giving examples which took place in the province of Quebec twenty-five years ago. These examples are not applicable to conditions in the prairie provinces today but it might be mentioned in passing that the exodus from Quebec which he described took place during a period of high tariff. As a substitute for high tariff as a means of keeping the Canadian population at home, I would suggest a removal of the tariff and instead of the few large manufacturing concerns controlling output and prices which we have in Canada at present we would have myriads of smaller concerns springing up all over the country, giving employment to that part of our population which prefer to follow industrial rather than agricultural pursuits. Under present high tariff conditions in Canada it is impossible for small manufacturing industries to exist owing to the opposition of more powerful rivals. Under free trade the manufacturer of smaller means would have the same chance as the more powerful ones. This would enable the consumer of the prairie provinces as well as those of the eastern provinces to buy manufactured goods at reasonable prices instead of being compelled to pay a tribute of from 25 to 42 per cent. for the privilege of buying made in Canada goods. This would be a big factor in keeping the population at home. The only way by which high tariff would keep the population at home is by impoverishing the people to that extent that they are deprived of the means of leaving home.

Mr. Carter, in concluding his article, can not resist the temptation of getting back to the home market argument. He points out how the farmers of the east are profiting by having a market for their farm products at home. He does not explain how this is benefiting the farmers of the west. If a market



Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario



4 out of 5 cars

Take them as you find them anywhere—lift the hoods and look at the Spark Plugs—you will find, on an average, that four out of five motors

—are exclusively equipped with

Champion Toledo

Dependable Spark Plugs

Fords, Overlands, Studebakers and Maxwells are factory equipped with Champions because exhaustive tests have proved that they insure the greatest efficiency in the performance of these motors.

A size and style of Champion has been developed to give long lived, efficient service in every type of motor—that's why Champions are the choice of over one hundred motor car manufacturers.

The asbestos lined copper gasket protecting each shoulder of the porcelain is a patented

feature that insures dependability under emergency conditions.

The porcelain is carefully made and tested to endure, without cracking, the contraction and expansion of cylinder temperature extremes.

Your protection is in the Champion guarantee of "Complete satisfaction to the user—Free Repair—Replacement or Money Back."

Dealers everywhere sell "Champions" for every make of Motor Car, Engine or Tractor. Look for "Champion" on the porcelain.

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario

A. STANLEY JONES, N. Battleford, Sask.

Write for FREE CATALOGUE

NO OTHER COMPANY SELLS A MACHINE THAT WILL DO THE WORK WHICH WILL BE ANYWHERE NEAR THE PRICE

OUR MACHINES ARE USED BY—
 THE GOVERNMENT of the Dominion of Canada
 MANITOBA GOVERNMENT FARMS
 SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FARMS
 ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARMS
 BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT STATIONS
 AND ALL GRAIN GROWERS OF REPUTE

The Original Small Threshing Machine
 Made since 1904

I PAY FREIGHT

WRITE FOR TIME TERMS

OUR MACHINES HAVE THRESHED THE WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, BARLEY and GRASS SEED

3 H.P. Engine, 20 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$665
 5 H.P. Engine, 20 in. Separator, all fittings, with Truck. Cash \$745

20 in. Separator, same with all fittings. Cash \$595
 24 in. Separator, same with all fittings. Cash \$675

Get the original get the Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells how to test that motor, to see the safety of getting an engine. Complete terms supplied if desired. Small catalogues of more than 1000 different types of small threshing machines (100) introduced since 1904. Write for the original machine that is good, don't buy a copy.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

WANTED AT ONCE

Large or small quantities of HIDES, WOOL, SENECA ROOT and FURS. Do not dispose of anything in my line before communicating with me. Highest Cash Prices Guaranteed.

Phone M. 2311 **R. S. ROBINSON** 171 James St. Winnipeg

CHALLENGE COLLARS

Wipe them off with SOAP & WATER. — PRICED! JUST LIKE NEW

BEST QUALITY DULL FINISH SPARTAN DRESSY

IF YOU REALIZE OR DREAM FOR 25c

THE BRAND U.S. PAT. OFF.

for a Horse

\$1.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

It has saved a great many horses... has put them back to work... even after they have been given up.

Mellin's Crives, Marengo, Sack... I have used your Spavin Cure for many years... never known it to fail.



DR. BELL'S... Veterinary Medical... for information of Long Horns, Shires, Friesians, etc.

ABSORBINE... STOPS LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, etc.

LUMP JAW... The remedy for the only sore... has been Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure.

HORSES

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited... Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept. Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited

Percheron Mares... Will sell a limited number from a bunch of foalmares.

ALLEN REID... R.R. 2 BRANDON, MAN.

Every Farm Should have an 'Ayrshire' The Cow For Profit. Rich milk—high in butter fat—docile and good feeders.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

FEEDING LAMBS

The outcome and development of the flock depend largely upon the care the lambs get the first year. If the lambs are stunted then, they will always be stunted.

The feeding of the lambs should be commenced just as soon as they will eat. This can best be done by means of a lamb creep, which can be set up at one side, corner, or end of the barn.

Grain Ration for Young Lambs

It has been found at the Wisconsin Station that a grain mixture consisting of two pounds of wheat bran, one pound of oats, etc., is better than crushed oats.

When the sheep and lambs go out to pasture the lamb creep can be moved out with them and set up in a corner where the lambs will soon detect it again.

The most reliable information the world affords on the value of crop rotations show that land in England when cropped continuously to wheat for over 60 years, produced an average of 13 bushels per acre.

Cushman Combination Threshers

The Best Individual Outfits on the Market



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

- No. 8 Lincoln, 8 h.p. Equipped with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed. No. 18 Lincoln, 18 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Hand Feed. No. 20 Lincoln, 20 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Self Feeder.

In addition to the Macdonald Feeder furnished on No. 20 LINCOLN we are also exclusive distributors for Western Canada of the

Langdon Ideal Automatic Self Feeder

Equip your Separator with a LANGDON Ideal Self Feeder. Its automatic governing system absolutely prevents plugging, choking and overloading the cylinder.



It Ably Takes the Place of Men

The LANGDON Ideal Automatic Feeder cuts down costs—eliminates help—increases feed, speed and life of the separator. It feeds the separator as if by hand.

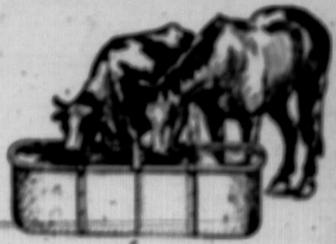
Write us today and state the kind of separator you use

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA LIMITED

Manufacturers of the World-Famous 4 H.P. Cushman Binder Engine that does all the Farm Work. Dept. D, Whyte Ave. and Vine St. WINNIPEG, Man.

EASTLAKE TANKS

THE BEST MADE ANYWHERE. The Heavy Galvanized Tanking is locked on. The Angle Iron Braces are forged around the Tanking.



Our Tanks are RIGHT in EVERY RIVET. You can get any kind of tank in any size from us including HOUSE TANKS—CISTERNS knocked down, (these are made for setting up with very little work) HOG TROUGHS—GASOLENE TANKS—WAGON TANKS.

The METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited 797 Notre Dame Avenue WINNIPEG

Green Hill Steam Coal

DISTRIBUTED BY Mackenzie & Thayer Ltd. SASKATOON SASK. Phone-Long Distance Prompt Shipments

\$15950 It's a Bear

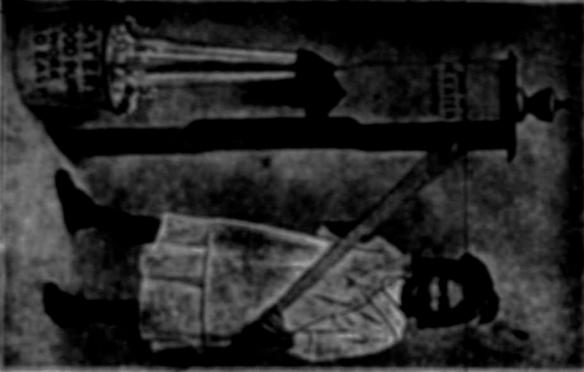


GALLOWAY'S BIG MASTERPIECE SIX



What you buy here... SPECIAL FEATURES... THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO.

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



H. CATER... 117 Main St., Winnipeg

Potatoes, Eggs and Butter Wanted

Live Poultry Wanted... ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.

Freight Rates Increase Argument

McKenzie's General Analysis Isaac Pitblado's Contentions

This is a continuation of the argument before the Railway Commission...

are available, the increase in the C.P.R. year is 13.25 per cent...

What the London Statist says

Mr. McKenzie pointed out that in the statement of the grounds on which the application was made for a rate increase...

First, that earnings since December have continued on the up grade...

Would add \$1.50 per M to Lumber

The railway came to the board claiming that it is impossible to adequately maintain their service...

E. D. Martin, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, said the C.P.R. should be advanced at a time when this country is in such a crisis...

C.P.R. 1916-17 estimated and previous years equal results

Table with columns: Increase or decrease, Per cent, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932.

Table with columns: Year, Freight, Special Accounts, Total Freight, Total Special Accounts, Total Freight and Special Accounts.

Table with columns: Year, Total Freight, Total Special Accounts, Total Freight and Special Accounts, Increase or decrease, Per cent.

The C.P.R.'s Annual Statement

Mr. McKenzie stated: "Applying an increase of 15 per cent on the gross earnings of the Canadian railways of \$263,127,157 would involve an additional charge on the Canadian public for freight and passenger traffic of upwards of \$39,000,000...

I have under my hand the report of the C.P.R. for the half year ending December 31, 1916, and an analysis of that report closely indicates that the C.P.R. do not need any raise in their freight rates...

Mr. Sell, Secretary of the Retail Lumbermen's Association, said a 15 per cent increase would mean \$1.50 per every thousand feet of lumber sold in the West...

The C.N.R. Annual Statement

The annual statement of the C.N.R. for 1916 shows a gratifying increase in business as compared with former years...

The annual statement of the C.N.R. for 1916 shows a gratifying increase in business as compared with former years...

Isaac Pitblado on the Question... Mr. Pitblado, Secretary of the Western Growers' Association...

Prop

Philadelphia... There is no in... good middle class...

The more relief does not prevail... at life we must...

The birds of prey... in a state of law...

Leaving it... the first hand...

The third great... was shown in this...

Knowing exactly... need for the...

We might now... In 1900...

1917
 June
 increase
 272,500
 701,200
 430,900
 28,200
 042,000
 are the
 member,
 Febru-
 15,553,
 for the
 making
 he first
 he sing
 1,700 or
 C.P.R.
 no in-
 tries to
 sily sit-
 ound
 ions to
 an "eff-
 a earn-
 e inter-
 did not
 suicidal
 to fur-
 importa-
 mber
 Board
 id be
 country
 h cash
 a re-
 either
 Royal
 roads
 Eastern
 at least
 ven are
 R. lines
 to bear
 and on
 G.T.P.
 office
 after
 vidend
 100,000
 10,000
 12,000
 17,000
 109,000
 119,000
 120,500
 154,000
 164,000
 138,000
 d used
 last as
 Retail
 15 per
 50-
 sold in
 a cost
 and led
 esters
 100,000
 strong
 branch
 against
 equal-
 Mr.
 time
 summer
 mid
 would
 recent
 10
 100,000
 the
 had
 The
 had
 mark
 East-
 had
 found
 1,000
 for
 Meas-
 led to
 lanced
 had
 agree-
 11,000
 right
 vated
 a this
 uncer-
 fruit

Prophets of Modern Times

Henry George, the Father of the Single Tax, 1839-1897

By HORACE WESTWOOD, D.D.

Philadelphia has produced some of the finest types of American citizenship and some of its greatest sons. Two of these are Benjamin Franklin and Henry George, of whom the greater is Henry George.



HENRY GEORGE

There is no more fascinating story: Born in 1839 of good middle class stock, his father being a publisher and his grandfather a sea-captain, he inherited that rare combination of a stultous and roving disposition. In his early days we need say little. He was an ordinary healthy animal of the male human species, possessing none of that precocity which so often characterizes genius.

His career was a chequered one. We find him at fourteen an office boy in a grocery warehouse, then a boy before the mast at sea, then a typesetter, and so the story goes, change succeeding change. They might be enumerated in the following order: Seaman, ship's cook, travelling round the South American Continent, following the lure of the Golden West, adventurer at the Fraser River gold mines and Victoria, typesetter, rice weigher, farmer, tramp, printer, pedlar, husband and father. All these things before he was twenty-six, when he may be said to have started his real career.

"Great Moments" in Life

The mere relating of incidents, however, does not reveal the life of a man. It is not simply a "tale that is told." To get at life we must know its "inwardness," and the only method of approach is the psychological. In the formation of character one moment may be as great in its influence as twenty years, and it may be said that "great moments" made the life of Henry George.

It was one such moment which furnished the foundation stone of his philosophy. Confronted with a miner one day during his Fraser River experience on the supposed menace of Chinese labor, the miner expressed the opinion: "It is no harm now. But wages will not always be as high in California as today. As the country grows and develops, as people come in, wages will go down." This started George on his quest for economic truth.

The birth of his second child found him in a state of poverty bordering on starvation. Leaving the house he resolved to ask the first man he met for the loan of five dollars, confessing that he felt desperate enough to have murdered him. It was then he observed: "Environment has more to do with making human actions, especially so-called criminal actions, than we generally concede. Acute poverty may drive sound minded moral men to the commission of deeds that are supposed to belong to hardened evil natures."

The third great moment of his career was when in the interest of "The San Francisco Chronicle" he visited New York. Here he observed abounding poverty by the side of abounding wealth. The great economic question forced itself upon him: "How is it that as nations become more wealthy the conditions of the masses become relatively more miserable?" In his own words: "I came to this city from the West, unknown, knowing nobody, and I saw and I recognized for the first time the shocking contrast between monstrous wealth and degrading want. And here I made a vow from which I have never faltered, to seek out, and remedy if I could, the cause that condemned little children to lead such a life as you know them to lead in squalid districts." "Through evil and through good," he wrote in after years, "what I have been true."

He felt he had been called of God and obedient to the call he commenced that search, the result of which was published in the book upon which his fame rests, "Progress and Poverty," a book whose circulation has exceeded any other book in the English tongue, with the exception of Balaam's "Pilgrim's Progress."

We might now say that at the age of fifty he was really launched on his life's work. In 1880 we find him lecturing in

Ireland and England on the Irish Land Question, in 1886 making a phenomenal run for mayor of New York, and forming with all the fervor of a religious movement the "Anti-Poverty Society." From the publication of "Progress and Poverty" his days were spent in lecturing and writing, and like a flaming torch he testified to the truth throughout the English speaking world.

What a blessing was his! He died as he had lived, in the conflict for righteousness and truth. In the thick of a second campaign for the New York Mayoralty his spirit burst the bonds of his material structure and, if his own vision be true, went to meet the God he had so faithfully served.

His philosophy is too well known to need any lengthy elaboration. It is founded on the primal truth: "What the individual makes is his. What nature supplies is the birthright of all."

Henry George's Philosophy

It might be summed up in the following propositions:

- 1—Land and natural resources are the birthright of all.
- 2—Social values belong not to the individual, but to the community that created them.
- 3—Land monopoly is a great evil.
- 4—The first step in economic reform is freedom of access to the land for all, and the expropriation by the state of all values socially created.

Three things stand out in estimating his life and influence. Firstly, more than any figure of the nineteenth century he called attention to the great and fundamental evil in our civilization—the monopoly in land and natural resources. Cure this and you have struck the first blow at all special privilege, the expropriation of the people, the poverty and penury of the masses, the social misery of our large cities, corruption in politics, vice and crime.

Secondly, he was a great source of inspiration to millions of souls in every land. No economic works have ever had such circulation. He has given social vision, moral power, spiritual passion and specific purpose to countless thousands. He has brought hope and comfort to millions laboring beneath the yoke of social injustice and economic oppression.

Thirdly, his influence was not only social, but spiritual and moral. In all literature no loftier heights are anywhere reached. As I have read some passages I have called to mind many inspired passages of the Old Testament prophets to whom he was spiritually akin. He believed that liberty, justice and righteousness were the foundation pillars of the world and that life must conform to a moral order inherent in the nature of things. He believed in God and that "Right is right, since God is God."

He saw Justice bleeding in the dust, Right trampled under the feet of sinful men, Truth imprisoned in dungeons dark and dreary, Humanity enchained in chains of tyranny and oppression. Yet some day Justice will arise and grasp the sword in victory! Right shall bruise the heel of the oppressor and renewing its strength march forth conqueror! Truth shall break the gates of its prison, and man shall be free!

This was the faith of Henry George. This was the secret of his power. Above all, in the words of another modern prophet, he felt that "Death is but a bend in the road of life."

The man who had made a huge fortune was speaking a few words to a number of students at a business class. Of course, the main theme of his address was himself.

"All my success in life, all my tremendous financial prestige," he said, proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck!"

He made an impressive pause here, but the effect was ruined by one student who asked impressively:

"Yes, sir, but how are we to find the right people to pluck?"

Write TODAY For This Handy Oil Can FREE

Prove for Yourself the Tremendous Success of National Motor Oil

WE want you to have one of these Handy Long-Spout Oil Cans FREE. You'll find it most convenient and useful with all your machinery. Mail the coupon today.

Thousands of farmers everywhere are using one every day with National Motor Oil, which was introduced to them first when they sent for one of these cans. This first-quality motor oil is the highest achievement of many years expert experience in making supreme petroleum products. It is your best insurance against repair bills caused by faulty lubrication. Also try

White Rose Gasoline. Always anti-knock. Every drop is continuous power. Pure, dry, carbon free.

En-er-co Tractor Oil. Especially made for modern tractors. Proper body to lubricate most efficiently—saves cash in machinery depreciation.

National Light Oil. Bright, clear light for lamps. No smoke, odor, charred wick or chimney. Best for oil heaters and all purposes.

Black Beauty Axle Grease. Insures a smooth, friction-free, wear-resisting wagon axle. No compounds to clog and gum. Goes farther than ordinary grease. Buy it by the pail.

National Motor Grease. For all purposes. Differential, compression cups, transmission, all around the motor car. No longer necessary to have several kinds of grease.

Sent FREE To AUTO and TRACTOR OWNERS

Order TODAY—Decide Now to Buy National Products. We will see that you are supplied, no matter where you live.

Canadian Oil Companies Limited
 26 BRANCHES
 Dept. CI
 2-12 Strachan Ave.
 Toronto, Ont.



MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

NOTE—This can will be sent to owners of Tractors or Automobiles only, and when you fill out coupon complete. Not for boys or girls.

Engine Owners, Attention!

The Crouch Vaporizer with Kerosene Attachment

Why use expensive fuels? Use kerosene or distillate. More power units, half the cost, less danger, and longer life to the engine. Converts nearly all classes of the gasoline engine for the use of these heavier fuels.

EASILY ATTACHED AND FULLY GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION
 PRICE—Stationary and Portables, \$10.00 to \$50.00; Tractors, \$25.00.

Agents wanted. Manufactured and sold by—
 The Saskatchewan Distributing Co., Regina, Sask.

\$3.00 WHEAT

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY GOOD FARM LAND. Farmers in the West the past two years with prices at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bushel have been paying for their lands out of one crop. What may they not do with wheat and all farm produce at their present prices?

We have some excellent properties belonging to Trust Estates under our care which will appeal to the farmer and investor, and which must be realized upon.

SEND FOR LIST

THE STANDARD TRUSTS CO. 346 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

CASH FOR CREAM

We Pay Highest Cash Prices. We Return Empty Cans Immediately.
 We Reemit Promptly. We Solicit Your Patronage.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. LTD., 509 William Ave., WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farmers' Financial Directory

An Investment of Character

Five year 5 per cent Coupon Bonds dated July 1st, 1917, of the

GREATER WINNIPEG WATER DISTRICT

backed by all the taxing power of the City of Winnipeg and the City of St. Boniface as well as a number of the surrounding municipalities, offered in denominations of \$1,000 to yield 6 1/2 per cent. per annum, interest payable half-yearly. Full particulars on request.

WRITE, TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAPH

EDWARD BROWN & Co.

BOND DEALERS

296 Garry Street Winnipeg

We buy and sell bonds for our own account, and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

YOUR HAIL INSURANCE is Solicited by THE MIDDLE WEST INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Chartered by the Province of Saskatchewan. The Prompt and Efficient Service given by this Company last year has won for it the fullest CONFIDENCE OF SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS.

That confidence will again be amply justified in the coming hail season. If you have a policy issued by the Middle West you may rest assured that you will receive

FULL PAYMENT OF EVERY INDEMNITY

Premium may be settled by cash or note. Liberal adjustments of loss claims. Spot Cash Payments. Full Government Deposit. Agents all over Saskatchewan. See one of them or write to

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD

General Agents, Box 1090. Moose Jaw, Sask.



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

WINNIPEG 455 MAIN STREET MAIN OFFICE

Branch:—Portage Avenue, Opp. Eaton's

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000

FELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

SAVE your Money, SECURE your Future and SERVE the Country.

Interest allowed at current rate on Savings Deposits at all Branches.

119 Branches

41 Branches in Western Canada

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

MANITOBA FARM LOANS

Some weeks ago there appeared in this column a criticism of the Manitoba farm loans scheme by A. L. Crossin. A reply to this criticism appeared in the succeeding issue. A statement in reply to the criticism has also been given out by A. R. Tomlinson, secretary of the Manitoba Farm Loans Board. It is as follows:

By the time the Manitoba Farm Loans Association had been doing business for six weeks the formal applications for loans received amounted to nearly three quarters of a million dollars. Arrangements have been made whereby the sum of a million and a quarter dollars will be immediately available for loaning at a cost to the government or the association of slightly less than five per cent.

The issue and sale of \$2,000,000 five per cent bonds made by the province a short time ago had absolutely nothing to do with the financing of the association. The grant of \$10,000 made by the government to be used for purposes of organization is being expended in fitting up and furnishing offices, advertising, printing, procuring books and stationery, etc., in short, in providing the machinery for doing business. The experience of loan companies shows that the annual cost of carrying on business has been less than three-quarters of one per cent. per annum of the invested fund, not the one per cent. as stated by Mr. Crossin.

Cost of Operation

The experience of rural credit or farm loans associations in different countries shows that the cost of administration or operation has been from one-quarter to one-half of one per cent. of the invested fund, the majority nearer the quarter than the half. The great Landshaft system of Germany, the parent of all agricultural organizations is operated at a cost of 15/100 of one per cent, which is approximately 1/7 of one per cent.

An illustrative comparison of one of these associations and one of the local loan companies of this city would be that of Eaton's to one of the stores next door; and any man with vision can see that the Manitoba Farm Loans Association will be the Eaton of the loan business in this province.

Taxpayers Are Safe

The association will not need to ask for any further grants from the government. The pockets of the taxpayer are perfectly safe from any further deprivations. I have no doubt a great many of them, those at any rate who own and work the land will find when the tax collector comes round that they have the money to pay him with.

Should it come to pass, as Mr. Crossin has said, that this association be called upon to supply the entire needs of the farmers of the province, which he estimates to be \$50,000,000, considering that the average rate of interest now being paid is over eight per cent., and the association is lending at six per cent., the rural taxpayers will have between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000 more in their pockets each year to pay with than they would have under the old regime.

As far as the present cost of money is concerned, the facts are well known to the executive and arrangements are being made accordingly. When the public realizes the importance of mobilizing the forces of agriculture to keep our fighting men and allies fed and understands the important work the association is doing in encouraging with financial assistance the farmers to that end, there is no doubt that the necessary funds to carry on until money market conditions change for the better will be forthcoming locally.

Already patriotic farmers who have the money to spare have placed it at the disposal of the association and a considerable sum has been received on deposit from the citizens of Winnipeg.

ALBERTA SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Under the provincial savings scheme of the Alberta government one may deposit his savings and be sure of a good interest rate with the security of the province behind it. There has been

WANTED

LIVE ENERGETIC AGENTS for a new and progressive Life Assurance Company whose policies are based on the

SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM and are therefore easy to sell. Let us tell you of our 15 powerful reasons why our policies are superior to others.

Do YOU Want a Profitable Agency? Write us for particulars

THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE

Assurance Co. Canada's Only Scientific Life Company Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Winnipeg

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Will be pleased to act for you in any position of trust, such as:

EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE of an estate left under WILL

ADMINISTRATOR

AGENT for Executors or Administrators, Etc.

All Correspondence Confidential.

Appl.

GEORGE F. H. HARRIS, Manager

296 Garry Street - - - Winnipeg

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

Book "Patent Protection" Free

BABCOCK & BONS

Formerly Patent Office Examiner Since 1877

25 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

BRANCHES - - - OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON

"Bond The Secretary"

With your requirements to the Undermentioned Companies



ALL KINDS OF Fidelity Bonding

Also Workmen's Compensation, Motor Car Rates, Public Liability, Shipowners' Liability, Glass Breakage, Burglar, and Personal Accident and Illness.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEEDED \$20,000,000

Railway Passengers Assurance Company of London, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada and Newfoundland—Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office: 400 Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg

M. G. Carnegie, Branch Manager

When in need of a Guarantee Bond Apply to—

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company

The oldest and strongest strictly Canadian Company

Head Office - Toronto

Branches—Winnipeg

Calgary Regina Vancouver

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

After

settling the matter... after... are... into... the... house... and... of... The... for... to get... to get... Don't... to end... now...

THE LIFE AS

Head Office

THE G.P. TWENTY

An immense land in Western low prices... from \$11 to \$3... ample rainfall... \$50. One-ten... you wish with... certain areas... settlement... loan... districts... up to \$2000... years—interest... is your opportunity... farm holdings... land, or to... neighbors... Particulars apply... General Super... Department of... 6th First Street

ROO MILLER

A limited quantity of High-Grade Mill... sale cheap. Sample... FACTORY... 204 G. R.

BINDE

We have the... Canadian

COOPER TV

MIN

MYERS

More Pumps are... to... best... parts... Acting... from... and... City... Pump... Buses, Barrel and...

MYERS

COG

GEAR

PUMP

STAN-

DARD

710

1745.

J. H. Ashdown

WINNIPEG

Distributors.

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

SHORTHORNS, CLYDEDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. Brouhail & Sons, Martineau, Man. 231

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeders of Clydesdales, Marcs and Fillies for sale. 231

DR. WARNOCK'S ULTRABRE HEALS BARR- ed wire and all other woods. 15-12

CATTLE

FOR SALE—100 HEAD GRADE CATTLE. cows, calves, yearlings, two-year-olds. Nice bunch for beginners. Lower Shaw, Albert, 24-2

BROWNE BROS., NEEDHAM, MAN. BREED- ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

HIGHEST CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS IN Saskatchewan. Five young bulls, three 50 for immediate service. cheap for cash. C. H. Newell, Swift Current, Sask. Box 241. Phone 214, Ring 2.

EVERGREEN FARM—YORKSHIRES, BOARS, old and young sows to farrow August and September, spring pigs. All of the choicest breeding. Write, Tom, Sanderson, Holland, Man. 27-4

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. J. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 711

REGISTERED IMPROVED BERKSHIRES AND Yorkshires of large bone type, sows. One registered Holstein bull calf of good strain. E. L. Fawc, Keeler, Sask. 27-2

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, now ready to ship, from prize winning stock. Pedigree furnished. Pairs furnished out skin. H. E. George, Cayley, Alta. 28-7

BERKSHIRE CHOICE PIGS FROM APRIL, May and June litters. W. T. Bailey & Sons, Druid, Sask. 25-6

PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS, FROM 6 to 14 weeks old, pairs unrelated, from show stock. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 27-6

MOUNTAIN KING, DURHAM-JERSEY BOAR, weight 300, year old, \$45.00. Empire Stock Farm, Assiniboia, Sask. 27-2

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE, registered, five weeks old, \$12.00 each. Full Anquith, Sask. E. P. Brandt, 28-2

REGISTERED DURHAM-JERSEYS, EIGHT weeks old, \$12 each. D. C. McCormick, Mary- field, Sask. 28-2

POLAND CHINAN REGISTERED APRIL, litters for sale, \$15.00. D. L. Lorne, Nanton, Alta. 28-1

FOR SALE—PURE BRED DURHAM-JERSEY sows, all ages. April pigs, \$15.00 each. I. W. Leachman, Lacombe, Sask. 28-2

CHOICE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SWINE, both sexes. Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alberta. 27-4

DURHAM-JERSEYS—REGISTERED, YOUNG stock for sale. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 25-4

LONG IMPROVED REGISTERED BERKSHIRE pigs for sale. John Hayward, Tyron, Sask. 27-4

PAY YOUR OUT OF TOWN ACCOUNTS BY Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars each three cents.

DURHAM-JERSEYS EIGHT WEEKS OLD, J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 28-2

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS \$12.50, litters \$10.00. James Allan, Chawathia, Man. 28-2

SHEEP

1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR without lambs. Snow Down and Bona, Carleton Place, Ont. 231

DOGS

TRAINED WOLF HOUNDS AND PUPS, FAST, were killed. Robert Pettib, Togoak, Sask. 27-2

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARGAIN POULTRY SALE—WILL SELL 100 choice breeding hens from our flocks after June 1 at \$1.00 each, to make room for young stock. Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottas, White Leg- horns. All good layers, healthy and vigorous. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Win- ning, Man. 231

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST- ern ryegrass. Harris McFarlane Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 211

WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots. Samples and prices to Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 211

FALL RYE—WHITE FOR CIRCULAR, HARDEN McFarlane Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 211

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. Five dollars each three cents.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING 5c. 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 2,160 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 25c. 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.

FARM LANDS

WESTERN CANADA FARMS WITH GROWING crops and livestock, only terms. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 101

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

SACRIFICE SALE OF QUARTER SECTION of British Columbia farm land in the Northern Valley, four miles from railway. Will sell at \$5 per acre. Government price is \$10. 100% reliable. Investigate. Post Office Box 1709, Winnipeg.

SUNNY ALBERTA FARM LANDS—WRITE for list of farm bargains and map of Alberta. Farms for sale on easy payments or long terms. Leaser & Gillian Ltd., 805 Centre St., Calgary, Alta. 27-4

SOME SPLENDID FRUIT FARMS IN BRITISH Columbia to exchange for improved or prairie lands. Saskatchewan Land Co., Black Block, Regina. 26-5

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—24 H.P. SAWYER-MANNEY com- pound steam tractor engine. Also Sawyer-Manney 26 x 60 separator with tank, etc., ready for work. Price \$1,200 cash. Apply, Ed Lambert, Veon, Sask. 27-4

SAWYER-MANNEY THRESHING M/TIT, AT Birmingham, Sask. 26-60 separator, 26 h.p. engine in good shape, operated four seasons. Cheap for quick sale. J. E. Smith, Rosser, Man. 28-2

FOR SALE—20 H.P. RUSSELL STEAM ENGINE in first class repair, 33-52 Waterloo separator, fully equipped, good as new, run about thirty days. Apply, E. L. Holzner, McLeod, Alta. 27-2

FOR SALE—20 HORSE STEAM CASE ENGINE, 22 hp. Case separator complete. Price \$1,450. This Near Archer's & Dakota, U.S. 28-2

GAAR-MOTT SEPARATOR 60 x 64 IN GOOD condition. A great bargain, \$450. A. R. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 28-4

FOR SALE—ONE GREEN'S TWO PULL OAT crusher, 8 x 18, complete, good repair. Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide. 28-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and round willow fence posts. Write for catalog prices delivered at your station. Enter- prise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Truman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies. Office, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4781. 121

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC- itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Eglon St., Ottawa. Send for free booklet.

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EXPERTS. R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 61

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA- ton. 26-13

In making hay the aim should be to dry the plant with but little exposure to the sun and to save all the leaves. The leaves, whether of a grass or a legume plant, are richer in food than the stems. Exposure to the sun also causes a loss of the flavoring material and it is this that helps make the hay palatable. The moisture in the plant naturally passes out through the leaves. The ideal way to cure hay is to put it into windrows or racks soon after it is cut. Hay in the rack or windrow while feeling moist may really be a good deal drier than hay that has been ex- posed to the sun so that the leaves are dry enough to be brittle but the stems full of moisture.

The soil mulch prevents evaporation, especially when it is formed soon after a rain. When the soil cracks, openings are left for the air to circulate and carry moisture from below the surface.

WEED OUT THE MALE BIRDS

There are over two million five hundred thousand roosters of the various breeds of chickens kept for breeding purposes by the people of our country. Of this vast army perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand have a right to live for another year of service. One hundred and fifty thousand may be good enough as in- dividuals, and inbreeding to be used in the increase of their kind. What of the two million three hundred and fifty thousand that are usually permitted to live, lands that consume feed, worry the hens and reduce the quality of market eggs?

The rooster is for breeding purposes during a short period of three months, February, March and April. They should be bred only to such egg-laying individuals as are desired to perpetuate the breed and generally only during the time mentioned.

The function of the modern hen is to produce eggs, 10 per cent. of which may be desired for the increase of the breed and the remaining 90 per cent. for human food. Nine eggs are used for human food where but one is used for hatching. Only one-tenth of the eggs that a hen lays require fertilization. Why fertilize the nine-tenths of the product that is used for human food? The addition of a living germ cell to an egg that is produced for human food, through allowing roosters to run with hens at all seasons, does not add anything to its value and may set up a chain of embryo development that will make the egg quite unfit for human food.

Eggs gathered from flocks where the roosters are permitted to run after the hatching season is over are not desirable for storage. They are not desirable in the pantry during periods of warm weather as high temperatures will start incubation. Eggs in the first stage of decay are not desirable for human food. It is an easy matter to prevent the fertilization of eggs. If the male bird is just an ordinary one an axe and a block of wood will prevent further mischief. If the male bird is possessed of such merit as would warrant his being boarded for a year to be used in the next season's breeding operations, then give him an enclosure of his own and see that he stays in it.

The cost of the feed consumed by an ordinary rooster is about 20 cents per month. Can you afford it? If you keep poultry with profit as your object, can you afford to keep a star boarder for one month and perhaps have him doing mischief all the time? If every person owning a rooster would manage him as a male bird should be managed, the poultry industry would be benefited by additional profits many millions of dollars.

Freight Rates Increase Argument

Considered from Page 14. for instance. The C.N.R. made an agreement with the Manitoba govern- ment for certain rates when the 999 year lease over the Northern Pacific was secured and this contract could not be broken. A 15 per cent. increase would cost the grain producers of Man- itoba alone at least \$700,000 more an- nually.

The C.N.R. Transcontinental Railway

The people of Manitoba had nothing to do with the useless cost ex- tensions and the vanity of builders. How would the railways get over these contracts? Mr. Pittblado dealt fully also with present higher earnings per ton on the railways and decreased cost per train mile.

The railways were putting the Board in a very awkward position. Mr. Pit- blado said, by asking it to recommend to the government the extracting of \$21,000,000 (based on 1917 earnings) mainly from the West in order to give the C.N.R. and G.T.P. \$11,000,000. The Government should either take over these two roads or take over the whole transportation problem, putting it under one capable management.

It is interesting to note that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association through J. K. Walsh of the traffic de- partment and W. B. Ingram, President of the Western branch, practically agreed that the railways were entitled to a higher rate providing it were tem- perate as "war measure" and that the prevailing "inflation" should remain the same except on some articles like coal, sand, lime and gravel.

Guide Covers Big Field

By almost every mail letters are received at The Guide office telling of the splendid results received through advertisements on our Farmers' Market Place page. These results are not confined to any one class of stock or goods, but cover every commodity that the farmer buys. Here is a letter just to hand:

Neepawa, Man., June 23, 1917.

I appreciate very much the result of my ad. for sale of Scotch Cattle Pups in The Guide. The first five purchasers bought four pups and the balance were sold in the same week. I received some messages from southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan to buy a pup, but these while their money remained. The farther request received was from Mr. Wm. Graham of Arden Farm, Hazelton, B.C., 400 miles north of Vancouver, which gives me some idea of the many corners of this map into which The Guide finds its way. It would be much cheaper to advertise through the Guide than my pups are all sold than to pay postage stamps on the dozens of letters I have answered, and still they come. Let me tender to the Guide my appreciation and thanks and future support.

Yours very truly,

W. A. A. ROWE

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

There is one thing every advertiser will be glad to know—prices are lower. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Buy E

Stirling & Fruit Packers. Estab- are now re- with the pack.

Okanag

Owing to the short crop this these cherries so we advise order early fr

LOOK OUT STRAW

They will con- ments from Jul in no other way berries in prime get. These ber through your crate of these the same kind depend upon to press.

The Co-operati of W

BUY B

Ship the qual you like to

Rhubarb Strawberries Red Raspberries Black Raspberries Blackberries. Prices, P. J. A. "The Particular HAT.

FARMEI

And other busied fruit in prime should order fr

West Summerla

Orders receive of those who promptly with their own orcha Lists to— Mrs. KAY Manager Fruit Women WEST SU

The Island HATZ

Can supply retail Strawberries Raspberries Cu White pickles Prompt Service Gua

We Make of Shipp

Direct to of the N Write for Bo

Co-operative Pentie

C R E

Highest HAYS' CALGARY

Buy B.C. Fruit

Stirling & Pitcairn, Limited
Fruit Packers Kelowna, B.C.
Established 1895

are now ready to supply the market with their well known, carefully packed and selected

Okanagan Cherries

Owing to the backward season and short crop this year, the season for these cherries will necessarily be short, so we advise the preserving public to order early from their local dealers.

LOOK OUT FOR WYNDEL STRAWBERRIES

They will come in in car load shipments from July 1st to July 23rd, as in no other way can we deliver strawberries in prime condition on your market. These berries will cost you more through your local dealer, but one crate of these should be worth two of the same kind that we possibly could depend upon to deliver by regular express.

The Co-operative Fruit Growers' Assn. of Wynndel, B.C.
D. J. WIGEN, Manager.

BUY B.C. FRUIT

I ship the quality, weight and flavor you like to get and pay for.

Rhubarb	2.75
Strawberries	2.25
Red Raspberries	2.25
Black Raspberries	2.50
Blackberries	2.25

Ptcon, P.O.B. Hatzic, B.C.
J. A. BARR,
"The Particular Fruit Grower and Shipper"
HATZIC, B.C.

FARMERS' WIVES

And other housekeepers who want their fruit in prime condition for preserving should order from the

West Summerland Women's Institute

Orders receive the personal attention of those who know, and are filled promptly with tree ripened fruit from their own orchards. Write for Price Lists to—

Mrs. KATE BENTLEY
Manager Fruit Shipping Department, Women's Institute
WEST SUMMERLAND, B.C.

The Island Fruit Farm
HATZIC, B.C.

Can supply retailers and consumers with

**Strawberries Loganberries
Raspberries Blackberries
Currants**

White pickers only employed
Prompt Service and Satisfaction Guaranteed

We Make a Specialty of Shipping Fruit

Direct to the Farmers of the North-west.
Write for descriptive Booklet.

Co-operative Fruit Growers
Penticton, B.C.

CREAM

Highest Prices Paid
HAYS' DAIRY
CALGARY ALTA.

Have Some Salad

Since we have learned more of the food value of vegetables, fruits and nuts, salads find their way to the table more often than formerly. Mrs. Rorer, the famous food expert, says a salad, no matter how simple in construction, should find its way to the table three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. This sounds rather impossible for many of us, but when we consider that we have our choice of greens, vegetables, raw or cooked, nuts and fruits from which to make salads, there is surely a combination for every day in the year. We have the nitrogenous muscle and tissue forming vegetables, such as peas and beans; those containing starch and sugar, as potatoes and rice; the fatty vegetables, nuts and olives; and the vegetables containing water and the valuable mineral salts so necessary to our well being, cabbage, carrots, turnips, cress, spinach, lettuce and tomatoes. The various dressings used on salads contain a fair amount of fat and the vinegar in them aids in the digestion of other foods.

Potato and Egg Salad

There is one vegetable that is nearly always available for salad, that is the potato. If one cannot get celery, a little onion juice may take the place of the celery in this recipe.

2 cups cold boiled potatoes
3 hard boiled eggs
1 tablespoon parsley

1 cup celery
2 tablespoons chopped ginkgo

Cut the potatoes in cubes, add the chopped celery, the eggs cut in pieces, the chopped ginkgo and parsley. Moisten with

Cream Dressing

2 teaspoons flour
1 teaspoon mustard
2 egg yolks
1 teaspoon melted butter

1 teaspoon salt
A few grains cayenne
1 cup vinegar
1/2 cup milk

Mix the dry ingredients, add the egg yolks and melted butter, put on in double boiler, add milk and lastly vinegar very slowly, stirring constantly. Cool and add one half cup heavy cream. Beat until stiff.

Lettuce Salad

If the head lettuce cannot be procured the ordinary leaf lettuce may be arranged in an attractive way. Have the toast cut in triangles and placed around the border.

1 solid head lettuce
1/2 cup mayonnaise dressing
2 tablespoons chili sauce

2 hard cooked eggs, chopped
Triangle of hot toast

Beat the chili sauce into the mayonnaise. Wash the lettuce thoroughly, dry, and arrange in the shape of a head on a large round platter or in a bowl. Pour the dressing in and around the leaves, sprinkle with the eggs chopped fine and garnish with the hot toast.

Salad a la Jardiniere

This is a very tasty salad and as good with ham as with corn beef. The leaf should be cut in thin slices. Put it in the centre of a platter and lay about it a quantity of tender lettuce-leaves. Cut into very small cubes the carrots, beets and potatoes, keeping them in three separate bowls and seasoning with French dressing. Fill the lettuce leaves with the vegetables, putting in first some beet cubes, then potatoes and finally carrots. If mayonnaise dressing is preferred instead of the French it may be used.

Salmon Salad

Salmon salad is always a good old standby.

1 can salmon
4 small pickles, finely chopped
3 hard boiled eggs
2 level teaspoons mustard

1 tablespoon sugar
1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons cream or milk
6 tablespoons vinegar
1 raw egg

Remove all the skin and bones from the salmon and flake it fine, then add the chopped pickles and boiled eggs and mix all thoroughly. Stir the mustard and the sugar together, then add the butter, the cream or milk, the raw egg and the vinegar. Cook until quite smooth, stirring all the time. Just before serving pour over the salmon. Serve cold on crisp lettuce leaves.

Date Salad

many of them are very delicious and nourishing.

1 cup dates
1 cup ground American cheese
3 tablespoons ground walnut meats
1 cup dried celery

1 cup dried apples
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Boiled salad dressing
Lettuce

Mix together the cheese and nuts, and stuff the dates, allowing them to stand several hours. Then slice them, sprinkle the apples with lemon-juice as soon as cut, add the dates with the celery, and mix all thoroughly with boiled salad dressing to which has been added an equal quantity of sweet or sour whipped cream. Serve in nests of lettuce.

Pear Salad

This salad is good with a ball of cream cheese placed in the pear instead of the walnuts.

6 halved pears, canned
2 lemons
Boiled mayonnaise dressing

Lettuce
Cream
1/2 cup chopped English walnuts

Fill the cored hollows of the pears with mayonnaise and sprinkle with walnuts. Serve in nests of lettuce and cress, cover with sliced lemon.

Fruit Salad

2 oranges
2 bananas
1/2 lb. grapes

1/2 small pineapple
Juice 1 lemon
1/2 lb. walnuts

Dice the oranges and slice the bananas and pineapple. Cut the grapes in half and mix them all together, squeeze the lemon juice over the mixture. Sprinkle the chopped nuts over the top and cover with whipped cream. Serve with cake.

Coffee Jelly

1 box gelatine
2 cups boiling water
2 cups sugar

1 cup cold water
2 cups strong coffee
Whipped cream

Soak the gelatine in the cold water, then pour in the boiling water and the coffee. Add the sugar, strain and cool. Serve with whipped cream.

Peach Cream

1 lb. canned peaches
1/2 package gelatine
1 lb. sugar

1 cup boiling milk
1 pint whipped cream

Boil the peaches and the sugar for 10 minutes and rub through a sieve. Soak the gelatine in enough water to cover and stir into the boiling milk. When the gelatine is dissolved add the hot peaches and let cool. Before it becomes firm stir in one pint of whipped cream. Pour into mould and set on ice.

Snow Pudding

1 pint water
1/2 cup eggs
White 1 egg

Juice 2 lemons
2 demerol-sugar marsh-mallows

Have the water boiling, add the lemon juice and the sugar and cook until mixed. Cook until the mixture thickens and set aside to cool. Serve with custard sauce.

Custard Sauce

Yolks 2 eggs
Vanilla

1 cup milk
Sugar to taste

Cook until mixture thickens, serve very cold.

Caramel Pudding

1 sweet milk
2 eggs
1 cup brown sugar or vanilla

2 tablespoons cream
Vanilla

Heat the milk, brown the sugar and add to milk. Mix the cornstarch with a little cold milk and add the boiling milk, with the yolks of the eggs. Remove from fire, add the whites beaten stiff and one teaspoon vanilla. A pinch of salt improves this pudding.

Nice Dessert

1 jelly powder
Fruit
1 pint water

Dissolve the jelly powder in the water. Rinse a mould or bowl with cold water and show into it any kind of fruit, oranges, bananas, strawberries or all of them. Set aside to cool and serve with plain or whipped cream.

the Country Cook.

B. C. FRUIT
DIRECT FROM GROWER TO CONSUMER

Red Raspberries, commencing July 15th per crate \$1.90
Blackberries, August 1st. All standard size, only lawful size. \$1.80
Per crate

Order Early. Orders Filled in Rotation. My prices were made to be profitable to both parties.

F.O.B. HATZIC. CASH WITH ORDER.
H. B. WALTON
HATZIC BRITISH COLUMBIA

Red Raspberries \$1.80
PER CRATE F.O.B. HATZIC

Only to points on main line C.P.R. Enclose money order for as many crates as you wish at once as the supply at this price is limited.

H. W. HALL
Fruit Grower HATZIC, B.C.

"KING" WASHING MACHINES

Easily operated by a child of twelve. Saves time, labor, money, wear on clothes and washday worries. Guaranteed to give lasting satisfaction.

No. 30—Small, one tub size \$35.00
No. 10—As illustrated \$39.00
No. 15—2 tubs (twin power) \$45.00

Write today for full information.
Gasoline Engine & Supply Co. Ltd.
Dept. A WINNIPEG

"I Would Not Part with it for \$10,000"

So write an enthusiastic, grateful customer. "Worth more than a farm," says another. In like manner tens of thousands of people who have worn it.

The Natural Body Brace

For MEN and WOMEN. Develops erect, graceful figure, overcomes WEAKNESS and AILMENTS of Women & Men. Brings womanly beauty and manly strength, restores relief, ability to work and enjoy life. Makes You Feel Good and Look Good.

Drive away with the strain and pain of standing and walking, improves and supports weakened internal organs, reduces enlarged abdomen, straightens and strengthens the back, corrects stooping shoulders, develops lungs, chest and bust, relieves backache, curvature, nervousness, ruptures. Easy to wear. Wear it 30 Days Free at Our Expense. Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement blank, etc., and send out very liberal proposition.

HOWARD C. BARR, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co.
274 Bank Building, Seattle, Kansas

WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS

READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY

Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

The Provincial EXHIBITION

Regina, July 23-28

1917

THOUSANDS OF EXHIBITS

in the department for Livestock, Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Products, Saskatchewan Grain Growers, Homemakers' Clubs, Red Cross Societies, Children's Welfare, Industrial Exhibits, Farm Implements, Dogs, Poultry, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, War Relics.

ATTRACTIONS

There are attractions at the big exhibition, to make the visit a jolly holiday. Two big rest rooms and a nursery are provided free of charge for exhibition visitors. Automobiles are admitted free to the exhibition grounds.

Single Fare Rates and Special Trains on all Railways

T. B. Patton,
President.

D. T. Elderkin,
Secretary, Regina, Sask.



ON YOUR SUMMER TRIP

TRAVEL CANADIAN NORTHERN

PACIFIC COAST

Summer Excursion Fares to
VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, SEATTLE,
PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO

On sale June 15th to September 30th.
Final return limit October 31st. Stop-over allowed.
SPECIAL FARES
North Pacific Coast Points
June 25, 27, 30; July 1 and 4
Two months' limit.
SPECIAL FARES
Jasper Park and Mt. Robson
May 15 to Sept. 30

TO EASTERN CANADA

ROUND TRIP 60 DAYS. SUMMER TOURIST.
Fares June 1st to September 30th.
Standard Electric-lighted Trains carrying Compartment Observation Cars through the mountains and Winnipeg to Toronto. Through Standard Sleeping and Tourist Cars.
Pamphlets and full information gladly given by any Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, or by:
R. CREELMAN, G.P.A. W. STAPLETON, G.P.A. J. MADILL, G.P.A.
Winnipeg, Man. Saskatoon, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.

Last Year's Experience Convinced the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces of the Wisdom of Effecting

HAIL INSURANCE

You will have a sense of absolute security if you hold a Policy issued by
THE EXCESS INSURANCE CO. LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND
A Strong British Concern with an established record for liberality and fair dealing
ASSETS EXCEEDING \$7,480,000.00 ARE YOUR GUARANTEE
Agents in every town. Ask one of them for rates and terms or write to
ANDERSON & SHEPPARD
General Agents for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
P.O. Box 1090, Moose Jaw, Sask. P.O. Box 1029, Calgary, Alta.
P.O. Box 30, Winnipeg, Man.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

Grain

Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain.

Livestock

Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep.

Co-operative Supplies

Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber, posts, wire, or any other car lot commodity required by you.

Address all correspondence to—

320-340 Lougheed Building, Calgary

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE RECENT CONTEST

There were two unusual things about the story contest which has just closed, one was the number of very young people, eight, nine and ten years old who won honorable mention, and the other the scarcity of good work done by the boys of the club.

What has happened the boys lately? They have let the girls go far outstrip them in story writing. Most of the stories sent in by the boys sounded as if they had said to themselves: "I believe I'd like one of those pins or prizes and I'll just scribble off a letter and get one."

But that isn't the way to get one. It needs some hard thinking and careful writing, choosing the words that sound best in each sentence and striking out the ones that are not needed and finally copying the whole story out neatly in pen and ink. That is the way to be come a prize winner.

DIXIE PATTON

THE PLANTS' RACE

A Prize Story

One night the garden plants were going to have a race to see who could grow the largest and the tallest.

That night they grew and grew till the sun came up. The turnips and beets grew round and plump. The parsnips and carrots grew longer and the celery and lettuce grew taller and bushier. They did not know who had won because they all grew so much.

MAIRIE IZBETH SWAYNE
Paradise Valley, Alberta. Age 10.

THE HUMMING BIRD

It was about the middle of the night when the pansy woke up and said to the nasturtium, who was awake: "Oh how I wish it would rain. It is so hot and I am so thirsty, my leaves and flowers are quite withered and no one ever comes to water us although I saw them carrying water to give those ugly old narrows and tomatoes a drink."

"Cheer up," said the nasturtium, "it is sure to rain soon as it has been so hot lately, let's talk about something else, it makes me feel very miserable to talk about it being so dry all the time."

"Did you see that funny little bird that came and pitched on me this morning and took the honey out of my blossoms?" said the nasturtium, who was the first to break the silence.

"I saw a little bird with red on its throat and a very long bill which it stuck down into my blossoms," said the pansy. "Do you know what it was?" put in the nasturtium, "No, let us ask the lilac bush over there," said the pansy. So they called: "Miss Lilac, do you know the name of a little bird that is greenish in color with red on its throat?" "Yes," said Miss Lilac, "it is the humming bird. It comes around and collects honey from the blossoms." "Oh thank you for telling us," they answered.

"Now, we must be quiet and go to sleep, for it is getting light."

LUCY WOODRICK
Cross Hill School, Age 12
Clawson, Man.

TOMMY TOAD AND JOHNNY FROG

One evening as Tommy Toad was hopping along he was suddenly confronted by Johnny Frog, slumping about in a furore temper. "Why, Mr. Frog," said Tommy, "whatever is the matter?"

"So you are the end, are you?" said John, and then getting angrier he said: "Matter, you blackhead, as if you didn't know what was the matter, who is it but you that has been tramping down my cabbage?"

"But I did not know those were your cabbages," said Tommy, "and besides I did not tramp on them."

"You didn't stamp there and why you didn't," said John, "I'll teach you." Then would a dreadful duel, in which they both a small voice cry: "Please

stop quarreling for you are tramping on me."

At this they both stopped and looked down and they beheld a beautiful lily. "Now listen, both of you," said the lily, in so sweet a voice that Tommy and John could only stand and listen with their mouths open. "What do you think I represent?"

"I couldn't say," each answered in awe-struck tones.

"Well, I will tell you," said the lily. "I represent Purity, and the good Lord sent me here to show the world the purity there might be in it, and do you think you should be so rash, Mr. Frog, as to accuse Mr. Toad of what you were not sure of? I also represent love. Do you think you show love by acting like this?"

But John only hung his head and walked away. But that night as he walked home he thought over what the lily had said. At last he made up his mind what to do, so he set off for Mr. Toad's place. But before he had gone far he came upon Tommy kindly talking to a wounded plant and ministering to its wounds.

John stood and watched him with a shameful face until he would bear the suspense no longer, but going up to Tommy he said: "Tommy, I hope you will forgive me for what I said this evening."

"You are already forgiven," said Tommy, "let us shake hands and be friends."

And then the two shook hands they blessed the lily for giving them that lesson.

That is what happened in the garden last night.

GRACE STRATTON
Age 12

THE FAIRY HELPER

Last night, as I was standing on the steps outside our house, I saw a little rabbit. The rabbit was drawing a little carriage. The carriage was painted red, yellow and green. As the rabbit came nearer I saw a little fairy. She was very pretty. The rabbit drew the carriage up to the steps and the fairy asked me if I would like to go with her to their garden to see how beautiful it was. I said "Yes." Then she told me to get in the carriage. Just as I was going to get in she touched me with her wand. I changed to be very small so I could now get into the carriage.

After I got into the carriage I asked her what her name was. "My name is Beauty," she replied. Going on farther still we soon got to a big beautiful garden. I asked her whose it was and she said: "It is the fairy queen's garden." "Did you help with this garden?" I asked. "Yes, I did," she said. "How did you make it so beautiful?" I asked. "We planted the seeds and then watered it every day till the flowers came up, then we watered it once every week," she said. "If I do the same thing will I have a nice garden too?" I asked. "Yes, when I take you home again tonight I will get a nice place where you can make your garden."

We jumped in the carriage and started for home. Before we got home my pony, the rabbit, seemed to be quite tired. Beauty talked to him in a merry tone: "Come along Jack" (for that was the pony's name). This gave him courage and he started to run and soon we got home. When we got there Beauty found a place where I could have my garden. It was a very nice place. I went to bed that night for I was very tired, and in the morning I got up early as I could start making my garden.

That night Beauty came again and I asked her what shape I should make my flowers in and she told me a nice way would be to make it the shape of a butterfly. She picked out some flowers that she thought would be nice. The next day I dug all the seeds planted. I am always going to make my garden like the fairy queen's garden.

CLARA A. RAMMUSSEN
Starbuck, Man. Age 12

Worship

Telling h

THE IDI

We all have what should be church in the probable that coincide. The should tend to fit the life of the individual to a higher plane. No long ago a woman remarked that, although she attended church service regularly, she did not believe that she was helped in any way. She was not more patient with her children and forgiving in husband and her time she didings of the Bible members of the take activities betterment of which their fellow If the church is what can be done

I sometimes are making a mistake. expensive church districts which recently, when serving a school or hall, once that during the prairie life for a base exists there are demands that many the church service in a position to get which the minister get them to contribute should be otherwise it may place of an aid church.

A church was tried in the west drift away from it faithful saw that he made to bring the spring, they seeing an invitation to every family. When Easter weather was disagreeable of this the church ladies had brought church was indeed afterward a social and the invitation everyone was invited. A baseball game was played in the church, given during the people did not make playing local talent put new zest in employing artists on two occasions. ing for these comes definite manner as a measure of respect for looked for leadership he took prevented disorder. In the Sunday classes were organized and worked along.

This congregation the service was held and it would be more than if held in the Now let us imagine the conditions were was a new commercial household had been one year. The families, however, Among them all the and it would be more would have much more were 15 children to build a school to meet to discuss the school and some of the district at questions. Some of the young men, who moved town to were adherents of at the meeting by

Women's Problems

Telling how some women solve problems that other women may meet

THE IDEAL CHURCH

We all have formed opinions as to what should be the function of the church in the community and it is probable that most of our opinions will coincide. The teachings of the church should tend to lift the life of the individual to a higher plane. Not long ago a woman remarked that, although she attended church service regularly, she did not believe that she was helped in any way. She was not more patient with her children, nor more generous and forgiving in her dealings with her husband and her neighbors than during the time she did not attend. The teachings of the Bible should inspire the members of the community to undertake activities whose object is the betterment of the conditions under which their fellow men have to live. If the church is not doing this work what can be done about it?

I sometimes think church officials are making a mistake in trying to build expensive churches and parsonages in districts which have been settled recently, when service could be held in a school or hall. We know from experience that during the first few years on the prairie life seems one long struggle for a bare existence and on every hand there are demands for money. It appears that many men stay away from the church service because they are not in a position to give the sums of money which the minister and the officials expect them to contribute. A fine church building should be erected if the people are on firm financial ground, but otherwise it may be a drawback in place of an aid to the work of the church.

A church was built in a certain district in the west but people seemed to drift away from it. The few who were faithful saw that an extra effort must be made to bring the people back. In the spring they sent Easter cards bearing an invitation to the Easter service to every family in the community. When Easter Sunday arrived the weather was disagreeable but in spite of this the church was filled. The ladies had brought flowers and the church was indeed attractive. Shortly afterward a social evening was held and the invitation committee saw that everyone was invited and entertained also. A baseball club was organized and games were played on ground adjoining the church. Some concerts were given during the summer and these people did not make the mistake of employing local talent altogether. They put new zest into these gatherings by employing artists from a nearby city on two occasions. The work of preparing for these concerts was divided in a definite manner so that everyone felt a measure of responsibility. The minister looked for leaders, but if help was necessary he took matters in hand and prevented disorder.

In the Sunday School the larger classes were organized, given names and worked along with results. This congregation found that when the service was held in the afternoon it was attended by greater numbers than if held in the morning or evening. Now let us imagine a district where the conditions seem almost ideal. It was a new community where all the homestead land had been settled upon in one year. There were men with families, mechanics and more boys. Among them all there was little money and it would be some time before they would have much produce to sell. There were 15 children and it was necessary to build a school at once. The people met to discuss the matter of building a school and some who had the welfare of the district at heart brought up other questions. Some were wishing to invite a young man, who was stationed at the nearest town, to hold service. There were adherents of many denominations at the meeting but they decided that

there must be no overlapping and that they would have a union service. They could not afford to build a church but a solution was found. They built a substantial two-story school with a large assembly hall on the second floor.

The hall was well lighted and finished attractively. In cold weather the room was comfortable because the school had been heated during the week and in every way it was quite suitable for the Sunday service. Once a week the people met in the hall to discuss public questions. The minister attended these gatherings but was not the chief speaker. Here he was able to get the farmer's viewpoint on the problems of the country. When preaching, he dwelt not so much on the historical aspect of his subject as upon its relation to the lives of present day men and women.

Sunday school was held just before the service. An adult Bible class was formed and its members met frequently in a social way. Later a night school was established and this was well attended; the minister was one of the teachers. The activities of the school and the church were interwoven and together they formed the centre of all social life in the community. If the church is to retain its hold in this new country it seems that it must work along lines similar to those briefly outlined above. The only way to rid the neighborhood of gossip, slander, envy, jealousy, dishonest dealing, etc., is to introduce interests which will bring higher thought.

E. V. Nask. 4

FARM INCOME FOR THE FAMILY
A few years ago, when the young folks flocked from the country to the cities, people became alarmed lest the farms should be depleted. Authorities took the matter up and a usual groped around in a half blind way for a remedy. They never would have bothered their heads about it, but this draining of the farms was going to hurt the country financially. Its moral effect upon national life could easily have been overlooked—but its financial effect, never!

However they set to work and were soon ready to advance a few reasons for this mad rush to the cities. The young folks had been getting no reward for their labors—they were not being paid in hard cash, or its equivalent. That was one of the reasons they ferreted out. But they had not taken into consideration the fact that John or Annie was getting food, clothing, and an education during all those years of struggle of the pioneer days; and that the farmer could scarcely be expected to pay wages to even his own children when his profits probably didn't amount to any more than \$8.00 or \$10.00 at the end of the year. Add to the wise ones laid the blame on the poor old farmer. Now if they had only taken the trouble to watch deeper and to ask why the desire for riches should take them away from so noble a calling they would have found that a standard had been set up in this country and all eyes were turned to it. It was an image of wealth, riches and the pleasures and luxuries that riches could buy, and the people stampeded from all quarters to pay homage to it. The country boys and girls only joined the others. A man's success was measured by the size of his pocket book, while honesty, thrift, and morality counted for little or nothing. So now we suggest making it possible for the boys and girls of the farm to worship their idol at home. Pay them wages—give them a financial interest in the farm, etc. We place the monetary value of farming (and indeed of almost every other occupation) first—and yet we expect success. We have only to look around us to see the de-

School and College Directory

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades Departmental Examinations

COMMERCIAL—Bookkeeping Typewriting Household Science

ART, EXPRESSION, MUSIC—Dramatic Art and Physical Culture Music, Piano, Vocal Fine Arts, China Painting, Metal Work, Etc.

CALGARY, ALTA.

OPENING FALL TERM—Monday September 10th, 1917.

High-class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women Attention given to individual needs Write for Calendar and College Literature. REV. G. W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal

Rupert's Land Ladies' College

WINNIPEG (Formerly Maxwell College) Principal: MISS E. L. JONES, L.L.A. St. Andrew's, Scotland Assisted by a large resident and visiting staff

A Residential and Day School for Girls, with large modern buildings, gymnasium, Assembly Hall, Studio and Gymnasium, in grounds providing tennis courts, hockey field and hockey club. Special advantages for the study of Music, Art and Domestic Science. Full modern curriculum with preparation for Manitoba Matriculation and Teachers' Course.

CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bureau. SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1917.

NOTICE TO PARENTS. The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

A Good Training

in all commercial subjects may be had through our thorough system of individual instruction. Positions found for all as soon as qualified. Send for FREE PROSPECTUS.

Dominion Business College
Carlton Bldg., Portage Ave. WINNIPEG

Fall Term AUGUST

Garbutt Business College, CALGARY
Vancouver Business College, VEGEVINA

Eyes Examined, Glasses Correctly Fitted

Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we can give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and accessories.

ORICHTON'S LIMITED
Refitting and Manufacturing Opticians
Jewellers and Watchmakers
Kenswood Building 204 Main St., New York, Sask.

UNIVERSITY of MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Offers courses leading to degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Pharmacy, Law, Civil and Electrical Engineering and Architecture.

The faculty consists of some forty-six professors, lecturers and demonstrators, and with them are associated the staffs of five affiliated colleges.

The range and variety of courses in Arts is greater than ever before and the facilities for clinical work in connection with the course in Medicine are surpassed in few institutions on the continent.

For terms of admission, details of courses, information as to fees, etc., apply to—

W. J. SPENCE, Registrar,
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

Violin Music for Names of Three Violin Players

We give you a 50-cent Music Book of 23 select pieces for Violin in easy arrangement, printed on fine paper. Send us names and addresses of three violin players. We want every violin player to have our musical magazine, "The Musician's Magazine." Easy orchestra books and Music. Stripes for all instruments, etc. Enclose 10c for mailing this Music Book.

E. T. BOY & SONS, 1222 E. 54th St., Chicago

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

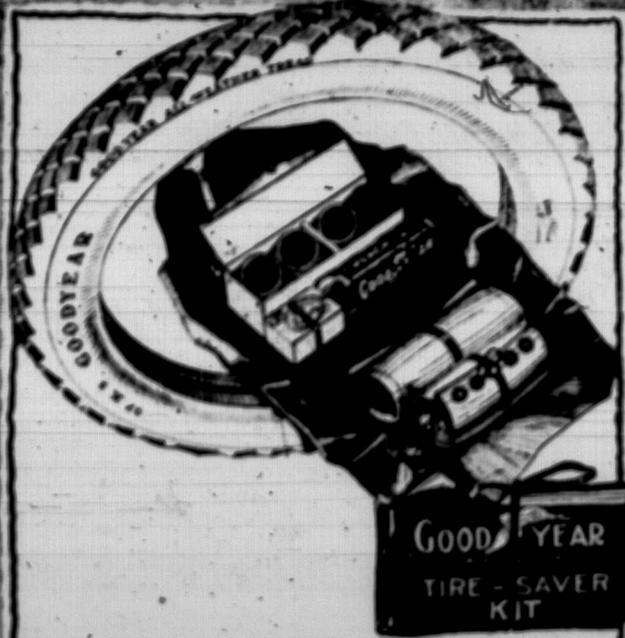
Built To Please YOU

—and does please you because it offers that rare combination of service, satisfaction and economy. Ask our local dealer to show you the "Sunshine," or write for free, illustrated, descriptive booklet.

McClary's

SUNSHINE FURNACE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.S. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON



GOOD YEAR
TIRE-SAVER
KIT

You add a great deal to motoring satisfaction when you place a Goodyear Tire-Saver Kit in your tool-box. Because its completeness will meet any tire emergency, it brings a peace of mind well worth the small cost.

The Tire Saver Kit is easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere. It contains everything necessary for making tire repairs when on the road: Outside Protection Patch, Rim-cut Patch, Pressure Gauge, Cementless Patches, Tire Putty, Patching Cement, Friction Tape, French Talc, Sandpaper. Rolled in a handy, canvas container.

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
TIRE-SAVER
ACCESSORIES

plausible results of such a method. Even our men in high places seem to have been taking only a financial interest in the country.

Nevertheless the "financial interest" has an important part to play as long as we do not give it the leading role. If we do not spend upon it to create an interest there is no reason why it should not be used to increase the interest.

But the real anchor that holds the eye to the farm must be stronger than interest, for what then could be depend upon when misfortune met him. He must have as a very foundation a love for nature, and a reverence for all forms of life; a deep-rooted love for his work and a strong conviction of the sacredness of his calling. These things should be instilled into him from his infancy and should grow up with him.

To give the boy or girl an interest in the stock and farm is a poor method. It generally ends in disastrous results. A better way is to let him earn that interest. To the young man or woman it could be given as wages, putting a proper value upon his labor and also upon what you give. Let him increase that interest by his own efforts. In this way he will take a genuine interest in the farm. Your interests will also be his and thus he will gain an idea of responsibility. Earning develops character as no amount of "gifts" could do.

Let the child begin in a very small way, say a setting of eggs or a few garlic seeds. Allow him the time necessary to attend to his property, but do not neglect it, do not make the mistake of helping him out. It is only by leaving him solely responsible for his own property that he will learn that only best and honest efforts bring about best results. His disappointment over receiving a poor price for his inferior produce will teach him more effectively than all your help will. See to it that he shall be responsible for all expenses in connection with the raising of his stock, etc. He cannot learn soon enough that it is not all gain.

My small beginnings will in time get larger interests and in this way will work with you.

E. R. R. S.

Man.

U.F.R.C. EXECUTIVE MEETING

The executive meeting of the United Farmers of British Columbia in Victoria on June 26 brought out some most important matters. It was resolved that the scheme of a cooperative farmers' agency should be developed by the president and secretary. The agency is to work on a commission basis, be a joint stock company, one man one vote, and generally to follow the lines of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., being separate from the union as to capital, but having shareholders who must be members of the U.F.R.C.

The central board unanimously decided that the district representative system is the only system which brings the department into continuous contact with the farmer and will recommend its adoption by the provincial government.

The president was empowered to discuss the question of a white R.C. with the trades and labor councils and to express the willingness of the U.F.R.C. to cooperate with them, along lines to be agreed upon.

A resolution from Trout Creek, Saskatchewan, local union favored the amalgamation of all agricultural institutions with the U.F.R.C. and urged the central executive to bring these to the notice of all locals and then to approach the government for advice and assistance. This will be done. Every local is to be urged to enlist as many women as possible and to decentralize into smaller groups. Mr. C. G. Palmer, C.F.E. president, Messrs. J. W. Berry, Langley, P. H. Moore, Smith, W. F. Brown, Duncan, and Economic Department secretary, attended the meeting.

A certain man being in bondage to a proud conqueror maintained his customs, nourished his virtue, obeyed his tenants, and at the end of a thousand years found himself worse off than he was in the beginning of his servitude. He then lifted his head, looked his master in the face and his chains fell off. — Homer.

The Homemakers were in 1916 in connection and they aim of the provincial agricultural this idea in the work under Agriculture in and the earlier by Miss Lillian Thomas. The along the main now clubs are part of the total is 180 with They are direct and leadership, assistant Miss ladies visit, the bers, arrange the circulating their power to how they may

The seventh Homemakers' convention opened 150 and at the Elliot took the dent of the U address of welcome were at The University any club a sum the club, up to increasing the list met with marks beginning to re good literature. he hoped that classes would be during the next that one on dreful, the corresp of opportunity. he hoped that and clubs together carry on a system that would outlook than for

Mrs. Drace, r. Murray's address half of the expressed their d for all the help she said that what had once pleasure, that more wide reach by its directors accruing of which and might not e of the farm's women were at but they must of what they were to do and distress in was due to the life without p thanks to the H conditions, wo things of the p thanks to Miss ray for the kindness and to with her when learning to look solutions to all

Mrs. Nixon, in connection Clubs. The Hon deal of first class as well as a great good work. That done and the b by united effort

N Saskatchewan money for the R province in Canada devoted to the which the socie relief of the wo the Canadian At the Wee Browns, director Saskatchewan of the province for health. Mrs H the province for in the interest of children and not the benefits of b Homemakers and in which condit She said that w site steps toward being taken, but there was much

Pianos
From the West's
Pioneer Music House

Give absolute satisfaction. All over the West you will find them, examples of a high standard of value and a low standard of price that others cannot reach.

Are you planning to buy a Piano? Write for catalog and prices. A record of nearly thirty years of unflinching reliability protects you in your purchase.

McLean
THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE
The Home of the Harpsichord & Co.
Dept. G.
225 Parage Ave. WINNIPEG



Residence at 295 Clemow Ave., Ottawa

Bishopric Stucco Board used on all interior and exterior walls, plastered inside; brick veneer first floor and Stucco second floor outside. Good looks—comfort—lasting—economy. You get them all when you build with

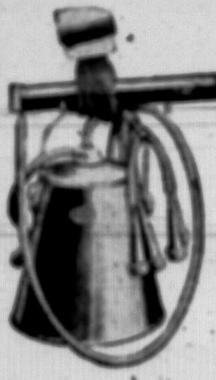
BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

As a background for Stucco on outside walls, or plaster on inside walls and ceilings, Bishopric Stucco Board is not only the BEST—it is also the CHEAPEST.

All dampness is kept out by 100 thick layer of Asphalt Mastic—the stucco of Plaster is held for keeps by the dovetailed lath with the sized sulphate sheetrock holds the material firmly together and acts as an additional heat insulator. The result is a house that is wonderfully warm, dry and comfortable—substantially fireproof and durable—primarily economical—and never in need of paint.

If your local lumber dealer doesn't carry Bishopric Stucco Board, write me for sample, booklet and full information.

Bishopric Wall Board Company, Limited
529C Bank Street Ottawa, Ont.



Don't Let Hired Help Eat into this Summer's Milk Profits.

Take no Chances with Hired Help. It is more profitable to keep the men in the field than in the stable. The way to do it—

The Sure Way

is to get a **HINMAN MILKER** and let one man do three men's work

WRITE FOR FREE MILKER BOOK "1"

H. F. Bailey & Son, Galt, Ont.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
116 West 31st Street, New York

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Saskatchewan Homemakers at Saskatoon

Well Attended Convention Held—Many Inspiring Addresses

The Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan were organized in the fall of 1916 in connection with the University and their aim was to give the women of the province something akin to the agricultural societies of the men. With this idea in view they became part of the work undertaken by the College of Agriculture in its extension department and the earliest work was carried out by Miss Lillian Beynon (Mrs. A. V. Thomas). The first clubs formed were along the main line of the C.P.R. but now clubs are to be formed in every part of the province and their grand total is 180 with a membership of 4,770. They are directly under the guidance and leadership of Miss DeLury and her assistant Miss Daisy Harrison; and these ladies visit, then lecture to the members, arrange for the management of the circulating libraries and do all in their power to show the homemakers how they may be true to their title.

The seventh annual convention of the Homemakers' Clubs was held in Saskatoon on June 27, 28 and 29. The convention opened with an attendance of 150 and at the afternoon session Mrs. Elliot took the chair. Dr. Murray, president of the University, delivered the address of welcome. Last year the libraries were started on a new basis. The University promised to donate to any club a sum equal to that raised by the club, up to \$10,000 to be spent on increasing the library and this plan had met with marked success. People were beginning to realize the importance of good literature. Dr. Murray said that he hoped that a series of technical classes would be held by correspondence during the next year. He suggested that one on dressmaking would be useful, the correspondence course was one of opportunity for excellent work and he hoped that in time the university and clubs together would be able to carry on a system of extension courses now that women had such a wider outlook than formerly.

Mrs. Draves, of Paynton, replied to Dr. Murray's address of welcome on behalf of the club members. She expressed their deep sense of gratitude for all the help given through clubs. She said that through their assistance what had once been a toil was now a pleasure, that its influence was even more wide reaching than was imagined by its directors and that results were accruing of which they had little idea and might not even ever hear. The work of the farm was endless and of this women were able to do a great deal but they must have some knowledge of what they were to do and of how they were to do it. Much of the misery and distress in the outlying districts was due to the women going into the life without proper equipment. But thanks to the Homemakers' Clubs these conditions would gradually become things of the past. She extended special thanks to Miss DeLury and to Dr. Murray for their unceasing thought and kindness and felt that all would agree with her when she said that they were learning to look to the university for solutions to all their problems.

Mrs. Nixon spoke on Red Cross work in connection with the Homemakers' Clubs. The Homemakers did a great deal of first class work for the Red Cross as well as a great deal of other equally good work. That even more yet must be done and the best could only be done by united effort.

Saskatchewan had contributed more money for the Red Cross than any other province in Canada and the money was devoted to the two great objects which the society confined itself, the relief of the wounded and the care of the Canadian soldiers.

At the Wednesday session Miss Browne, director of school hygiene for Saskatchewan spoke on the needs of the province for the conservation of health. Miss Browne has been touring the province for the last two months in the interest of the health of school children and now she had come to give the benefits of her investigation to the Homemakers and to point out the way in which conditions may be improved. She said that where clubs existed definite steps towards improvement were being taken, but where none existed, there was much talk but no action.

Some mothers objected to their children being submitted to the health inspection and thought themselves capable of looking after their diseases and habits but they could not be sure that the mothers of other children were equally capable and therefore as a safeguard all must be inspected. Miss Brown pointed out that to prevent diseases, physical defects or discomfort, lighting, draining, grounds, buildings, ventilating, equipment and cleaning must all be considered in connection with the school as well as the home and that the mothers should make enquiries as to the strict adherence to the rules laid down by health experts concerning these things. Cross lights, shiny boards, desks too high or too low and chalk dust were all fruitful sources of disease and defect. The number of men rejected by the army authorities for defects showed that the little attention had been paid to these things. She suggested that several towns should club together and engage a trained nurse to supervise the health of all the school children.

The Work in Alberta

Miss Isabelle Noble, president of the Alberta women's institutes told of the work accomplished in the sister province and said that association and consolidation were two of the most important aims of the institutes, the meetings were social to encourage intercourse to soften the ordinary routine of household life. Consolidated schools were an important feature of the work in Alberta and these formed community centres where community plays, community concerts and all the activities of the neighborhood could be carried on. Some of these schools could boast of well equipped domestic science rooms where hot lunches for the children were provided.

The child is given credit at school for work he does at home. The bed he makes, the wood he chops, the dishes he washes are all taken into account at school and in this way the Alberta children are being taught that all honest work is noble and holy and nothing to be ashamed of. Parents sometimes have been heard to say: "Go to school and learn so you won't have to work another day." That was the wrong idea. School was the place where they were to learn to work and to work at anything that had to be done.

Good Work at Alameda

Mrs. Jones, of Alameda, gave a paper on "What our club work has done for us." The Homemakers' Club in Alameda was formed about two years ago and at once filled a great need—that of gathering the women of town and country together, no matter what their denomination or their political opinions were. New interests and friendships were thus joined and the club now numbers 40 members. The chief work undertaken was in connection with child welfare investigation and the installation of a rest room and since the acquisition of the vote the laws of the province concerning women and children had been studied.

The Red Cross and Returned Soldiers Aid had received regular and willing help. At the meetings short papers, two on each subject for variety were read and discussions on them followed.

Vegetable, shrub, flower gardening, house cleaning, aids to housework, fruit and vegetable canning, cooking for threshers—were some of the subjects chosen. Children, their troubles, books and questions were discussed. The food value study undertaken last summer had been of inestimable benefit in teaching the proper balancing of the meals served and the economical management of foods which is of such importance just now. At the last meeting an interesting plan had been followed. Each member had been provided with paper and pencil and been asked to answer the following questions:—(1) What has the club done for me? (2) How can it do more? The answers had been most satisfactory and especially one which said: "It has created in me a livelier interest in the issues of today," and which referred to the ten minutes talk on current events taken at each meeting. All showed that unity had been strengthened and all the members felt that they were

Ask Yourself The Following Questions

When was I threshed last year? How much fall plowing did I do and how much more could I have done if I had been threshed earlier? How much was my threshing bill last fall and what will I have to pay this year? What have I to show for it? What have I to show for the money paid in threshing bills in previous years?—but I have all of my grain in the granary or didn't I have a lot in the strawpile? If I had saved all my grain how much ahead would I be? It is not necessary for you to send us your reply. We know the answer. But by purchasing one of the **Moody Small Threshing Outfits NOW** you will be able to give satisfactory answers to these questions in the future.

Don't forget the **Moody** sells at prices which defy competition, and the workmanship and the quality and quantity of the work which this machine will do is fully guaranteed.

The **Moody** is made in three sizes, viz.: 24 x 32 in., 30 x 36 in. and 30 x 40 in. equipped with either wind macker or straw carrier. Note the cut which shows the weed seed bagger. This keeps the land clean by putting all the weed seeds in a bag separate from the grain.

We have a full line of gasoline, coal oil and throttling governor engines. The engine can be used separately, or mounted on the same truck with the separator.

Look for the **Moody** sign and the **Moody** outfit at the Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary Fairs.



Write for Catalogs, Cash and Term Prices to—

The New Home Machinery Co. Ltd., Dept. "G" SASKATOON, Sask.

General Agents for Saskatchewan—**FRANCOEUR BROTHERS, CAMROSE, ALTA.**

General Agents for Manitoba—**MITCHELL & MCGREGOR LTD., BRANDON, MAN.**

The Laborer turns Manufacturer when a Farmer Invests in a TORONTO GASOLINE ENGINE

The TORONTO

Gasoline Engine brings within the farmer's reach the business-like methods—the resulting profits—and the comforts and conveniences of the city manufacturer.

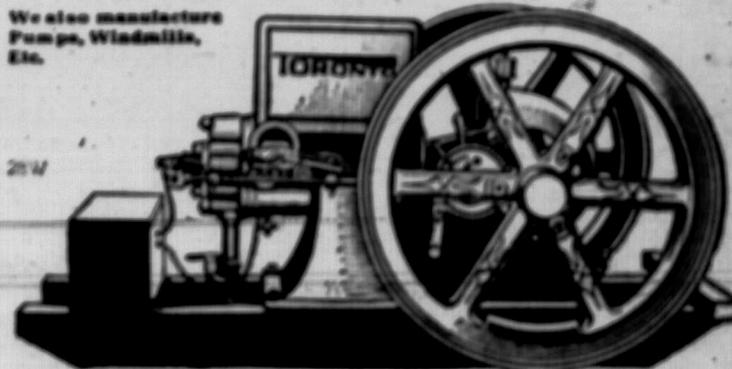
It relieves him of the hardest, most monotonous manual labor of the farm—running the fanning mill, root pulper, cream separator, grindstone, pump and churn. It handles the heavier work—grinding, sawing wood, cutting hay, straw and ensilage and lifting the silo—with minimum expense and trouble. With the aid of a pressure or elevated tank it supplies running water throughout the house and stable.

TORONTO ENGINES

with their rugged simplicity are always on the job, easy to start, always under control, very economical on fuel.

Made in five sizes—1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 H.P.—to suit every kind of farm work—to run on Gasoline, Kerosene or Natural Gas, with Battery or Magneto Ignition. Our New Catalogue illustrates the different sizes, giving full specifications and shipping weights, with details of their superiority for every day farm service.

We also manufacture Pumps, Windmills, Etc.

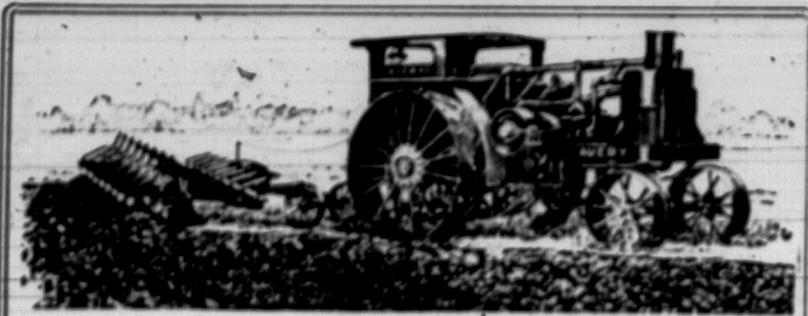


Home Grinding Certainly Pays with the New Toronto Grinder

Our new "TORONTO Special" makes home grinding as simple and practical as running the fanning mill or pulping roots. Special "crackers" inside the grinding plates make it possible to grind the meal much finer, without extra power. All unnecessary parts have been eliminated, and vibration greatly reduced.

Write for Booklet describing this and other TORONTO Grinders.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. (Western Branch) Limited
Dept. "E" WINNIPEG and REGINA
FOUNDRY PRODUCTS, LIMITED, Calgary, Alta., Distributors for Alberta.



SEE THE FAMOUS

Canadian Avery Kerosene Tractor

At work—BRANDON PLOWING DEMONSTRATION, July 17 18 19, 1917. If you are not able to attend, send me interested in a Kerosene Tractor, Plow or Separator, write us for catalog.

CANADIAN AVERY CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG, MAN. REGINA, SASK.

WOOL, HIDES, SENECA ROOT AND FURS

Wanted at once in large or small quantities. Do not dispose of anything in my line before communicating with me.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES GUARANTEED R. S. ROBINSON 150-152 PACIFIC AVE. WINNIPEG

Wanted Eggs and Butter

Strictly Fresh Eggs and Dairy Butter Wanted. Highest Market Prices Paid. Send all your shipments to us and get fair treatment. Rates and losses sent on request. Express order sent on receipt of produce. Write us for prices today. Matthews Blackwell Limited, Est. 1452, James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg.

CREAM AND EGGS

It will not pay you to make butter during the hot summer months. Ship us your cream and get CASH for it. Quick returns and satisfaction guaranteed. Cans furnished at wholesale prices. Write for shipping tags.

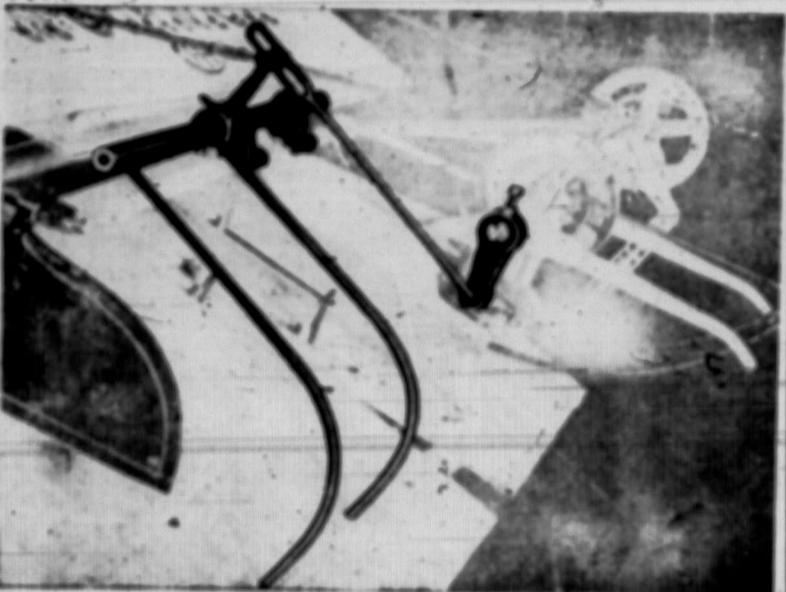
The Tungeland Creamery Company, Brandon, Man.

"THE EMPIRE" Automatic Grain Saving Attachment

Save your Grain. The "Empire" is made to fit any Binder, and will pay for itself every time you cut around Eighty Acres

Every farmer knows there is a considerable loss of grain when cutting on account of the threshing out, pulling and breaking off the heads of the grain by the steel lines that hold the grain down. The "Empire" Attachment works automatically and releases the sheaf at the right time, opens up when the sheaf is kicked out, and does away with all friction causing waste of every bushel.

Patent Pending in Every Country



CLOSED POSITION

The above cut shows the "Empire" Attachment in a closed position on the binder. Let the "Empire" do its job for you this fall, the biggest improvement ever put on any binder. The "Empire" is an improved way and it means vastly better service. Better sheaves, saving of time and money to you. Call on our agent and see it on a binder. Place your order as this year's supply is limited.

If there is no agent in your town order direct from the manufacturers.

METAL SPECIALTY CO. LTD.

Regina, Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

better neighbors than they had been with more kindly judgements for each others' actions.

Home Canning and Preserving

An excellent address on food in its relation to the preservation of health was given by Mrs. Hutter, household science instructor at the university. She was followed by Mrs. Phillips who emphasized Mrs. Hutter's plea for thrift. She exhibited many specimens of her own canning, pickling and housewifery. These she explained, describing the methods used and practically giving the recipes for her exhibits. She showed a jar of the purest white starch prepared from uncooked and unpeeled potatoes; a pot of clear golden marmalade made entirely from orange peelings; a sealer of preserved asparagus; another of soup made last February and a side of bacon which made all her audience feel hungry. She showed how the lightest and warmest blankets could be made very easily from a fleece with a cheese cloth covering and calico over it, and how they could be washed and dried, so that they looked like new. She said that she never threw anything away because there was never anything to throw. She could find a use for everything and by method and care things—usually bought could be made so easily that they were no trouble and time and money were saved and besides, the homemaker had the satisfaction of knowing that everything was pure and made by herself.

The Director's Report

Miss DeLury, director of the Homemakers' Clubs, read her report for the year 1916-1917. Since the last convention, the women's branch of the extension department has sent out lecturers or demonstrators to 662 different clubs. Fifteen conventions have been held at local centres and these were well attended although held in harshest time. School fairs, exhibitions, library work, medical inspection, the establishment of hospitals and placing of district nurses had all been attended to. About 80 libraries had been established. Rest rooms have been put up for those coming in a distance from the outlying districts. Many 26 beds provided for nurses, but unfortunately, the nurses were not forthcoming and yet there is so much need for them, especially in the case of women.

In an illustrated lecture on heredity, D. Thompson, Ph.D., showed that a child's development depends on two things: (1) Nature or the stuff that is in him, and (2) The things that are around him, that is, heredity and environment. Of these the first is the most important, for no matter how well a field is cultivated if the seed is bad the crop is sure to be and that rule applies to the child. No character is passed on exactly as it is, thus the inheritance of a watch differs from the inheritance of the eyes of the temper.

Non-contagious diseases can be inherited as, for example, catarrh and disease. Feeble-mindedness is inherited. Thus two normal persons whose heredity shows feeble-mindedness in recession should not marry lest their children be feeble-minded. Musical and other talents are governed by the same laws. From this we see that man cannot help his nature, but he, or his environment can greatly modify it, to do this we must cultivate the will and teach self control, that will do far more than cultivation of the brain or the memory of what is called education. Here then is the Homemaker's work and here lies the importance and responsibility of her life.

The Work in Manitoba

Mrs. Daxton, the provincial president of the Homemakers of Manitoba brought greetings to her fellow members, she complimented that the schools were giving the future homemakers the wrong kind of training, they needed cooking, not geometry. She told of the work being done among the foreign women. They were being taught higher standards of living and how to care for their babies. In some places how to make hats. These might replace the cotton handkerchiefs, bedding rooms, rest rooms and clubs had been established. She advocated the keeping of the boys and girls on the land if they were already there, but thought it of no use to force those unaccustomed to the life to take it up. She also men-

WHO'S YOUR DENTIST?

Permanent Crowns and Bridges

Made from the best materials heavily reinforced on chewing surfaces. Give correct bite beautifully finished. Durability guaranteed. \$7

My Whalebone Vulcanite Plates \$10 SET

Restore youthful expression accurate and scientific they perfectly match original teeth efficient in use beautiful workmanship durability guaranteed.

Dr. Robinson

Dental Specialist OVER BIRKS' JEWELLERS WINNIPEG

tioned the progress that was being made in Manitoba in the formation of boys' and girls' clubs.

Mr. Bates, director of school agriculture for Southern, Saskatchewan, was the first speaker and talked on the education league. He said that education was not only a gain of information but a gain of character which went to make efficient citizenship.

The rural education league was an amalgamation of all such clubs in the community working for the good of boys and girls. There were about sixty in the province. The first being started about a year ago. The school fair, whereby the parents got to know the child's work was one phase. Instruction in school agriculture, not farming, taking advantage of the common interest inherent in all children, a desire to get close to the soil and to combat nature was another. By it they learnt the fundamental principles of life and of the basic industry of life and the honor of such work. Mr. Bates closed by an appeal for the assistance by the women of the convention of the Rural Education League and in assisting the teachers by that sympathetic touch which is after all the spirit of the Homemakers. Director Greenaway, of the extension department also gave an inspiring and highly educational address, and Dean Rutherford, of the agricultural college, in extending his greetings to the convention, laid special emphasis on the work in school hygiene.

Club Meetings in March

Club exhibits at the provincial exhibition held in Regina will be educational this year. The earnest cooperation of all clubs is an effort to make the exhibit as instructive as possible and manifested in their attitude. The offer of the exhibition board to pay the expenses of one Homemaker to supervise the exhibit resulted in the appointment of Mrs. Cartridge of Grand Coulee as official representative. The convention decided to hold their annual club meetings in March instead of November each year. Some time ago they given for reports and discussion from various clubs and work of special interest noted. Where the need was felt, even in smaller clubs the establishing of rest rooms had been accomplished. Even the busiest club contributed generously to Red Cross funds, one having sent over \$1,000 in cash and about \$400 in last month. In closing the convention Miss DeLury expressed her appreciation of the great good will shown by all present and added that it would be inspiring to her for the work of the coming year.

DAISY HARRISON.

As completed... the winter period... At present... with Mr. I... in Wood... rapid progress... All throughout... There has been a... old stocks of... While the grain... many are of the... quantity, shall not

WHEAT

July 1	200
July 2	200
July 3	200
July 4	200
July 5	200
July 6	200
July 7	200
July 8	200
July 9	200
July 10	200
July 11	200
July 12	200
July 13	200
July 14	200
July 15	200
July 16	200
July 17	200
July 18	200
July 19	200
July 20	200
July 21	200
July 22	200
July 23	200
July 24	200
July 25	200
July 26	200
July 27	200
July 28	200
July 29	200
July 30	200
July 31	200

MINNEAPOLIS

WHEAT

No. 1 Hard	1.1
No. 1 Northern	1.1

LIVESTOCK

Cattle

Choice steers	10.00
Best butcher steers	9.50
Fair to good butchers	9.00
Good to choice fat cows	8.50
Medium to good cows	8.00
Common cows	7.50
Canners	7.00
Good to choice hedges	6.50
Fair to good hedges	6.00
Best cows	5.50
Best butcher bulls	5.00
Common to butchers	4.50
Fair to good feeders	4.00
Fair to good stockers	3.50
Best milkers and spot	3.00
(each)	2.50
Fair milkers and spot	2.00
(each)	1.50

Hogs

Choice hogs, fed	10.00
watered	9.50
Light hogs	9.00
Heavy sows	8.50
Stags	8.00

Sheep and Lamb

Choice sheep	10.00
Best killing sheep	9.50

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Butter (per lb.)

No. 1 dairy	20.00
-------------	-------

Eggs (per doz.)

New laid	20.00
----------	-------

Potatoes

In sacks, per bushel	20.00
----------------------	-------

Milk and Cream

Best cream (per lb.)	20.00
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	20.00

Lime Poultry

Best Yearlings	20.00
and Broilers	20.00

Hay (per ton)

No. 2 1st class	20.00
No. 2 Timothy	20.00
No. 2 Meadow	20.00

Date	1"	2"
July 3	200	200
4	200	200
5	200	200
6	200	200
7	200	200
8	200	200
9	200	200
10	200	200
11	200	200
12	200	200
13	200	200
14	200	200
15	200	200
16	200	200
17	200	200
18	200	200
19	200	200
20	200	200
21	200	200
22	200	200
23	200	200
24	200	200
25	200	200
26	200	200
27	200	200
28	200	200
29	200	200
30	200	200
31	200	200

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 9, 1917.

As compared with prices a week ago, the closing prices on Saturday last show an advance of 15 cents for the Northern wheat and 11 cents for the October futures. Minneapolis July advanced 15 cents during the same period. All reports from American markets indicate that the trade is waiting on the local market for the receipt of the Canadian Board of Supervisors are another way to Washington to confer with Mr. Hoover, the American food controller.

Crops in Western Canada have received beneficial rains and with warmer temperatures there should be rapid progress.

As the season gradually and hardly show small advances in prices for the week but the wheat market has been a fairly steady export demand for oats in the local market and American reports show that all stocks of corn are pretty well depleted. New crops have suffered from lack of heat.

While the grain trade generally is waiting on the action of the authorities in regard to fixing prices, many are of the opinion that no actual will be taken until the growing crop is further advanced. In the meantime, dull markets will likely continue to be the order.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	Week ago	Year ago
No. 1 Hard	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
No. 2	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215
No. 3	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
No. 4	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209
No. 5	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206
No. 6	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203
No. 7	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
No. 8	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
No. 9	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
No. 10	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
No. 11	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
No. 12	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
No. 13	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
No. 14	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
No. 15	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
No. 16	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173
No. 17	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
No. 18	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167
No. 19	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
No. 20	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
No. 21	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
No. 22	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
No. 23	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
No. 24	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
No. 25	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
No. 26	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
No. 27	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
No. 28	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
No. 29	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
No. 30	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
No. 31	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
No. 32	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
No. 33	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
No. 34	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
No. 35	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
No. 36	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
No. 37	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
No. 38	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
No. 39	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
No. 40	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
No. 41	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
No. 42	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
No. 43	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
No. 44	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
No. 45	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
No. 46	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
No. 47	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
No. 48	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
No. 49	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
No. 50	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
No. 51	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
No. 52	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
No. 53	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
No. 54	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
No. 55	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
No. 56	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
No. 57	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
No. 58	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
No. 59	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
No. 60	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
No. 61	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
No. 62	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
No. 63	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
No. 64	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
No. 65	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
No. 66	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
No. 67	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
No. 68	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
No. 69	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
No. 70	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
No. 71	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
No. 72	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
No. 73	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
No. 74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

WHEAT	No. 1 Hard	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20
July 3	218	215	212	209	206	203	200	197	194	191	188	185	182	179	176	173	170	167	164	161
July 4	218	215	212	209	206	203	200	197	194	191	188	185	182	179	176	173	170	167	164	161
July 5	218	215	212	209	206	203	200	197	194	191	188	185	182	179	176	173	170	167	164	161
July 6	218	215	212	209	206	203	200	197	194	191	188	185	182	179	176	173	170	167	164	161
July 7	218	215	212	209	206	203	200	197	194	191	188	185	182	179	176	173	170	167	164	161
July 8	218	215	212	209	206	203	200	197	194	191	188	185	182	179	176	173	170	167	164	161
July 9	218	215	212	209	206	203	200	197	194	191	188	185	182	179	176	173	170	167	164	161
Week ago	203	200	197	194	191	188	185	182	179	176	173	170	167	164	161	158	155	152	149	146
Year ago	188	185	182	179	176	173	170	167	164	161	158	155	152	149	146	143	140	137	134	131

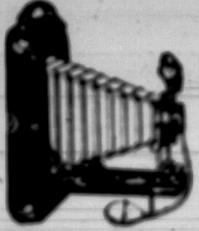
STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Wheat	This Year	Last Year
1 Hard	11,172 30	29,848 20
2 No. 1	9,027 30	6,272 30
2 No. 2	1,520 30	2,371 30

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20
1,185,000	1,1																		

The Farmers and Gardeners Produce Exchange Ltd.
 305-311 Carlton Street, Winnipeg, Man.
WE PAY CASH for all KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE
 We specially want consignments of **POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS.**
 We fill orders for **GROCERIES.** Price List on application.

Buy B.C. Fruit
BLACKBERRIES \$2.00
RASPBERRIES \$1.90
 Per crate F.O.B.
J. M. COX, Dewdney, B.C.
 P.S.—Cash must accompany order.

For Best Results

Mail Us Your Films
 No matter where you live our Kodak Laboratories will serve you promptly and satisfactorily by mail. All orders are returned the same day as received.
 We have the largest and best equipped photographic laboratories in Western Canada. All prints are made on Velox and furnished in Velvet Carbon or Glossy as desired.
 We develop any size roll for 10c. Prints are 2c. to 4c. according to size.
 Write for complete Price List and sample print.
McDermid Drug Co. Ltd.
 Dept. K, Calgary, Alta.

NEW U.S. WHEAT STANDARDS
 The Office of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, has issued to the grain trade the following notice regarding the new standards for wheat:
 "Your attention is called to the fact that the official grain standards of the United States for hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, common white wheat, and white club wheat become effective on July 1, 1917, and the standards for all other wheat on August 1, 1917.
 "On and after these dates respectively the grading of all wheat which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce must be according to these standards.
 "The new classification involves many changes from all classifications heretofore in use; for example, the trade should know that 'soft red wheat' after July 1 will be soft red winter wheat, which contains garlic or wild onion bulblets or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions. This is but one of the several important changes which will be found under the new standards.
 "The regulations of the United States concerning the shipment of foodstuffs to neutral are causing anxiety in Sweden. It is rumored that unless changes are made common action will be taken by the neutral countries, probably to annul their agricultural contracts with Britain.

Our Ottawa Letter
 Continued from Page 1
 Just the people to trust them? If the government refuse to have faith in the people I think that the people at the first opportunity will hurl this faithless government from power. But if we have faith in the people we establish democracy in government, which we say, is the principle for which this whole war is fought.
 Clear-cut opposition to the proposals that have been made to conscript the wealth and resources of the country, in addition to its manpower, came from Col. J. A. Currie, Conservative member for North Simcoe. Col. Currie has seen service at the front and is personally one of the popular fighters about the house. In former days when he was a working newspaper man he was credited with having radical sentiments, but since becoming a successful business man and manufacturer his ideas have undergone considerable change. As he frankly stated to the house he objects to any doing away with the constitutional safeguards that Parliament throws around money and wealth.

Currie Favors Rich
 Col. Currie was also opposed to the imposition of an income tax, at least for the present. "We all acknowledge that an income tax is one way of raising revenue," he said. "The question is whether such a method is expedient at the present time. At this time those who are entirely dependent upon their incomes need all their money because things were never so high in value as they are just now. Then why do honorable members want to impose an income tax on those people now? Why not wait and see if this war lasts another year or another two years? We may have to come to an income tax but there is time enough. Keep cool. Other members want to conscript wealth. Conscripting of wealth is a euphemism. Do they want conscription of wealth to be a general levy or do they want a selective process? If they want a general levy we have that already, because everyone, if he wears clothes or buys anything that is brought into the country, is paying his particular tax at the present time; we are all equal before the law. Do they want selective conscription of wealth? Yes, they want selective conscription, they want the money people to pay." That the idea was a very repugnant one to the good colonel was very apparent, for he went on to suggest that if money is really needed it might be taken from wealthy religious institutions, which he described as "the richest corporations in the country."

COAL MINERS BACK
 Calgary, Alta., July 3.—According to reports reaching Calgary work was resumed this morning in all the coal mines of District 18, comprising Alberta and eastern British Columbia. The conditions which the operators were directed to observe by the Commissioner, W. H. Armstrong, evidently proved acceptable to the men who phased on them by referendum vote Saturday. It is stated that many of the mines are having great difficulty in obtaining enough men, so many of them having taken other employment during the long strike. The output will therefore probably be restricted for some weeks.

COUNCIL'S PRICE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations regarding the fixing of grain prices drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture were presented to the Board of Grain Supervisors at its sittings in Winnipeg:
 1—That there be unanimity of action and method on the part of your board and similar boards in the United States.
 2—The use, as far as possible, of such existing organizations and facilities as may be necessary and advantageous for the expeditious collecting, forwarding, marketing and distribution of Canadian grain crop.
 3—In the opinion of your board war conditions warrant control of or fixing of prices, we are strongly opposed to speculative disturbance of values would then recommend that a flat basis price, with fixed spreads on lower grades at pooling discounts be set at commencement of the season, rather than maximum and minimum values, as the latter method would afford facilities for speculation within its range of values, the flat basis price to carry with it a provision to cover the net carrying cost of grain delivered on subsequent dates, this provision being in our opinion necessary to protect the owner of grain who, through conditions over which he has no control, may be unable to make immediate shipment and at the same time offers practical inducement to the owner to unduly hold his grain from the market.
 4—That due regard to encouragement of greater production and the interests of both the producer and consumer be given in the event of prices being controlled or fixed by your board.
 5—That in order to insure a free and regular movement of grain to market your board, if necessary, arrange for an order that there be furnished to it periodically statements of stocks, giving ownership and location of them.
 6—That, as cost of flour to consumer should hinge directly on bulk wheat values, which are now in your control, we recommend that your board make representation to the proper authority for power to exercise such control over flour prices as will ensure a fair value relationship between flour and bulk wheat bought for milling purposes, which condition existed recently.

WEEDS COMMISSIONERS BUSY

The members of the Manitoba Weeds Commission have just concluded a very extensive series of meetings throughout nearly every portion of the province. One hundred and twenty meetings were attended since New Year. As a rule two meetings were held each day. The attendance varied greatly but was usually good. The subjects discussed included the identification and eradication of weeds, the injury caused by weeds and the most suitable methods of cultivation for their eradication. The Noxious Weeds Act and the manner of its enforcement were also explained at each meeting.
 The commission believe that these farmers' gatherings will prove of immense value as a means of educating the public in regard to the injury caused by noxious weeds. Farmers will also be stimulated to greater effort towards weed eradication. The noxious Weeds Act will also be better understood and its enforcement simplified.
 During the summer months the members of the Weeds Commission will visit each municipality and in company with the local municipal weed inspector drive over a portion of the district. This plan gives the commission an opportunity of getting in close touch with the local conditions, and besides they can often greatly assist the local inspector in enforcing the Act.
 An anti-conscript meeting called to meet in the market square in Winnipeg on July 1 was broken up by returned soldiers. Four of the "ants" were held by the police. The speaker, Albin Queen, was driven from the scene and several were slightly injured. There were 9,000 people in the crowd but no property damage was done. Only the intervention of the police averted a serious riot.

COAL OPINIONS AND FIGURES

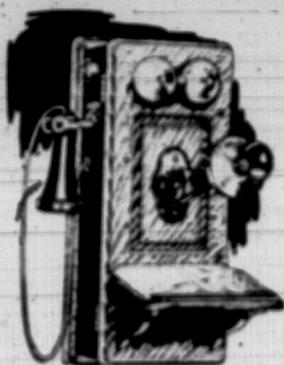
The coal miners in District No. 18, i.e. S. Alberta and the Fernie, B.C. district have broken strike and are now getting out the main supply of fuel and motive power for western Canada. It is very fortunate that they have got back to work. The shortage possibly resulting from the long tie-up will likely be serious before another winter is over. In a recent address before the Edmonton Board of Trade, N. C. Pitcher, general superintendent of the North American Collieries, one of the largest operators in District No. 18, said:
 "Alberta is going to be at least 1,000,000 tons short in coal output compared with last year, even if there is the same labor supply, which is altogether doubtful. The prospect of better crops this year means a larger demand for coal, which will accentuate the shortage. There is plenty of development work in the mines and they are equipped. If the men who would be required could be obtained, the output would possibly be 2,000,000 tons more than is expected. This would mean a surplus of 1,000,000 tons instead of a shortage compared with a year ago.
 At the rate wages are going up and the rate material is going up, together with the deficiency in labor, coal which could be got at \$5.00 now might go up to \$7.50, with the grave possibility of people not getting any if they did not make their orders in time. There would be a good deal less American coal coming in this year and this would add to the shortage. Alberta's coal output last year was 4,640,000 tons. But get your orders in now, let them pile up on the merchant's desk and let him deal with them in the best manner that he can. If you do that you won't have to go short."
 The attitude of the operators or at least a part of them was shown in Mr. Pitcher's proposed solutions of the difficulty. One was conscription or mobilization of labor and the other was the importation of Oriental labor. A construction engineer in a gold mining district in China had told one of the coal operators in western Canada that he could contract for 50,000 Chinamen to work in the mines in the west and he would guarantee to take every one back at the expiration of the war. No doubt these laborers could be easily secured, but getting rid of them at the close of the war would likely be quite a different matter. There is no reason to believe that such guarantees would be carried out.
 Mr. Pitcher dealt exhaustively with the history of the present case from the operators' viewpoint. He pointed out that the average wage on the last offer to every man and boy in District 18, 7,000 employees, was \$4.62, contract mining \$5.57, minimum wage \$3.91.

Some Recent Coal Figures

The total Canadian consumption of coal last year (ending March 31), according to the Department of Mines, Ottawa, was 29,400,000 tons, of which the railways took over 25 per cent. Of this total home production totalled 14,482,000 tons and imports totalled 17,541,000 tons. Home production in 1916 increased about one and a quarter million tons and imports increased over five million tons. Most of this increase was in soft coal (run of mine).
 It is interesting to notice that production fell off very seriously in every province and territory of the Dominion in 1916 but Alberta and British Columbia. Last year Alberta produced 4,559,000 tons compared to 2,465,000 tons in 1915 or 19 times as much. British Columbia produced 2,544,000 tons in 1916 as against 127,400 tons in 1915; over 20 times as much. Saskatchewan fell off from 2,065,000 in 1915 to 281,500 in 1916, a decrease of nearly 800 per cent. New Brunswick decreased from 8,300,000 tons to 143,450 tons, a decrease of about 2,300 per cent. Nova Scotia's decrease was small and that province still continues to be much the heaviest producer, having 6,912,140 tons in its credit last year.
 Up to the end of March this year Alberta was making a much faster gain in production than any other province, having since January 1 mined 1,337,670 tons, or at the rate of over 5,000,000 tons for the year. The strike will greatly reduce production.

KELL build serv indefinitely handsome standard a (over two ator, reliab This telep amount of the unequ
 We ha chewan, res telephone ad intelligent at Do you line supplies practical tele A select telephones, or service. Or We iss Company.
Can
 B TH O machin well-kn Buy thinking the dolla to every to need it, and t McCo produce of all m -much w lower th now, at Your ing of yo for the r this year
Internatio
 WEST—Brande -Alta EAST—Hamilt
 WHEN WRITING

RES
No. 18
C. dis-
re now
of fuel
Canada
r have
possibly
p will
winter
ore the
itcher,
North
largest
id:
least
output
there
is al-
bet
er de-
ate the
velop-
ey are
uld be
output
s more
near a
d of a
ago,
up and
together
which
ght go-
sibility
ey did
There
merican
would
a coal
t ions:
t them
nd let
anner
won't
or at
in Mr.
he dif-
r mob-
or was
or. A
mining
of the
is that
nament
t and
ry one
at. No
easily
em at
ely be
is no
rantee
y with
e from
ointed
he last
district
tract
91.
ion of
1), ac-
Misses,
which
cent
stalled
ion in
quarter
d over
crease
at pre-
every
minion
h Col-
edured
to tons
British
one in
1915;
chewan
is 281,
ly 800
reased
tons, &
Nova
d that
much
12,140
is your
factor
er pro-
mised
f over
strike



The Farmers' Phone

Gives Unequaled Service
Stock at Regina

KELLOGG Code No. 2839 farm line telephone is especially built for the rural line. It will give the highest grade service whenever called upon—today, tomorrow, in fact, indefinitely. The cabinet is of sturdy, well seasoned and handsomely finished quartered oak; equipped with Kellogg standard apparatus; Kellogg standard long distance transmitter (over two million of one type in use); powerful five bar generator, reliable and durable receiver with Kellogg Bakelite shell. This telephone gives the most reliable service with the least amount of repairs. Its use throughout the world proves it the unequalled farm line telephone.

"Use Is The Test"

We have a stock of these profit making telephones at Regina, Saskatchewan, ready for immediate shipment and also a complete line of telephone supplies. Your orders and inquiries will receive our prompt, intelligent attention.

Do you need wire, pole or line hardware, tools, batteries, etc.? Our line supplies are of the very best quality, and selected by experienced, practical telephone men—prompt shipments assured.

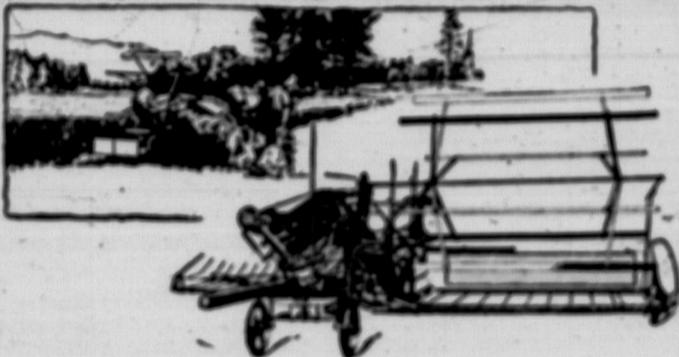
A selected stock for renewals and extensions, with switchboards and telephones, ordered now will mean a saving and enable you to give better service. Order at once.

We issue a booklet entitled "How to Organize a Rural Telephone Company," which we will forward on request.

Canada West Electric Ltd.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Distributors for Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.,
Manufacturers of Standard Telephone Equipment.



Buy Early This Year

THIS year, Canadian farmers have need of first-class equipment in harvesting machines, twine, and binder repairs. Buy none but well-known, long-tried machines and buy early.

Buy good twine, and buy it now. This is no time to be thinking about saving a cent or two on twine, but to think of the dollars that good twine will save in the field. Our advice to every farmer is to buy at once the full amount he is going to need, and not alone to buy it, but to go to the dealer, get it, and take it home.

McCormick binders now cost less in the amount of farm produce required to buy them than ever before. But prices of all manufactured goods are likely to go higher without much warning, while there is no chance at all for them to go lower this season. The safe thing to do, therefore, is to buy now, at present prices, for immediate delivery.

Your local dealer has done his share to insure the harvesting of your grain. See him as soon as you can and arrange for the repairs, twine, or new machines you are going to need this year.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.



Good Tubes Increase the Mileage of Tires

You have read of extra long mileages that other motorists have got from tires. You may be amongst the thousands of motorists who wonder why the same brand of tires goes farther for other men.

Allow us to give you a pointer—Look to your tubes.

Good tubes—Goodyear Tubes—will get many extra miles from tires.

Because a poor tube, through slow leaks, causes under-inflation, the commonest enemy of tires.

Goodyear Laminated Tubes overcome this. Their exclusive method of manufacture insures air-tightness to the greatest possible degree.

For we take the highest quality rubber and roll it thin to transparency—so we can detect all flaws, sand holes, air bubbles. The inspected, perfect sheets are then built up, layer on layer, into a perfect, inseparable whole. This is the only right way to make tubes.

And we even vulcanize the valve patch, instead of merely sticking it on.

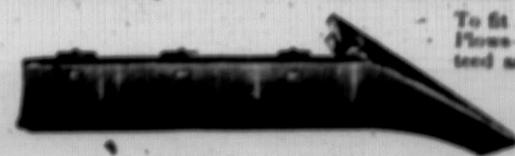
It is very much worth while, for the sake of your casings, and for longer tube service, to say "Goodyears" when you buy tubes.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Goodyear Tubes, along with Goodyear Tires and Tire-Saver Accessories, are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

GOODYEAR MADE IN CANADA TUBES

Finished, Fitted and Bolted Plow Shares



To fit all the leading makes of Plows—Every share guaranteed us to Fit and Quality.

State size and number on all shares when ordering.

12 in. \$2.45 14 in. \$2.70 16 in. \$2.90

MAIL YOUR ORDERS DIRECT TO

C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED - WINNIPEG, CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Low Cost--Low Upkeep--High Efficiency

"We have studied every combination outfit on the market and do not hesitate in pronouncing the 'Lister' machine to be our first choice. We have received every consideration from your company in the way of service, and the price is certainly right."

Crossley Bros., McCreary, Man.

Your regular farm help will be adequate to do your own threshing successfully. Drive belt tightener and guide supplied with all combination outfits without extra cost.

It is substantially built and gets all the grain at the very lowest expense.



- Lister Lines**
- "PEORIA" TRACTOR
 - "MELOTTE" CREAM SEPARATOR
 - "PREMIER" CREAM SEPARATOR
 - LISTER BRUSTON AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS
 - LISTER MILKING MACHINES

- Lister Lines**
- LISTER GRAIN GRINDERS AND CRUSHERS
 - LISTER "IDEAL" THRESHERS
 - LISTER ENSILAGE CUTTERS
 - LISTER "CANUCK" KEROSENE and GASOLINE ENGINES

The Six-Wheel Truck

Positively does away with vibration. This is a feature you will find in no other make. Farmers who look into the merits of all makes will agree that this six-wheel truck is a necessity that makes for efficiency in farming machinery. This outfit is supplied with or without bagger, straw carrier or blower.

The "LISTER" 9 h.p. Engine

which operates the thresher is built in England and is sold the world over. The high grade of materials and workmanship employed in the manufacture of the "Lister" engine, its superior construction, equipment and finish, and simplicity, renders it the most economical and reliable power available for the use of the Western farmer.

This is a specimen of only one of the letters we are receiving every day from the farmers who own "LISTER" outfits. Get our catalog and read other testimonials which are just as strong in favorable comments on the machine.

REMEMBER—the farmers who own one and have put it to the test of years of service are the farmers who are the best able to judge. Write them personally. Hear the yourself what they have to say.

This 22 x 32 inch Separator satisfies in every particular your most critical expectations. It is as perfectly built as our larger separators, the only difference it is designed to meet the needs and purse of the smaller farmer. The farmer who intends to do his own threshing this fall and to save himself the old time worries of waiting on a custom thresher cannot invest his money into a better outfit than the "LISTER IDEAL."

The "PEORIA" Tractor

is sold exclusively by us in Western Canada. It is an all-purpose tractor, suitable and adapted to any size farm, particularly smaller farms because of its size and power.

Burns Kerosene

The only cheap tractor fuel. Much more power with much less cost. The secret of the successful use of kerosene and other low grade fuels in the four cylinder "PEORIA" Tractor Motor is due to our simple, exclusive and original system of transforming the fuel into a gas before it enters the cylinder. It is a perfect kerosene burner, not an attachment, but a built-in kerosene gas transformer.

Buy the "LISTER" 26 x 32 Separator

for use with this tractor. The small thresher requires from 9 to 12 h.p. to operate it, while the larger thresher requires from 12 to 18 h.p. for operation, all depending on equipment and conditions. You cannot have a better combination outfit on your farm than the "Peoria" Tractor and the "Lister Ideal" 26 x 32 Separator.

Send me full particulars of the "Lister Ideal" combination of the "Lister" 9 h.p. engine and the "Lister" 26 x 32 Separator. Also full information of the "Lister Ideal" combination.

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited, Winnipeg

Full in and Mail This **NOW** COUPON

Name _____ P.O. _____

R. A. LISTER & CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

TORONTO QUEBEC ST. JOHN, N.B.