

1915

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SEPTEMBER 15, 1915



THE NOBLE CLYDE

Circulation over 34,000 weekly

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WINNIPEG - MAN.

September 15, 1915

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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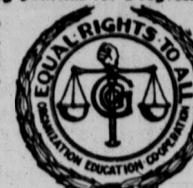
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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



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

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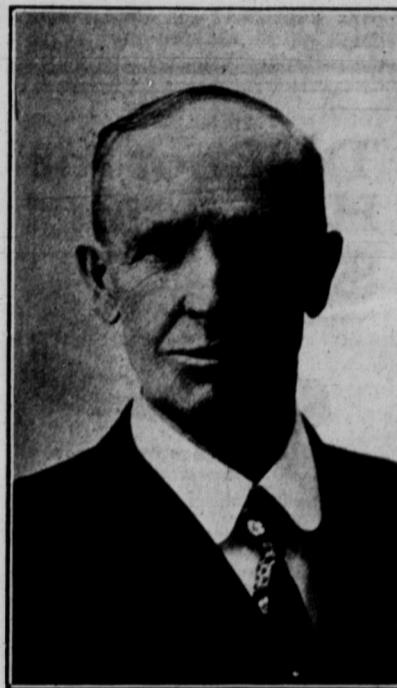
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## College and Departmental Staffs Re-organized

President Black will Retire from Manitoba Agricultural College

The re-organization of the Manitoba Agricultural College staff and changes in the Department of Agriculture, are announced by Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba.



PROF. S. A. BEDFORD  
Who will lead fight against noxious weeds in Manitoba

Following is a copy of a letter addressed to President Black by the Minister to which, at the time of writing, no reply has been received:

W. J. Black, Esq.,  
Principal Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir—I have a consistent demand from sincere agriculturists, leaders of opinion in agriculture, as well as practically all the writers on the agricultural press of the province, that a re-organization of the Agricultural College staff should be brought about at the earliest possible moment. They suggest that the only possible way of doing this is to have a new president appointed.

I am very sorry to hear that it is necessary for you to leave for a rest on account of your health. As you will be away for a time and the opening of the college is close at hand, it will be necessary to act at once so as to have the new staff ready for the opening. It is my intention to have the necessary directors appointed as required by the act so that they can take over the situation.

Yours truly,  
VALENTINE WINKLER,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Winnipeg, Sept. 3, 1915.  
Mr. Winkler has informed the press that a very prominent Eastern educationalist has been invited to Winnipeg to confer with him and the new board as to the principalship of the college.

The new principal, when he is appointed, will make such changes in the faculty as he deems necessary, and, no doubt, very considerable changes will be made. The new advisory board will be appointed this week. The personnel of that board has not yet been fully decided upon, but it will include some of the best agriculturists of the province.

*Promotion for Bedford*

"You may announce also," said the Minister, "that Prof. Bedford has received promotion to an entirely new position created especially for him, and which as yet we have not had time to find a title for. He will have charge of all the demonstration farms and the special campaign on noxious weeds and will have a special staff of assistants under him. I need hardly say that with this important work he is to receive a substantial increase in salary."

*A. J. McMillan*

"To fill the position of deputy minister we have secured, I am glad to say, A. J. McMillan, of the Nor-West Farmer, an honor graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College and one of the most popular and efficient young agriculturists in the West.

"There will be other changes, of course, but with Professor Bedford and A. J. McMillan as a start, I feel that the re-organization work is well begun."

*Weed Eradication Propaganda*

Continuing, the Minister said: "I am very keenly interested in the work which we have outlined for Professor Bedford. The plans are not fully matured yet, but some of the features will be to co-operate with the municipalities, Dominion land branches, the railways, the bankers' associations, and the land companies. Everything possible will be done to encourage the use of clean seed and the use of seed cleaning machinery. We also hope to encourage the work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. A number of leaflets and bulletins will



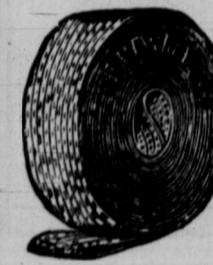
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Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba

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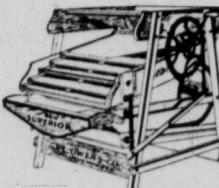
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be prepared and distributed freely. "Another part of the campaign will be to look after vacant lands, and we will arrange to compel the burning of small weed seeds. Publicity will also be given to the experiences of successful weed eradicators. Every meeting where a good word along this line can be spoken will be attended, and I need hardly say that we are counting a great deal on the cordial co-operation of the press, both daily, weekly, and agricultural."

It is understood that J. B. Reynolds, Professor of English at Guelph Agricultural College, has been offered the Presidency of Manitoba Agricultural College in succession to President Black.

#### NOXIOUS WEEDS CASE

One of the first, if not the first, case of the prosecution of a railway company under the Noxious Weeds Act took place before Judge Gibson, at Virden, Man., on September 3, when the Canadian Northern Railway was charged, at the instance of the municipality of Pipestone, with permitting noxious weeds to flourish on its track and with neglecting to pay proper attention to the various notices served on its agent at Cromer. John Turnbull, the weed inspector, in his evidence, stated that ever since the road came into the district it had been very negligent in this respect, and particularly in respect to sow thistle and Russian thistle, which were utterly unknown there till the arrival of the company. For the past two years the municipal authorities have been lodging notices and making complaints, and have had correspondence with the superintendent in Brandon, and failing in getting satisfaction even then, lodged complaints thru Mr. O'Malley, the provincial inspector.

With all this, said Mr. Turnbull, they had failed in getting satisfaction, and as a last resort were forced to prosecute to have proper attention paid to the matter. Under cross-examination by Supt. Boomer, the inspector admitted that more work in connection with weed control had been done this season than in the past, but stated that the section men had practically confined their work to the actual track and a couple of yards alongside, leaving the rest of the right of way neglected, and that so far as the complaint regarding the Russian thistle in the gravel pit was concerned, they had not even burned last year's growth till a few days ago.

Albert Grose and Thomas Turnbull, who both farm extensively in this district, were called in support, and confirmed the inspector's evidence. Several railway officials gave evidence in rebuttal.

Judge Gibson considered the case proven, imposing a fine of \$100 and costs.

#### CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

A congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada was held at Galt on Labor Day. Samuel Carter, M.P.P., president of the union and of the Guelph Society, presided. There was a good representation of Ontario and Quebec societies. Suggested amendments to rules submitted by the executive and an alternative proposal by the Sydney Mines (N.S.) Society, were considered. A capitation tax suggested by the executive but slightly modified was adopted.

Hon. Secretary Keen reported net profits for last year of ten societies were \$70,626.18, and membership 5,219, with four societies yet to report. While formerly genuine co-operative activities were almost exclusively confined to workingmen, little in the way of extension had been done during the year. There had been, however, rapid development of co-operation among farmers, particularly in the west. George Lawson, Valleyfield Society, P.Q., gave an address on "Co-operative Education and Organization, Local, Provincial and National." E. R. Thurlow, Ottawa Civil Service Co-operative Association, spoke on the collective buying of fish and fruits, and for the convenience of the movement in Canada offered to provide sample room accommodation for British co-operative productions. Sam Carter, M.P.P., was re-elected president, and George Keen, Brantford, honorary secretary-treasurer and honorary editor of the official organ.

"AJAX"

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 15th, 1915

## THE WHEAT MARKET

The wheat market, as was pointed out last week, is very seriously affected by the increase in ocean freight rates, and the adverse condition of the Sterling exchange, which, combined with the prospect of heavy shipments, is depressing the market very rapidly. It is in the interest of every farmer and every business institution in Canada that the price of wheat be kept where it will give a fair profit to the farmers. The farmer can assist more than anybody else by holding his wheat off the market, but in order that the farmer may be able to hold his wheat it is necessary to have the wholehearted co-operation of the other business interests. This is the time when the bankers can afford to be lenient and extend credit to farmers who are holding their wheat on their own farms. The mortgage companies also will have nothing to lose by a generous policy and the implement companies can help the farmers a great deal by not pressing unreasonably for payments. It is, of course, only right and proper that all of these interests should look after their security, and in most cases they will be able to do that without forcing the farmer to dump his wheat on the market at once. All of these interests had a part in the campaign to induce farmers to sow a large acreage. The farmers did their part well and have produced the largest crop in our history. There will be upwards of 150,000,000 bushels of the western wheat crop for export and the price that is obtained for it will be the biggest single factor in the commercial life of the country. A difference of 10 cents per bushel in the price of this wheat means a difference of \$15,000,000. It is the duty of every interest with the welfare of this country at heart to assist the farmers in marketing their wheat slowly and maintaining the price at a reasonable level.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

It is only within comparatively recent years that particular study has been given to agricultural instruction. Just why the importance of this work has been so much neglected in the past is hard to explain, but now the question of how education along agricultural lines can be most efficiently given is claiming a great deal of attention. The problem involved is a difficult one, more perhaps from lack of experience in this direction than from the obstacles which it affords. Agriculture is distinct from other professions in that it is necessary for much of the effort to be exerted individually. That is, it is necessary for each individual farmer to operate a large or small piece of land separate from his fellows. Then this individual effort necessarily differs somewhat because the farmers' operations extend over such widely different conditions of climate, soil and location. Hence no set rules for his work can be formulated which will be workable under all possible contingencies. The reasonable way, then, to deal with farm problems would be individually in so far as is reasonably possible. Comparatively little work has been done until recently to improve agricultural methods. Almost all the improvement which can be made is by experiment. The more nu-

merous these experiments can be the more complete will be the eventual results. This fact has led to the establishment of a number of experiment stations in representative parts of the country. Now, the practical side of agricultural education consists largely in teaching the results obtained from experiments, so that it would naturally seem an excellent plan to establish schools in which agriculture may be taught in connection with these experimental farms. In the past few years two distinct systems have been developed. One in brief has been the building up of a central institution to which students go from country districts and in which is taught both elementary and advanced work; and the other is a system of schools of agriculture located in representative parts of the country, province or state, in which the more practical elementary work is taught and from which qualified students pass to resume their studies in more advanced work at a central agricultural institution affiliated with the state or provincial university. Both systems are open for criticism. Which is the more desirable one? Of the many factors to be taken into consideration perhaps those of expenditure and service are the most important. Any system of education should be so designed as to be of the greatest service to the greatest number at the least possible expense in keeping with this standard of efficiency. The trend of instruction in agriculture today is in the direction of the unit system. Better farming trains, district representatives, agricultural secretaries, agricultural teachers in the high schools, agricultural college automobile tours, all these have as their object the getting into close individual touch with every farmer possible. From the standpoint of expenditure it is probable that the placing of schools of agriculture in representative parts of the country would call for a smaller initial expenditure than the creation of a large central agricultural college. It would seem then that inevitably such a system will be found to be the most efficient, and hence will be adopted in some form or other in each province. Of course the higher education leading to the granting of a degree in agriculture would not be discontinued, but such work can most efficiently and economically be taken up in conjunction with the central state or provincial university. In an agricultural country a carefully graduated educational system leading by easy stages from the public school, in which the rudiments of agriculture are taught, to the local school of agriculture and finally to the agricultural college affiliated with the university should provide an adequate and efficient training for the farmers and farm women of tomorrow.

## SIGN THE SUFFRAGE PETITIONS

Every year, for some time past, the representatives of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in convention assembled have passed a resolution endorsing the principle of Woman Suffrage. The past two years they have gone a step farther and pledged themselves to take definite steps to advance this reform. This summer the sincerity of these resolutions has been put to the test by the distribution of woman suffrage petitions to the secretaries of the

Grain Growers' Associations throughout the province requesting them to find some one to get signatures in each of their districts. It is too early yet to be able to make a general statement as to the extent of the work being done by these associations, but word has repeatedly reached the executive of the Political Equality League that the Grain Growers' Associations in many districts have done nothing whatever in this matter. It is probable that the local secretary in such cases does not realize that the honor of the whole Grain Growers' Association is at stake, and that a great democratic reform depends in a large measure upon the signatures to these petitions. It is to be hoped that such officials as have failed to take action on this matter up to the present will not any longer delay the work necessary for this reform. Harvesting and threshing will of course, interfere greatly but the individual work required is small and will not take much time.

## WHO PAYS FOR THE WAR?

With the newspapers full of appeals for contributions to funds for the purchase of machine guns and field kitchens, and the Manitoba government and the Winnipeg city council making grants for the purchase of an aeroplane and the establishment of a school of aviation, it seems almost necessary to enquire if this war is being run, so far as Canada is concerned, by the Dominion government, or whether it is being supported by voluntary contributions. The war, as we see it, is a national affair, and its cost should be borne by all the people, just as all other national expenses are. It is the business of the government to equip and pay the troops and to provide them with everything that is required to enable them to do their duty in the most efficient way possible wherever they may be sent, at home or abroad. If machine guns, field kitchens, and aeroplanes are needed by the army, they should be provided by the Militia Department and paid for from the public treasury, instead of being supplied by private generosity or done without. The same applies to motor ambulances, bandages, and every kind of medical and surgical care for the wounded, all of which, being absolutely necessary, should be provided for all who need them and at the expense of the country as a whole. We would also go further, and say that the state is the proper agency to provide for the families of the soldiers who go away to fight their country's battles, leaving wives and children or other dependents behind them, and also for the soldiers who have already begun to return maimed or blind or otherwise partially or wholly incapacitated. These should not be dependent upon charity, they should receive a fair allowance, not as a compassionate gift, but as compensation which they have well earned, and to which they are justly entitled. When private charity or patriotic committees are left to do what is really the duty of the government, there is sure to be overlapping and ground left uncovered, and there will also be a great deal of waste. A stronger reason, however, why all war expenditures should be undertaken by the government is that everyone would then be called upon to contribute his or her share, instead of the whole burden

being carried by the comparatively few who are moved by patriotic and generous impulses, while the mean and selfish escape. Some people may say that it is cheaper to raise funds by voluntary contributions than by means of the tariff, but there is not much fear that any attempt will be made to increase the revenues of the country by that means, the failure of the war budget last spring having proven the uselessness of that course. The stamp tax has also proved a failure, the increase of postage having caused a reduction in the number of letters mailed, and the other special taxes have brought in only small amounts. There is, however, one large and unfailing source from which the federal finance minister may draw revenues, and that is land values. The municipalities derive the greater part of their revenues from that source, but the Dominion has not so far called upon the landlords for a penny. It seems inevitable that, having tried every other kind of tax, the Finance Minister will at last be compelled to adopt the one form of taxation which is just and equitable. Land values, unlike all other values, are not the result of individual effort, but are produced by the increase of population and by the presence and industry of the people as a whole. They should, therefore, belong to the community and should be taken into the public treasury by means of taxation.

#### LUMBER IS CHEAP

One of the reasons that is frequently given for the absence of suitable buildings on many western farms is the high cost of lumber. That reason, however,

does not exist at the present time, and in that fact lies an opportunity which farmers would do well to take advantage of. The cheapness of lumber is due to the slackness of the building trade during the past couple of years and the accumulation of large stocks by the manufacturers, who are now ready to take bargain prices in order to turn their output into money. A machine shed, which would lengthen the life of the farm implements, is a good investment at any time, and much more so now when the lumber can be bought so much more cheaply than in normal times. The progressive farmer, of course, has a machine shed, and has need perhaps for a bigger barn, that he may keep more stock; a bigger granary, that he may hold his wheat till prices are better, or a new house, that he and his family may enjoy a better home. If these things are needed, and there is money available, the present is a favorable time to get them at the lowest possible cost. Beside the lumber, the chief cost of building is labor, and when threshing is over there will no doubt be an ample supply of men at reasonable wages.

#### MANUFACTURERS' TESTIMONY

In the boiler plate supplied to country newspapers free of charge, express paid, at the expense of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, we read:

"The new war tariff of 7½ per cent. also served to keep out American goods."

When American, or more correctly United States, goods are kept out, it means, of course, that the Dominion treasury does not collect any customs duty and loses revenue. Nevertheless,

Finance Minister White declares most emphatically that the war tariff was imposed for the purpose of increasing the revenue and not to afford additional protection for the Canadian manufacturers.

Whatever Mr. White's purpose may have been, the records of the Customs Department, as well as this testimony of the manufacturers' press service, prove that the war tariff has given increased protection and lower revenues. If the Finance Minister and the government of which he is a member are open to reason we shall see a reduction of the tariff at the next session of Parliament, which would be followed by an increase in the revenues of the country as well as a reduction in the cost of living.

The estate of Lord Strathcona, who died January 21, 1914, included land in Manitoba, mostly in and near Winnipeg, valued at \$2,490,000. When Donald A. Smith, the future peer, acquired that land, many years ago, its value was not a tithe of what it is today. Who and what caused the increase in value? Not Donald A. Smith, and not Lord Strathcona, for he shook the dust of Winnipeg from his feet years ago, and only returned for a few hours a short time before his death. The people of Manitoba, who have lived and labored in that province and have paid increasing tribute to Lord Strathcona and other landlords all these years, created that value. But land values belong not to those who create them, but to those who are permitted by an unjust land system to appropriate them. In the form of succession duties Manitoba will receive approximately \$250,000 from this estate —which is ten per cent. of justice.



One of the reasons for the present low price of grain is the enormous increase in ocean freight rates. That the increase is not entirely due to higher insurance charges or increased expenses, is proved by the high prices at which ships have recently changed hands, some having been sold at double their cost. This is another instance of greedy capitalists taking advantage of the war to extort excessive profits from the people.

September 15, 1915

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

(1311) 7

# Some Market Problems

Discussion of Some Important Phases of the Problem of Marketing Farm Produce

At this time of the year, perhaps more than at any other, farmers turn their attention to the question of markets. To the thoughtful it is strange that up to the present so little enquiry has been made, comparatively speaking, into this very essential factor in production. Heretofore markets have scarcely been considered seriously by the individual as being included in the scheme of production, and the great majority of the investigational and experimental work carried on by government action has been devoted to improving methods of growing crops or stock, while ignoring almost entirely the equally important question of their disposal when matured. Unquestionably the disposal of a product when ready for market calls for just as highly specialized business methods as does its production. In Canada, where agriculture is the basic industry and where grain has been and still is the staple product, a very advanced system has been put into operation thru public agitation followed by legislation to facilitate the business of handling the crop, but what of the constantly growing production of farm products other than grain? Is the farmer obtaining in every case a fair price for his butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables or other produce, and if not, why not? In any gathering of farmers it is only necessary to mention the word "middleman" to immediately become conscious from the tone of the meeting that anyone coming under that category was considered responsible for all abuses, real or imaginary, that farmers are heir to. Before coming to any definite decision as to the justification for this attitude, it would be well to consider the question of handling farm produce from all aspects.

#### Country Shipments

While it may be possible in a few isolated cases for individual producers close to a large market to get into personal touch with customers and sell their produce direct, for the purposes of discussing marketing conditions in general it must be granted that shipments usually are collected at country points and consigned for disposal on the nearest large market. The claim is made that, during the time produce passes from the farmers' hands until it reaches the ultimate consumer it is subject to by far too much handling, and a much too heavy toll is taken by these agents during its journey. Probably in some cases this is true, but it is possible that too much blame for loss on farm produce has been placed to this cause. In any scheme so far advanced for the improvement of farm produce marketing conditions it is deemed necessary for wholesale dealers to be included. Just consider the useful functions which such firms occupy. In any town or city the market demand for every kind of produce is reasonably constant. That is, there is a definite population requiring so much food day by day and, generally speaking, in quantities which vary very slightly. This is not true of shipments of farm produce. These vary from shipment to shipment and from time to time during the year. Shipments from different localities vary according to local conditions, so that the function of the wholesale receiving house is to collect these varying amounts and, by storing or other means, regulate the supply so that the proper required amount is available for consumption on demand, and thus the price returned is a fair average one.

Then the quality of country shipments varies, and, since there are several different classes of trade in any large centre, the proper distribution of these different grades wherever required will ensure the best price being obtained for each. This is a function which can only be efficiently performed by parties in close touch with the market requirements.

By shipping direct to the retailer, either store or market, it is generally necessary for the goods to be actually

In former articles dealing with the marketing of farm produce different phases of the question have been dealt with. Particular attention has been given to the benefit which would accrue to the business as a whole if legislation were put into force requiring dealers handling farm produce of any kind to be licensed and bonded. The Guide has had assurance that definite steps will be taken towards this end in the Manitoba legislature this year. There is no doubt that lasting benefit will result from this action, but it must be remembered that the marketing problem is a very wide question. The object of this article is to outline some of the many factors which have to be considered so that a more intelligent enquiry can be made into this subject with a view to suggesting means whereby the produce of the farm may be more economically handled. The Guide would welcome a discussion on this subject and will be glad to publish any opinions which its readers may offer.

sold before payment for them is made. This entails an unnecessary hardship upon the producer, and very often causes him to demand a quick sale at an unfavorable time when prices are low rather than wait for his money, when storing for a short time until supplies decrease would return a much more favorable price and hence a profit on his goods. This function can be advantageously performed by a wholesale receiving house.

It will be seen that wholesalers do perform a necessary function in the handling of farm produce. The successful conduct of such a business calls for a very highly developed organization and expert supervision by persons who from long experience know exactly the market requirements of the particular centre in which they are operating.

#### A Question of Economy

But there are other middlemen besides the wholesaler. What about the man who buys a quantity of butter or a few carloads of potatoes and jobs

proportion which farmers receive of the retail price for butter is around 75 per cent., eggs 65 per cent., livestock 55 per cent., potatoes 55 per cent., and milk 35 per cent. Why this variation?

#### Cost of Marketing Varies

First of all the perishability of the article must be considered. Fruits require rapid handling and quick sale, while meat, butter and eggs can be placed in cold storage until a suitable market is available. Then the question of regularity of supply must be considered. If the product is received all at one particular season of the year it must either be sold when plentiful at a low price or stored for distribution when the supply is less. Storage is generally costly. If the product can be handled in a large volume it usually is marketed to better advantage because special marketing facilities have been developed to care for it. Then, again, if the commodity is a particularly necessary one, definite grades and standards will become recognized and

suggested improvements will later show, but to properly understand the question all its varied phases must be considered.

#### The Defects

Some of the defects of the present system have already been touched on. Undoubtedly there is room for improvement in the retail trade. Co-operation in delivery and selling will assist this, but just to what extent this may be done has not yet been sufficiently clearly determined. The transportation question is one which also requires some investigation but cannot be dwelt on here. Two other defects, namely, those affecting the condition of the produce when made ready for shipment at country points and the way in which it may be handled by dealers at receiving points can be profitably discussed and suggestions made which will prove helpful.

Very often the producer, the farmer, is to blame for the low price which his produce brings him. This is due to careless packing, lack of uniformity of packages, ignorance of the special requirements of the local market, total disregard of supply and demand, absence of uniformity in the product and sometimes dishonesty on the shipper's part. With a little attention to business all waste from any of these sources can be eliminated. What of the defects in the produce handling trade? At present there is no guarantee that a shipper will obtain payment for his produce, there is every chance for dealers to agree together upon a certain price for produce which allows of too great a proportion of profit being handled by themselves. Competition among the dealers largely takes care of this defect in the local market. No adequate inspection system is available locally whereby standards of quality and corresponding prices may be obtained, and there is no very definite means of advising possible country shippers of the ruling market prices for their produce.

#### The Remedies

The remedies in part have already been suggested in former articles. Legislation making it necessary for produce dealers to be licensed and bonded will safeguard the interests of the shipper, and incidentally will be very helpful to dealers themselves in that it will eliminate undesirable men who at present are harming the produce business as a whole by practicing unfair methods. Then the farmer must do his share in becoming acquainted with market requirements and producing an article which his dealer can sell to advantage. A great deal of very useful work along educational lines can be done on this phase of the problem. Economy can be practiced by closer co-operation in the collection, handling and shipment of the goods and finally produce dealers, by getting together, can do much to assist in the improvement of existing methods of buying and selling farm produce.

#### STORING MANURE

Careful English experiments with the storing of manure indicate that rain damages manure worse than anything else. Six months' exposure to rain caused the loss of 75 cents' worth of nitrogen per ton. Manure when put in compacted heaps under cover lost almost no nitrogen. It proved to be poor policy to add water to manure under cover, even tho there was no loss by leaching. Many European peasants think it wise to keep the manure pile wet and compact. But the English experiments prove that when the manure must be stored it should be dry and compact, and moved as little as possible.

A business not worth watching is not worth having. Perhaps this is why so many farmers only manage to make a bare living.



More and more attention will be given to intensive agriculture and the growing of garden crops as facilities for economically handling these are improved.

these commodities out in smaller quantities to small retail storekeepers. Are these necessary? Is it economy to have so many little grocery stores with the great consequent duplication of delivery work? True, competition is the life of trade, but does competition exist where credit is extended by a central wholesaler to a large number of small storekeepers? These are questions which have scarcely been sufficiently investigated to warrant a definite answer being given. On the face of things, however, it is clear that the cost of marketing a commodity does not depend so much upon the number of middlemen who handle it as it does upon the nature of the commodity itself. Complaints are made of the great waste in handling between the producer and consumer. In many cases the spread is large, perhaps in some cases unjustly so, but too little attention has been paid in the past to the great variation in the cost of marketing different products. It has been calculated that the

will aid in making handling more prompt and sure, thus cutting down costs. The factors of waste and shrinkage must also be considered. Eggs will be broken in spite of all precautions, and live chickens or stock will shrink in transit.

All these factors enter into consideration when a fair estimate of the cost of handling any produce is to be arrived at. With a little reflection it will be realized that some products are handled on a very small margin indeed.

There are other marketing costs which might be considered, such as transportation, insurance, storage, etc., but it will be sufficient for the present article to inquire how the points already mentioned may be best dealt with so that a somewhat more efficient marketing system may be built up.

From this article so far the impression may be formed that the present system is satisfactory and little useful change can be suggested. This, however, is not the case, as a number of

# The Outlook for Democracy in Canada

By EDWARD PORRITT

Author of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada"  
Concluded from Last Week

From 1878 to 1911 first one party and then the other was equally subservient to the many vested interests long entrenched in Dominion politics. The Liberal governments of 1896-1911 did much more for these interests than the Conservative governments of 1878-1896. But the difference was not due to any lack of zeal for these interests by the Conservative party, not to any shortcomings that the vested and privileged interests could charge against the Conservatives when they were in power at Ottawa. It was due to the fact that by the time the Liberal government had been in power for the duration of one parliament—certainly by the end of 1904—new privileged or predatory interests had barnacled themselves on the government; while as regards the older interests, those turned over to the Liberal government from the Conservative government in 1896—they were more ravenous than at any time up to the end of the Macdonald-Thompson-Tupper regime, because with the development of the western provinces and large immigration, new opportunities were offering that could be made to lend themselves to exploitation.

Canada was a country with a much larger population from 1896 to 1911 than it was from 1878 to 1896. Canada beyond the Great Lakes was being developed and exploited; and the Liberal government had consequently many more opportunities for accommodating and serving the vested interests than Conservative governments had had in the period from the incoming of the Macdonald government in 1878 to the downfall from sheer decay of the Tupper government in 1896.

Under the abnormal conditions of 1896-1911, with the Liberal party in these years acting on the policies and following the ethics and methods of the Conservative party of the Macdonald regime, political life in the constituencies became stagnant, except for the recurring stir of each general election. In spots it became worse than stagnant; and from every point of view politics were much more dreary and less characterized by popular enthusiasm and hopefulness than at any time since the days of Papineau and William Lyon Mackenzie.

#### Worth Fighting For?

Just about the time that it was thought the most blackening of the exposures in connection with the Manitoba legislative building scandal had been made, and there was nothing more serious still to come, the Toronto World despairingly exclaimed that a Canada like that revealed at Winnipeg was scarcely worth fighting for in Flanders. If a Canadian journal would thus confess its loss of heart, it is not difficult to imagine what the Morning Post would say were it to undertake to survey democracy in the Dominion of Canada from confederation to the beginning of the war that has been devastating three continents since August, 1914, and on which hinges the future of Anglo-Saxon political ideals and Anglo-Saxon political and social civilization.

The oldest, the foremost and the ablest exponent in London of the aristocratic conception of government would no doubt affirm that democracy in Canada had proved itself a failure. It might even question whether the eight million people who live in the Dominion might not have had a better, a more efficient and more economical government had an end not been made to government by family compacts, which was the order in most of the old British North American provinces until it was upset by the rebellion of 1837.

#### The New Feudalism

At first sight it would seem as if Canada had only exchanged the rule of family compacts for rule by the new feudalism, acting thru politicians who up to the outbreak of the great war seemed to live only for their salaries

and to serve their real masters. There was, it will be recalled, an interval of not more than eighteen years during which Canada was free from both family compacts and the new feudalism; for the new feudalism, as represented by the beneficiaries of protective tariffs, fastened itself on the united provinces of Ontario and Quebec as early as 1858-1859. Only for brief periods between 1858 and 1878 was the hold of this new feudalism loosened. There was a little relief from its exactions in the three or four years preceding confederation, and from confederation to the adoption of the full-fledged national policy by Macdonald and the Conservatives. But since 1879 it has continuously had a tight and all-embracing grip on the Dominion.

Every year from 1879 to the great war, no matter what government happened to be in power at Ottawa, the grip of the new feudalism of the tariff beneficiaries was increased, until today it would seem to have a strangle-hold which nothing but an electoral uprising from Halifax to Vancouver could dislodge. Other interests besides the tariff beneficiaries have been for many years past of the new feudalism, and with the incoming of these newer interests the outlook for democracy in Canada, as democracy is today understood and practiced, has become much more discouraging than it was in the

that the struggles of Papineau and William Lyon Mackenzie, the work of Lord John Russell, Molesworth and Roebuck at Westminster, and of Durham and Sydenham in Canada, had all gone for nothing—that all the toilsome and costly agitation of 1820-1840 of the Liberal reformers of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia had resulted only in the substitution of the new feudalism for the old family compacts, it must always be remembered that appearances here do not tell the whole story. Much was gained between the rebellion of 1837 and confederation; much was gained then and in later years that is of immense significance at this crisis in the history of the Dominion, when Canada must make a new political start if democracy is not to be a failure, and if Canada is not to perpetuate its present-day notoriety of being the most corrupt country in the English-speaking world.

Earlier in these articles—at the point when I was enumerating the reasons for my assertion that the years from 1896 to 1911 were the most dismal period in Canadian history—I made the statement that the Dominion "is still a democracy, with more power inherent in it than is possessed by a democracy in any other part of the English-speaking world, not excepting even Great Britain or the United States."

#### A Democratic Constitution

Here are my proofs for what may

formers of 1837—the popular will of Canada, constitutionally expressed thru parliamentary action at Ottawa, is law at Westminster. The senate can be abolished whenever the electorate of Canada intimates to the British parliament that it is weary of the second chamber at Ottawa, and convinced of its uselessness except to furnish life pensions from the Dominion treasury to political mechanics and pie-counter politicians.

Since 1858-1859 Canada has possessed the unquestioned right to make her own tariffs—tariffs for revenue or protective tariffs like those continuously on the statute books since 1858—without the least interference from Downing Street, and regardless of British manufacturing and commercial interests. As will be recalled, the preference for Great Britain in Dominion tariffs dates no farther back than 1897; and the existing preference is of much less value to exporters in the United Kingdom than was that of 1900-1904. Downing Street, it should always be remembered, never asked for any preference; and, moreover, Downing Street never complained when, at the instance of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the whittling down of the preference, established by the tariff act of 1897, was begun in 1904 and continued on a large scale at the revision in 1907.

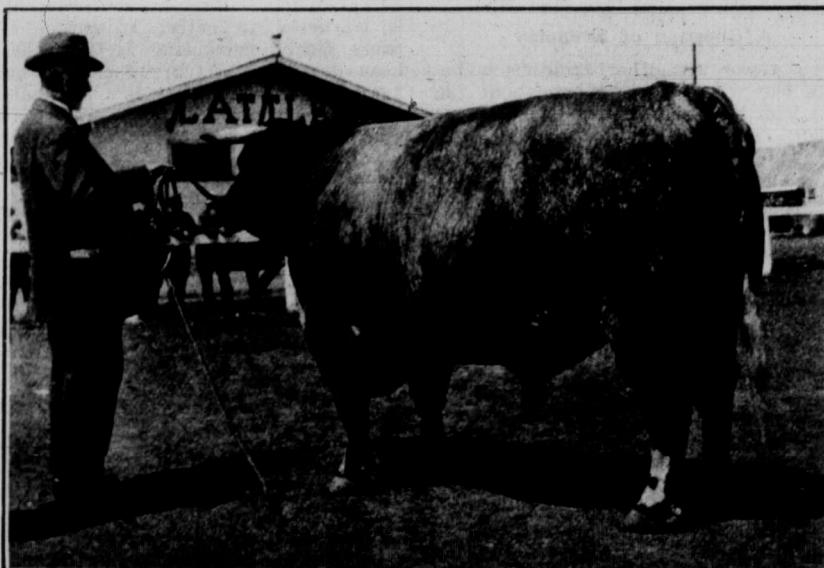
Canada today has the right to negotiate her own commercial conventions and treaties. She has the right to make her own immigration laws—as completely and as free from protest or question from Downing Street as the right is enjoyed by the United States since 1783. The right to make her own navigation laws was conceded to the Dominion by Great Britain within a year or so after confederation; and, as is well-known, Ottawa can veto the nomination of a man whom Canada would regard as undesirable in the high office of Governor-General.

#### The People to Blame

No English-speaking country with whose constitution I am familiar is in possession of more democratic governmental machinery than the Dominion of Canada. If the new feudalism, the lawyer-politicians, the political mechanics, the pie-counter politicians, the contractors and the patronage list men are in control of the fortunes of Canada, it is obviously the fault of the Canadian people, who rather than act together outside existing party lines, have been willing that these privileged interests should rule over them and exploit them at will.

Under the best of conditions democracy must have hard sledding in a new and developing country. The most favorable field for democracy is an old and developed country like England or Scotland, where material gains as the prize of life do not obliterate all standards except the standard of wealth; and where the old-world idea that every man owes something to the political and social civilization into which he was born, can thrive and gain strength.

Much of the political depression and demoralization in Canada, and the despair in some places that these have seemingly engendered, are due to the fact that Canadians have come to believe that mere voting is all there is to democracy. This idea must have had its origin with political mechanics whose only concern is to deliver votes. It was Mr. Dooley who in the early stages of trouble in the Transvaal over the claim of the Outlanders for votes—the trouble that resulted in the South African war of 1899-1902—counselled the late lamented Kruger to give the clamorous Outlanders the vote and himself to do the counting at the elections. Canadians have too long concerned themselves only with voting, and too long have good-naturedly permitted the new feudalism and its nondescript allies to arrange legislative programs, and run up bills which in one way or another—



"Oakland Star," first prize aged Shorthorn bull at Brandon Exhibition. Shown and owned by J. G. Barren, Carberry, Man.

years from confederation to the incoming of the Macdonald government in 1878.

The new feudalism is so aggressive and audacious—it cares so little for independent expressions of opinion as long as it maintains its grip on government and on the daily newspapers which are the subservient tools of the new feudalism, and whose business it is to mislead or falsify public opinion, that a writer in the Queen's Quarterly, for July, asked with indignation, apropos of the Lash outrage—the burning of the tell-tale Winnipeg-Ottawa telegrams called for by the royal commission—"Who owns Canada, anyway?"

For many legislative and for some executive and administrative functions at Ottawa, Canada would seem to be owned by the new feudalism, political lawyers of the pie-counter order, favored contractors, and the comparatively few merchants and traders who thru political pull have succeeded in getting their names on the patronage list. No one will dare today to affirm that Canada is owned and controlled by the people of the Dominion, or that the electors thru the House of Commons control the fortunes of the Dominion as the people of the United Kingdom, in normal times thru parliament, control the political destinies of their country.

While at first sight it would seem

seem a sweeping claim. Canada has a really democratic parliamentary franchise. Its members of parliament are paid; and official election expenses are a public charge which unfortunately is not the case in the United Kingdom. It has a senate—a nominated chamber—which has never been of any continuous usefulness except from the point of view of the pie-counter politicians who are the curse of Canadian polities, and of those of every other country with representative institutions in which pie-counter politicians have established themselves.

But it is infinitely easier to amend the North America Act of 1867—the constitution of the Dominion—than it is to effect a reform in the written or unwritten divisions of the British constitution. It is infinitely easier also to amend the British North America Act than it is to amend the constitution of the United States; and when once the electorate of Canada has made up its mind that the senate must go, there will be no serious opposition at Westminster to the amendment which is intended to bring about this long-overdue reform.

For nearly three-quarters of a century, thanks to the new and splendid era in British colonial policy that directly resulted from the agitations and the fierce struggles of Papineau and Mackenzie and the other radical re-

Concluded on Page 18

# The Mail Bag

## AGAINST THE SURTAX

**Editor, Guide:**—Thanks for your invitation to discuss the surtax. Since space is limited I make haste to express my conviction that this tax is a dangerous departure in fiscal policy and has a boomerang effect disastrous alike to the individual farmer and to the province generally. I am aware that you have expressed the view that from the standpoint of the general welfare the tax is justifiable, but if I can prove that the seeming benefits are derived at a ruinous sacrifice it becomes the public duty even of The Grain Growers' Guide to say so. And if at the least discussion of the topic leaves its results a matter of doubt, I suggest that the safest course in the public interest is a careful and exhaustive inquiry.

I have had unique facilities for studying the results of this legislation, both in the province of Saskatchewan and in financial circles in London, and I contend that the surtax has wrought hardship in three ways. It has lowered the selling value of the farmer's land from 25 to 50 per cent., depending on the district in which he operates. It has furthermore lowered the value of his land as a security easily 50 per cent. besides heightening the price of accommodation. And lastly, the surtax, in my opinion, has crippled the credit of the province.

I am familiar with the arguments in support of the tax and alive to the grievances which gave seeming justification for its imposition, but I am convinced that there is no real justification for it either in principle or expediency. To begin with, it is not a tax properly speaking. It is a penalty. It calls for occupation and cultivation to escape it. The fathers of the tax make much of its power of compulsion. But the argument is undiluted sophistry. There is no scarcity of land with its unappeasable land hunger in the West to warrant compulsory cultivation. Not one-fifth of the surveyed area of Saskatchewan is under cultivation and all the teachings of agricultural experts is to the effect that the trouble with the farming community is the scarcity of labor and power to cultivate properly the land we have.

I submit that the surtax is the result of that prevalent false sentiment which unceasingly represents to the farmer that every other class in the community is his enemy and encourages him to hit back. In our private relationships we know that this idea is nonsensical. The farmer of the province has his sons in every walk of life and thinks it no dishonor. The main satisfaction from the tax is derived by a great many from the idea that they are getting after the capitalist. Never was there such a delusion. They are ruining a great many private individuals, a few land companies, and crippling a railway company which they must support in their own interest, but capital itself is quite indifferent. It simply adjusts its price for accommodation to the new conditions and the main effects fall on the farmers themselves.

The money market is just as sensitive as the wheat pit. A rumor of the Kaiser's death, the probable forcing of the Dardanelles or such a small thing in the economy of nature as the cut worm will influence the price of wheat cents on the bushel. And legislation in any country or province which savors of confiscation affects for all the people concerned the price of accommodation. The security is lowered and the price of the risk automatically rises. This to my mind suggests the reason that land will not sell at the price of three years ago or that the farmer who could then borrow \$1,000 to \$1,200 on his land at 7 per cent. must now content himself with \$600 or \$800 at 10 per cent. And in those days the object for a loan was to get stock or buildings, but now there is little accommodation for the man who cannot show that he has these already. The land has simply become a collateral.

If Saskatchewan were a colony in the moon or in Mars, cut off from everywhere else, idealistic legislation might be quite in order, but we must face facts. There is a big practical world all around us on which we have to rely to a great extent and we must adjust our policies to existing conditions.

It is not only the surtax itself, but the

**AN OPEN FORUM**

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

uncertainty which is the disturbing factor. It involves a new principle in taxation and suggests nothing to the financier but confiscation. Ministers when excusing the tax express regret that they did not make it stiffer when they were at it. It is not to be wondered at that the financial world realizing that it is dealing with men of easy views on the subject of the rights of capital should adopt a wary attitude. And there is only one way to safeguard itself. Like an insurance company operating in a district where incendiaryism is rank, the premium rises.

I know that the fathers of the tax will bluster and insist that there are no such results as I have indicated. They belong to the type which accepts no facts which do not suit them. But the slump in farm lands and the lowering of the value of farm securities as well as the restriction of provincial and municipal credit came in such close relationship to the passing of the measure as to suggest cause and effect. And it all came along before the outbreak of war and indeed at a time when money was particularly plentiful in Europe for world wide enterprise.

A. MCOWAN.

Canwood, Sask.

**Note.**—The surtax on unoccupied agricultural land in Saskatchewan was pretty fully discussed in The Guide of May 5, 1915, and the arguments in favor of the measure need not be repeated here. Mr. McOwan, however, raises some new points which are worthy of reply. He objects to the surtax because it has, he says, lowered the selling value

be \$132. It is worth while having one's security somewhat lowered if the need to borrow is reduced so much as this. We want to give men an opportunity to make money by farming—not by selling farms.

Our correspondent also objects to the surtax because he says it is not a tax but a penalty. Not so. Our present system of taxation, by which the farmer is taxed when he buys a plow, a load of lumber or a bag of cement in order to aid him in his industry, would be more properly called a penalty. At present the owner of the occupied land, the farmer, is paying a certain amount in municipal taxes and probably twice as much in Dominion taxes, thru the tariff chiefly. The owner of the unoccupied land, the speculator, pays not a cent of Dominion taxes because of his ownership of that land, altho that land is increased in value by the expenditures of the Dominion government. Under the surtax the speculator pays \$10 a quarter section more municipal taxes than the farmer, but it would take a good deal more than \$10 a quarter section to equalize the total taxation of the speculator and the farmer. When all revenues are raised by taxation of land values, so that the speculator pays the same taxes as the farmer occupying land of equal value, there will be no need of the surtax.—Editor, Guide.

## THE MANITOBA SCANDAL

**Editor, Guide:**—Have just read in a recent issue of The Guide an interesting account of the downfall of the Roblin

legislation. In spite of this and the discouraging attitude of the farmers, The Guide and the farmers' unions kept the fire hot for the politicians. They answered shot with shot and their constant broadsides as well as Roblin's debate with Mrs. McClung, in which Sir Rodmond was beaten, paved the way for his final downfall. The downfall of Roblin should be a great lesson and eye-opener to the people of our West. It should teach them that politicians will not keep their pre-election pledges unless they know there is sufficient pressure of public opinion in their districts to force them to live up to their word whether they will or no, if they expect to remain in power. The startling revelations of political corruption existing in past years in the United States, as well as the large amount of political corruption existing in Canada to the present day, should make the people resolve to stand together for the common good of all. By his own confessions Sir Rodmond has openly admitted that he is in the wrong and served notice upon the people that hereafter he is not to be held responsible for anything he may say concerning the passage of progressive legislation. While the Manitoba investigation is in progress, while our politics and public business are in cahoots, there comes echoing down thru the years these memorable words of Abraham Lincoln, who said once in speaking of the people's rights: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, a power which if surrendered will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, fixing new disabilities and burdens upon them until all of liberty shall be lost." Premier T. C. Norris, former leader of the Manitoba opposition, comes to power with a clean record, with high hopes and aspirations, pledged to place the people's will upon the statute books. Whether or not he will be true to his word remains yet to be seen. If he does it will be a red letter day in our history. Too long have men of the Roblin type dominated the politics of Canada and disgraced her public life. But in the meantime, while the people wish Premier Norris and his party good luck as they go into power, resolved to keep their word to the letter, the people themselves must, if they ever expect to have honest, progressive government, take a keener interest in politics; they must ever keep a watchful eye on the doings of their public servants; they must give them to understand that a public office is a public trust, to be managed in the same economical, efficient, business-like manner in which they would manage their own private concerns, to the end that we may all play the great game of life, for such it is, with fairer rules, with equal chances for all, special privileges to none, and that we may better discharge the onerous and complicated duties of the "better citizenship". Then, and only then, will we get the kind of laws we are entitled to by the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, and have the satisfaction of knowing that it is a rising and not a setting sun that we view. We must ever bear in mind the sound advice and timely warning of General George Washington, who once said, respecting the people's rights: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

HUGH B. THOMAS, JR.  
Edgerton, Alta.

## HUMOR OF THE COUNTRY

One morning Mr. Jenkins, the proprietor of the village provision stores, received a letter which caused him to indulge in a few imprecations at its cool effrontry.

It ran as follows:—"Dear Sir: Will you let my little boy Billy 'ave six loaves and a pond of cheaze on trust, as me 'usband is out of work, and will yer rap the cheaze in a bit of the situations vacant advertisements of a newspaper, and tie the bread in a lump of your butter muslin, 'cos if the worst comes to the worst and the old man don't find a job 'e'll 'ave to borrier your pair of steps and a pail and go out winder cleanin'."—Farm and Home (British).



Sheep at the shearing pens. One of the flocks of Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alberta

# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

**THE AUTUMN WARDROBE**

Do you plan your wardrobe or do you merely buy the different parts of it on the impulse of the moment, hit and miss, regardless of their comradeship in the matter of color?

The woman whose purse is only of average length, or shorter, cannot afford to indulge the luxury of buying any dress or hat which happens to tickle her fancy for the moment. No, indeed! It must be a matter of serious consideration whether the dress can be worn satisfactorily under her long coat, or whether the hat will be harmonious and becoming when topping her different garments.

The most satisfactory plan is to adopt one color scheme for a season or a year and adhere to it consistently. Suppose one were to take her most becoming color, among the sober hues, navy, grey, Alice blue, olive green or brown, as a basis for this harmonious wardrobe.

If Alice blue is her ladyship's most becoming color she may have her suit of this blue and her coat and hat of a deeper shade of the same color or of black trimmed with blue, as she prefers. Her blouses may be of white, blue or a delicate shell pink.

The golden browns can be charmingly combined with olive green and rose shades, but black is hideous with them. Navy blue is an individualist among colors, combining with very few shades effectively. There is a shade of blue approaching Alice that makes a pleasing combination with it, but it is most at home combined with black and white and an occasional dash of vivid red. The woman who has grey eyes, a brilliant complexion and a medium or slight figure may indulge herself in all the paler greys, mauve, heliotrope and be sure of being always becomingly and harmoniously dressed.

It would be too long a task to outline all the possible color plans, and, indeed, that is not the object of this article so much as to emphasize the importance of choosing all the parts of the wardrobe to harmonize.

Some reader will exclaim impatiently, "That is all very well for people who have plenty of money, but we country folk can't afford such elaborate schemes for dressing." But, of course, she is quite wrong. It is the rich people who can afford to buy things regardless, and it is those of us who are poor who have to plan and scheme to be well dressed on a reasonable expenditure.

It is ninety-nine per cent a matter of color, and all colors in the same quality of goods are priced alike. Black comes higher.

Now, those who are truly in earnest about being well dressed and who find that they have one of these hit-and-miss collections of clothes will do well to set to work religiously to wear out the present stock of misfits. Let the wardrobe get run down until there isn't a really respectable garment left in it and then begin with a new outfit in a carefully thought-out color plan, such as has been suggested. It may mean waiting six or nine months before putting the suggestion into practice, but what is that in the course of a lifetime?

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

**AVARICE CAUSE OF WARS**

My Dear Miss Beynon:—I still find pleasure in reading the Grain Growers' Guide, especially the Homemakers. I am so glad you printed the article against war August 4, 1915. We want more of such expressions. I feel just as she does about our ministers. Here in the States, too many of the clergy talk about "War for Honor," and it irritates me so I have lost all desire to listen to preaching at all, and so stay away altogether. So great is the profit in war munitions that the country has gone money-mad and I fear for all peace efforts.

We, too, will now enter upon a new era of armaments and what I fear still more, is that Canada, too, will do the

same, and the moment avarice and greed want war, there will be one. When secular writers in a secular press shall have done much to make the world better and life worth living, will then the pulpit bedeck itself in garments others have woven?

I derive my greatest inspiration outside the pulpit, but it ought not to be so. With solemn but simple ceremony we have dedicated the pulpit to be the mouthpiece of God. And what do we get in return? The pulpit is the bulwark of established prerogative and special privilege.

I think I see clearly where Canada is drifting. She will have her first war debt, and when will it be paid and how?

I feel for the western farmers. During my eight years among them I saw how they were being robbed. I can't even send a friend a pair of gloves without it costing him so much that it scarce remains a gift; and how foolish, for a gift ought to enrich. Here a farmer buys a plow for \$14.00, there for \$28.00, and so on with everything.

Now, I didn't have time to read every number of The Guide, let alone to write a letter, and so I must close, but some day I want to tell you what terrible lies are told to get people to become pioneers, that I know of from my own observation. Kindly forgive me if I tell it is your own government.

I learned to love those dear people out there, eighty miles away from any railroad, waiting for a road promised before they settled.

My happiest thoughts are that I gave away a few pamphlets on Direct Legis-

mark. Practically every pound that leaves Denmark is factory made. New Zealand has a reputation for quality butter, and it comes from co-operative factories. The reputation of Ontario and Quebec butter on the British market is increasing in direct proportion as the proportion of home made butter shipped is decreasing. It is the creamy butter that has made and sustains to a considerable extent the good prices now realized for dairy butter. If patrons were to go back on the creameries and start to market the larger portion of their cream thru the home dairy, we should immediately see decreased demand and lower prices.

The following is the conversation with a woman on a local market: "Yes, our factory installed a butter making outfit two years ago," she said in answer to a question put to her. "But then, you see, the factory is paying only twenty-seven cents for butter fat, while I can sell all my butter here for thirty cents a pound. Why should I send my cream to the factory?"

Now, everyone is supposed to know her own business best, but it is doubtful if the patron who markets a small quantity of butter each week is following a wise course. Take the case of the woman who was on the market. Her butter output for a week was thirty pounds. Altogether she gets about one dollar in direct cash by making the butter at home, and selling on the retail market. She takes half a day in making the butter. Selling and delivering it occupied all of Saturday. When we add to the value of her day's work, the expense of equipment,

Now, supposing that we can make equal profits financially, all work and expenses included, the question follows, Can the busy farmer's wife afford to make butter for sale? Not if the extra work adds enough to the other necessary work to make life a drudgery, or rob her of an occasional afternoon off.

**Points for Discussion**

1. Which would be better for one who could not do both: To make the butter and buy ready-made garments, or do the sewing and sell the cream?

2. The details of butter making and what are modern facilities for a small dairy farmer?

**THE HOUSE WITH NO WINDOWS**

One explanation of the complaint that Americans need more education is that they do not need more (considering quantity literally), but a different kind of education. The child in school is repelled by being compelled to learn a great multitude of things that he doesn't want to know, that he has no use for, and that will only burden him if he does memorize them.

A foreigner coming to America to engage in any business which requires an active brain, knows more in three months about our government, our laws and resources and nature, our whole national scheme of existence, than do the great number of native Americans in the same avenue of life. And this is because he takes into his mind only what he wants to know. He gets at the heart of things. He is not halted by an army of ornate but useless pieces of knowledge. It is easy to learn what you want to know.

A child growing up under the old educational system, is freighted with false mental structure, all of which must be torn away to get at his real self—in later life, some spark of realization lights the tinder of his individuality. Compare the child's mind with a vast tract of soil, fertile from centuries of care and development by the Master of gardeners (for the minds of the newborn are like the earth in springtime). Strangers come in to help the child work the soil, and they say, "He needs a house on this land—and while we are about it, we'll build a wall too, out of all these bricks and stones that are lying around unused."

So they build a long, rambling structure, and having many bricks and stones, they build a wall which stretches from either end of the house off into the distance. The wall is sheer and so high that it cannot be scaled. And the house has no windows, and no doors at the back. Down in front of the wall, is a narrow strip of ground, and the strangers say, "Here is a nice piece of land for you to plant a truck garden in."

Back of the house and back of the wall is the rest of the child's land, hungering for seed from which to bear marvelous grain and flower and fruit. But the wall is there! The child cannot get to his land. He must stay on the outer side of the wall, and cultivate the little truck patch, use the narrow strip of soil over and over again, until it is worn, tired, sterile.

One day, perhaps, when the child has become a man, he sees a tiny crevice in the wall. And he tears at it with bare hands until they bleed, for so eager is he that he cannot wait to bring tools. He tears at the rock until there is a little triangle of light showing thru. And he puts his eye there, and sees all the wonderland beyond the wall, the land which is his. Then, chisel and sledge and dynamite—the leveling of the house and the wall—the painting and the building anew. But so often the man, busy with his hoe among the radishes and beets, does not see the fissure in the wall.

The key to the education of the child is finding out what he needs most. So the logical and the just process is to help him cultivate, full range, the soil of his consciousness, and to build no false structures, no walls nor fences, upon his land.—John Nicholas Beffel, in *The Mother's Magazine*.

**WHAT ARE THE GRAIN GROWERS DOING?**

Rumors, let us hope that they are unfounded, have come to the Political Equality League of Manitoba, to the effect that the petition blanks sent out to the Grain Growers Associations of Manitoba are, in many districts, remaining blanks thru the negligence of the local executive to organize canvassers.

If the resolutions favoring this reform, which are passed with such unbounded enthusiasm at the Brandon convention each year, are worth the time it takes to pass them, now is the opportunity to prove it.

What is your association doing?

lation and on the cost of war. I hope The Guide will always teach that war is murder. If the pulpit will not lead, then let us drive! Sincerely,

GEORGE F. NEUHALL, M.D.

**BUTTER MAKING VERSUS SELLING CREAM**

A paper read by Mrs. J. P. Capsey before the women's section of the G.A., Silverburn.

In order to make butter or sell cream profitably we should keep healthy cows under healthy conditions. Milk a clean cow in a clean place and in a cleanly manner; separate this milk promptly thru a clean separator, producing a cream that tests about thirty-five per cent, as a rich cream means less cream to care for and if you are selling cream, it means more skim milk left on the farm for feeding purposes. Do not depend on the cellar as a cooling place, as it will not cool cream quickly enough, and unless the air is extremely well ventilated it might injure the flavor of the cream. Placing the cream cans in cold water, ice if possible, is the approved method of cooling.

So far the process is the same for home use or for sale. Now, if you are within reasonable distance of the station, and can sell sweet cream, you are ahead. If you have a horse and light rig for delivering the cream, without breaking a work team, you can enjoy a ride, do the family errands, and make a good profit.

However, with sour cream we could not expect the same profit, for it is the buyer's better facilities for making and selling that enables him to pay you as much as you can make from it.

Let us name some of the countries that occur to us because of their reputation for fine butter. First, Den-

salt, coloring matter, wrapping paper, stabling the horse a day in town, wear and tear on the rig in delivering, it seems that the dollar was hard earned and that its possessor is following a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy.

**The Butter Making Problem**

Now, on the other hand, if we do not sell our cream we each, with our good or better facilities, make our own butter. The work of curing the cream, coloring, churning, washing, salting, printing and wrapping and cooling the butter is too well known for me to go into the details of it. Yet, on the exact way these steps are carried out depends the quality of the butter made, and on the quality depends the price. And on the price we can get as compared with the price the factories can get, hangs the answer to the question of the day, namely, which is the more profitable, selling cream or making butter?

The set-back that the sale of packed dairy butter has received has been largely the makers' fault. If every person who was intending to pack a pint of butter for sale could see the difference possible in appearance and keeping qualities between a solid square securely wrapped in paper soaked over night in a strong brine, and a loose, leaky, cracked square, loosely wrapped in a merely wet paper, they could easily realize that, as the majority have not received this training on dairy products that is open to the future generation, a large amount of poor quality keeping butter has reached the market and created the demand for the up-to-date factory products. I hope and fully expect that a new impetus will be given to the farm dairying as a result of the agricultural training and exhibits on these lines.

September 15, 1915

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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## GRAIN EXHIBIT

1,100 Locals of S.G.G.A. to Compete for  
100 Money Prizes and Medals

To give the greatest industry of Saskatchewan its proper place in the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition a monster grain exhibit has been planned for 1916, to be open only to locals of the S.G.G.A. This will be made the leading feature of the fair, and will afford the Grain Growers of the province a first rate opportunity to place their industry before the public in its true relation to the other interests of Saskatchewan.

The association reaches practically every nook and corner of the province, and is recognized as comprising amongst its members nearly all grain growers who are sufficiently public spirited to take any real interest in the advancement of this, our greatest industry. It is, therefore, recognized by the provincial exhibition authorities that all growers may have a part in this competition thru one or other of the 1,100 locals of the association.

Locals should act at once, in order that the best grain in each district may be saved for this purpose. The exhibits will consist of groups of one-half bushel each of any kind of wheat, oats and barley, and each local must exhibit an entire group. The awards will be made in the order of merit of the respective groups as such, but there will also be sweepstakes prizes for the best samples of each kind of grain from amongst all the groups. The exhibition board has decided to be very generous in the matter of prizes and handling of exhibits. The following is the list of prizes suggested by them:

1st \$100.00, 2nd \$75.00, 3rd \$50.00, 4th \$40.00, 5th \$30.00, 6th \$25.00, 7th \$20.00, 8th \$15.00, 9th to 14th \$10.00 each, 15th to 20th, \$5.00 each, with the addition of 5 prizes of \$10.00 each and 5 of \$5.00 each for each additional 100 exhibits above the first 100.

Besides giving these liberal cash prizes the board has undertaken to pay the freight charges on all exhibits submitted by the locals, no local being permitted to submit more than one group. One of the rules of the exhibition provides that every sample in a group must have been grown by a member of the local exhibiting the group, and that no member may supply more than one kind of grain in a group. Full information of this competition will be published later. This preliminary outline is published now in order that there may be every opportunity for saving the best grain in each district. With the very large number of prizes which are offered there ought to be an excellent opportunity for any energetic local to win something. The advertising value to a district winning any prize in this contest will be very great, as it is sure to attract wide attention.

It is confidently expected that every local in the province will show itself

# Saskatchewan

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

sufficiently alive to the value that such an exhibit may have for the organized farmers, the paramount industry, and every legitimate interest of the province, to notify the Central Secretary that it intends to enter the contest. There will be practically no expense to the local as the grain will be exhibited in uniform boxes, supplied by the exhibition board, and not in the containers in which it is received. Twine sacks or any cheap sack may therefore be used for shipping the samples, so that there will be no expense in this connection to the local. The grain exhibited will become the property of the provincial agricultural exhibition board.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

## BEWARE OF FIRE

The attention of all concerned is called at this time to the great need of care with fire.

Canada is engaged in harvesting the biggest crop it has yet produced, and while the fine dry weather is ideal for this work, it is also very favorable for fires. There never has been a time in our history when wheat has been so plentiful or so valuable to the Empire. It is a patriotic duty we owe our country to move this crop with the least possible delay and loss. With such dry conditions we can expect some losses by fire, but with watchfulness and care such fire losses will be kept down to a minimum.

We may not all be able to go to fight in Europe, but preventing fires and conserving the grain for the Allies is one of the very important ways we can "do our bit" for the Empire right here in Canada.

M. H. MACLEOD,  
Gen. Mng., Can. Nor. Railway.  
Winnipeg, Aug. 20, 1915.

## LAMP MAN DOINGS

Enclosed find order for fruit taken at our last meeting, which was held at the secretary's home. During the two hours of business and discussion Mr. Rupp moved the following resolution: "That this association is in favor of having one day each spring set aside as 'Gopher Day,' and that this resolution be brought up at the district conventions."

A motion by Messrs. Light and McInnis was passed, that we ask the Central to approve of two district conventions in District No. 3, and that this association favors Estevan for the Souris line, and any good place on the Arcola line.

It was decided, on motion of Messrs. Rupp and Henderson, that the secretary write Central to see what steps if any, had been taken to secure a live stock commission firm in Winnipeg to which the members can consign shipments of livestock.

G. E. NOGGLE, Sec.,  
Lampman Local.

## WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US

(From North Battleford News)  
According to arrangements Mr. Musselman, secretary of the S.G.G.A., of Moose Jaw, accompanied by Mr. Sales, of Langham, director for this district, toured the North Battleford country in the interests of the Association's work.

Beginning at East Hill, on Aug. 10 they spoke in Mount Hope, Hatherleigh, Glenbush, Nolin and Hyde Park schools to many interested listeners—men, women and younger people. At Hatherleigh, the meeting was especially interesting, some driving as far as 15 miles to attend, and keeping the speakers long hours talking of the work. Unfortunately Rabbit Lake and Knowles meetings were not held. This was due to shortness of time in advertising.

The addresses were exceedingly interesting and helpful. The speaking was principally along the line of social, moral, religious, buying and selling, co-operation, with a short report on the progress of the trading department, which for 1915 took 4,000,000 pounds of twine, approximately one-third of all twine which came into the province. Our price was 9½ per pound

for 550 foot twine, while if the association had not been at work for the past few years we would be paying the old prices of 14c or 15c per pound. Mr. Sales emphasized the wisdom of not biting at their baits when they cut prices now, for if they can induce us to break we will at once be at the mercy of those who break us. The association is supplying locals today with goods at or below the price general merchants pay. This is due to large purchases, spot cash payment, no travellers, no collection fees, no middlemen.

The conference in North Battleford was particularly helpful to those in attendance. It was thought best to have our locals incorporated as "Locals of S.G.G.A. Ltd." with shares at not less than \$50.00, with \$5.00 paid up, balance on call, and to have the locals appoint a joint committee to do business for them in North Battleford and for the time being not to put in a general stock but handle in car lots such things as twine, lumber, coal, apples, wire, fence posts, etc. The work of the North Battleford Central received the hearty approval of both gentlemen, the name by which we are known being the only thing criticized, as it is conflicting with the Central at Moose Jaw.

Our next meeting of this Central will be called as soon as the rush of harvest is over, when we change our name, etc.

There are three items connected with this tour deserving special mention:

1. These men came in our own auto with our own button stamped on it. It runs in the interest of equity, a co-operative car, a Ford.

2. Men remark that Mr. Musselman's addresses were first class sermons. Perhaps he is not ready to accept invitations for church anniversaries, but he is equal to the task. Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, says: "True statesmanship consists in discovering the way in which God is going and getting things out of the way for Him." This man fills the bill.

3. It looked for a while as tho the headquarters of the S.G.G.A. would be permanently located at Meota. They would not leave the car and the button. It took a team to start them. The beach claimed them as soon as they stopped at our beauty spot. You could not blame the beach. Will ye no come back again?

## ECLIPSE HAS ARRIVED

A number of grain growers in this neighborhood (10 miles north of Cabri) decided to form a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. We met and appointed the following officers: President, Duncan Joss; vice-president, Wm. Thomas; secretary, Norris Oughtred; directors, Howard Joss, Jack Stewart, Alex. Barrie, Wm. Cowie, and Harry Neshaw; auditor, Wm. Barrie.

Crops are in splendid shape around here, and our association has every hope that its members will be able to erect a hall this fall.

S. NORRIS OUGHTRED,  
Sec., Eclipse Local.

## A LETTER OF THANKS

J. B. MUSSELMAN,

Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—A short while ago I passed thru a trying period of sickness, and I now wish to express my thanks thru the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' page of The Guide for the kindness shown to me at that time.

It is said that "A friend in need is a friend indeed," and I felt that to be true when I received a letter from Herbert Moffat, of Glenavon, enclosing money order for \$92.65, making, with a previous remittance, a total of \$189.65. This had been contributed by a number of friends in the Glenavon district, and was accompanied by a letter expressing their sympathy and best wishes for the future of myself and my wife.

I also wish to mention that last spring both Mrs. Readmond and myself were away in the hospital undergoing operations, and during that time our neighbors kindly put in my crop and also helped in other ways.

Tho this has been unavoidably delayed, I felt that I could not let the matter pass without some public acknowledgment of my appreciation. These were services that I shall not soon forget.

Yours fraternally,  
WALTER READMOND.

## THE PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

"Where There Is No Vision"

A member of our association, writing to the Central Office with respect to the return of two Patriotic Acre pads, says: "As the government does not seem inclined to be honest with the farmer, and is using the means it is to collect for seed grain, etc., we do not think it reasonable to ask the farmers here for anything further." If this were a gift to the Dominion government no objection could be taken to this attitude, but, under the circumstances, is it quite fair? Evidently our friend is under the impression that the proceeds of the Patriotic Acre Fund are to be turned over to the Dominion government to be used in some way for government purposes. This is a mistake. The fund is intended as a gift to the Imperial government to be used for the relief of those who are suffering from the effects of the war, and in withholding his support because of the action of the Dominion government, our friend is simply depriving needy Britishers and the poor outcast refugees of Belgium of the help they so much need. The Dominion government will not be one cent the worse off for our friend's action, but these poor people will be infinitely worse off. Is it quite fair? "Where there is no vision the people perish." Surely our farmers will enlarge their vision, in face of the great S.W.Y.

## PRESSING TOWARD THE MARK

Our friends are still pressing on for the honor of standing at the head of the list in connection with this great Patriotic Scheme. Messrs. Tarbat and Ransdell, of Percy Association, still hold the field. Who is going to oust them? Another spurt, Friend Aitkin, only five forms and you will do it. Below are the latest to send in ten or more forms. Association, canvasser, forms and acres are shown respectively:

Wagner—J. H. Hannah . . . . .	29	29
Wagner—Fred G. Moses . . . . .	12	12
Cadillac—F. E. Buckley . . . . .	12	12
Red Jacket—D. D. McDonald . . . . .	10	10
Glenavon—J. A. Edwards . . . . .	10	10
Glenavon—C. J. Bristol . . . . .	10	10
Pangman—Andrew Prentice . . . . .	10	9½

S.W.Y.

**COAL!**

LAST SEASON Saskatchewan farmers secured coal equal to about 900 thirty-ton cars thru this, their own trading department. We were feeling our way.

THIS SEASON we are ready and organized at the outset with the best coals from all districts at lowest mine prices, and can promise the best of service.

We Expect to Put Last Year's Total in the Shade

**The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association**

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary MOOSE JAW, Sask.

**Apples!**

We are negotiating for supplies and shall shortly quote prices. Consult your local secretary on this and all matters of supplies before buying elsewhere. Remember that Co-operation means helping yourself by helping others.

As last year, every effort will be made to ensure the shipping of only sound fruit, and the price will be the lowest which can be secured for good stuff. Watch this page for further announcements.

**The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association**

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary MOOSE JAW, Sask.

September 15, 1915

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

## CO-OPERATIVE LONG TERM LOANS

In my last article I tried to explain the straight government loan, as exemplified in the New Zealand system. In Australia there seems to be a similar system, with the difference that the loans are administered, not by a government office, but thru a state bank. In France, what may be called a joint stock system, with a government subsidy and vigorous government control, has been organized, but it developed serious defects, so far as business with farmers is concerned, and had to be supplemented by other institutions. So far as I have been able to learn, some form of co-operative land mortgage association, procuring its loanable capital by issuing debentures on the security of the lands owned by the borrowers has been the most successful arrangement. The system consists of small groups of borrowers, in which the loans originate, all the groups, say in a province combining for the issue and sale of debentures, by which the capital is raised.

## The Saskatchewan Act

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association Act, passed in 1913, but not yet put in force, has for its purpose the organizing of such a system. This act, in my judgment, has some very serious defects which I would not like to see repeated in Alberta, but the framers of the act had evidently come to the conclusion that this co-operative loan principle was the one most suitable to our conditions. And in this I agree with them. This association begins with what we might call a local union, in the Saskatchewan act, of not less than ten members, that is borrowers, for only borrowers are members. Their land is valued, and they can grant mortgages to the amount of forty per cent. of the land value. Loans on mortgages can only be granted for repayment of existing mortgages or for productive purposes, so that every loan has a reasonable prospect to provide for its own repayment out of the object to which it is applied. The Saskatchewan act submits every loan application to the vote of all the members of the group; perhaps a more workable scheme would be the appointment of a small business committee to decide on the application for loans in the first instance, the final decision in regard to the loan would rest with the central management. The repayment would be in yearly or half-yearly instalments, consisting of interest, capital, and enough extra to cover the working expenses, with perhaps a little reserve fund. The principle would be: No profits. The association would be an association of borrowers, combined for the purpose of securing the cheapest money, and charging only what the borrowing really costs.

## Collective Liability

Combining to secure the cheapest money of course means combining to offer the most perfect security. This means the collective liability of the borrowers, that is, every borrower must be liable not only for his own debt, but also for the debts of his fellow members, either entirely or to a limited extent. The Saskatchewan act limits this extra or collective liability to fifty per cent. of one's own debt. As this "collective liability" at first sight will not look very good to my readers, and as it is practically the foundation principle of co-operative credit, perhaps we had better look a little more closely at what it really comes to. I said in my former article that to get cheap money we must give perfect security. The security of the individual mortgage would only give us the present rate of interest. The collective liability makes the loan perfectly safe for the lender, with, I think, a very slight risk for us as borrowers. What is the risk? If a bad debt is made, if a mortgage has to be foreclosed on, and if the property seized

and sold does not realize the full amount of the loan, then the loss is spread over all the borrowers in proportion to the amount of their own debt. Now imagine how unlikely it is that any such loss should be incurred. First, the land is to be carefully valued before the mortgage is accepted; second, the mortgage loan is not to exceed say forty per cent. of this valuation; third, the application is to be carefully scrutinized to see that the borrower is a reliable man and that the loan is wanted for a reasonable purpose. How much chance is there that there will be a foreclosure at all, and how much less chance is there that on foreclosure any property should realize less than forty per cent. of its valuation?

Let us suppose an association of one hundred borrowers, representing one hundred farms, valued on the average at \$2,000 with an average mortgage of \$800. Let one mortgagor fall down, and let his farm be sold for \$400, that is one-fifth of its original valuation. The loss of \$400 would be an assessment of \$4 each on the members. With all the safeguards of the system, could such a loss happen once in twenty years? On the other hand the additional security will take at least two per cent. off the interest, that is \$16 annually on the \$800 mortgage. It is this collective liability which makes this business so safe for the lender with such small risk to the borrower, because it sharpens the interest of every borrower to see that no wild cat loans are indulged in. In the initial stages of such a scheme and for the first years at least, the assistance, supervision and guarantee of the provincial government would be necessary.

There are, of course, many other details to be worked out, but this article gives the main outline from the borrowers' side.

JAMES SPEAKMAN

## PRAIRIE FIRES

We are very glad to give publicity to the following circular just received from the general manager of the Canadian Northern Railway, and to our reply. The subject is a very important one:

## Canadian Northern Railway

The attention of all concerned is called at this time to the great need of care with fire.

Canada is engaged in harvesting the biggest crop it has yet produced, and while the fine dry weather is ideal for this work, it is also very favorable for fires. There never has been a time in our history when wheat has been so plentiful or so valuable to the Empire. It is a patriotic duty we owe our country to move this crop with the least possible delay and loss. With such dry conditions we can expect some losses by fire, but with watchfulness and carefulness such fire losses will be kept down to a minimum.

We may not all be able to go to fight in Europe, but preventing fires and conserving the grain for the allies is one of the very important ways we can "do our bit" for the Empire right here in Canada.

M. H. MACLEOD,  
General Manager

Winnipeg, Aug. 20, 1915.

General Manager, C.N.R., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—I have before me your letter of August 31, containing your circular No. 35, concerning fires. We shall be very glad to co-operate with you in this important matter, and we particularly welcome your co-operation, as many, probably most, of the prairie fires in the vicinity of railways are started by sparks from railway engines.

Yours very truly,  
JAS. SPEAKMAN,  
President.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION

The recent article on "Some lessons from the prohibition vote" has brought me some correspondence. I chiefly tried

## Alberta

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

## DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

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

to show the immense importance of Direct Legislation and the need of amending the present Direct Legislation Act, so as to make it more workable. As I have said several times, there is probably no other subject than prohibition which would so arouse the interest of the people as to enable them to overcome the difficulties of the present act. In our report to the last convention we explained in full these difficulties and the amendments that we required. The petition both for the Initiative and the Referendum is practically an impossibility, especially on account of the distributive clause requiring a minimum percentage of voters in forty-seven out of fifty-five of our provincial constituencies. The proviso shutting out any legislation "which provides for any grant or charge upon the public revenue" must go, and any initiated bill must become law on receiving an affirmative vote, instead of having to go before the next legislative session, as provided in the present act.

The present act provides that if a proposed bill is voted down, a similar bill cannot be initiated for the next three years, but it does not prohibit a petition against it, if the vote has been affirmative. If we lose we cannot try again for three years; if we win our opponents may try again at once. That must be changed.

The Referendum has not been tried yet, and under the present act it is not likely that it ever can be; for Section 3 provides that the legislature may allow the Referendum, which of course practically means that the Referendum can only be taken if and when the government allows it.

I have only mentioned some of the larger amendments that are necessary. We discussed them last fall with Premier Sifton and the whole cabinet, and we got the definite promise that the amendments should be fairly considered after the prohibition vote had been taken. I think Premier Sifton meant what he said, and some of his colleagues, I think, are quite in earnest about the matter.

## Opponents of Direct Legislation

But I know there are men in the legislature, perhaps in the government, who are opposed to Direct Legislation, and I had information a little while ago that a determined effort may be made in the next session of the legislature to take the Direct Legislation Act off the statute books entirely, instead of amending it. One objection that will certainly be raised against it will be the expense. I am told the prohibition vote cost the province \$100,000, and that Direct Legislation is too costly a luxury to be continued. At any rate it is too costly to have much of it, and it won't do to make it easier. I don't know whether the statement about the \$100,000 is true, but if it is, I don't draw the conclusion that therefore Direct Legislation must not be used. But I should want to look into the accounts, to see why it cost more than one dollar for every vote cast, to find out how and where all this money was spent. I fancy a little commonsense and honesty could reduce this bill of expense.

I am frankly putting these things before the unions. This Direct Legislation Act is a very important thing. To get it amended, so that it will work fairly, may mean a hard fight. The executive will do what they can. If you want us to win, get together in the unions and put more power behind us.

JAS. SPEAKMAN

## THE CALGARY BOARD OF TRADE

A few days ago I saw a notice in the Calgary papers to the effect that a meeting of the agricultural committee of the Calgary board of trade was to be held to discuss what should be done with the grain crop of the three western provinces, and inviting men interested in the question to attend. As we felt a natural curiosity to learn what some of the business men were thinking of

doing with our crops, C. Rice Jones and I went into the meeting. We found the proposition before the meeting to be something like this, that the Calgary board of trade was to memorialize the Dominion government, asking them to try to induce the British government to take over the whole grain crop of Western Canada. What this exactly meant did not emerge in the discussion; small details as to price and other matters were left for after consideration, but if it meant anything it certainly meant that these Calgary business men—I think only three of them were really in favor of it—without consulting or considering the farmers who owned the grain, were asking the British government to seize the crops of Western Canada. An interesting discussion developed. Some very intelligent speeches were made against the proposition, but throughout the discussion it did not appear to enter into the minds of any speaker that the farmer might have something to say concerning the disposal of his own property.

Ultimately I asked for permission to say something, and in the end the proposition was changed to the suggestion, sent to the Dominion government, that as they had urged us on the grounds of patriotism and good prices to raise as large crops as possible, they, the government, might now help us to market them by trying to induce the British government to come into the market for some of our crop.

I took the position that our chief difficulties were caused by our having to force our whole crop into the market almost at once, at any price, instead of being able to store the grain and sell it slowly as it was wanted. This would need financing in two ways: Our creditors would have to be patient in enforcing their claims, and the banks would need to make advances on the security of the grain.

## Government Sets Bad Example

The government so far has set a bad example for the other creditors in making arrangements to collect thru the grain buyers and railway companies out of the first sales of the new crop all the advances made to the "dried out" farmers for seed grain, feed grain and food supplies last winter. Already this arrangement has held up the threshing and delivery of binder twine in some places. The government has better security on these advances than any other creditors, having not only a lien on the crop but a first mortgage on the farmers' land. If the other creditors, with less security than the government, follow the government's example, the farmers affected will have to force all or most of their grain on the market at once at the lowest prices, giving them the least money return, pretty well stripping them of the result of the year's labor. I had done all I could in writing to the governments and others, and the Calgary board of trade agreed to send a telegram of protest to Ottawa, for which we owe them thanks. The Lethbridge board of trade had already sent a similar protest to Ottawa, on the suggestion of Vice-President Dunham. I hope the government will have made more reasonable arrangements before you read this.

Mr. Woodbridge has been sick and is in the country recuperating. That is why you are getting such an overdose of my stuff in this Guide.

JAS. SPEAKMAN

## PLOT NOT GERMAN—CANADIAN

So far there has been nothing to show that Germans or even German-Canadians had anything to do with the Nova Scotia horse deals. The whole treasonable affair was engineered by loyal, patriotic Canadians, who will doubtless proclaim with pride that they are British to the core, except when it pays to be otherwise.—Montreal Herald.

Ranfurly  
Namsao  
Strome  
Cowley  
Edington  
Stettler  
Jenner

# Manitoba

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

## PATRIOTIC ACRE

One of our directors writes: "I note what you say regarding the Patriotic Acre, and I think your suggestion as to the method of handling is all right. As it is purely a matter of conscience and willingness as to what one gives, the promise of an acre or more in value is as a guide. It might also be made possible that any person might be allowed to send cash in lieu of the proceeds of an acre to some common centre for application to the purpose indicated by the donor."

There can be no objection to anyone contributing the cash value equivalent to the proceeds of one or more acres, as the grain would have to be converted into cash in any event. Any of the secretaries of our branches will be glad to receive a cash contribution to be applied to any of the funds indicated by the donor.

One officer writes: "Locally, our people are not contributing very freely to the Patriotic Acre. The president of the branch says that all such revenue should be raised by a system of taxation so that all would have to contribute."

Raising the money by taxation might be an effective way if there was no other consideration than the securing of money, but that method of providing for the personal needs of those who are sufferers for their country would remove entirely the personal element—destroying the essence of giving and the satisfaction that comes from voluntary sacrifice.

## RURAL CREDITS THE ONLY WAY

"A solution that does not solve," was ex-Senator Marion Butler's characterization today of the cotton crop financing scheme arranged in Birmingham, between the cotton states' bankers and W. P. G. Harding, of the federal reserve board.

"The only adequate solution of the problem is the German, French or even the Irish system of rural credits. This is the old scheme of advancing government money, sugar coated with the ineffective request that those who get it for nothing, loan it to the farmers at a reasonable rate. This scheme is doomed to failure unless the government regulates the rates. The farmers need more than \$300,000,000, and will use it if the interest is reasonable."

"Our present financial system is framed to fit commercial purposes. It is unfitted to agriculture. The farmer needs an agricultural financial system of rural credit banks.

"Let the government appraise the farmer's land, then guarantee bonds issued on the appraised value, as other nations are doing. In this way land mortgage bonds are floated at par at 3 per cent. interest and less."

"With such loans on the amortization plan, by which the principal and interest can be paid at 3 per cent. or a little more during 50-year period, every worthy farmer, cotton grower or corn grower will own his own home and become a prosperous bank depositor."

## NEED OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The following are extracts from reports presented to the United States commission on agricultural credit:

### Mississippi

The department of agriculture has estimated that the average profit on farming amounts to 5 per cent. If this be true, the average farmer who pays more for his capital than 5 per cent. is doomed to bankruptcy sooner or later as a mathematical certainty. When has it ever been that agriculture could be financed for 5 per cent. or less in the U. S.?

This, in part, accounts for the increase in tenancy and the decrease in home ownership. Those who are over-average farmers may pay more for the capital invested and still make a profit. Those who do not borrow capital at all, but are able to go on a cash basis, escape the danger involved in paying high rates of interest. We believe that farmers should have a

system of finances and credits adapted to agricultural needs. First, we believe that the farmer needs a time exchange, extending for a year or so, so as to help him perform the carrying function in the marketing of his crop. Second, he needs a system of long-time loans and the payment of same by amortization. He also needs long-time loans to enable him to go into the livestock business without having to pay all the profits for the use of capital. Third, he should have provision made for the sale of debentures based on land investments that will furnish investments for those who are now absentee landlords and allow the purchase of the land by their tenants. Fourth, he should have the short-time loans based on the principle of the open account, whereby the individual farmer may have a rating the same as commercial men; the loan to be provided for productive purposes. This will enable him to buy for cash and eliminate the credit system, one of the greatest taxes upon the resources of the farmers of the state. Ninety-five per cent. of the business of the country is done without the use of money. This is a system of checking against accounts and credits that enables the business world to carry on its enormous affairs day by day. The farmer has not had a commercial rating and the open-account privilege, and farming as business exemplifies the result.

### North Carolina

Hardly any blessing could befall the farmers of North Carolina than the institution of a system of land-mortgage credit that will bring money to the farmers and land owners at a low rate of interest and by the process of amortization or annual installments extend to them the privilege of repaying this money over a long period of years. Our farmers are willing to pay what money is worth in the markets of the world, but they are not willing to be robbed by land-loan sharks and "blood suckers." Rather than subject themselves to oppression they prefer to allow about 14,000,000 acres of land to remain in a state of waste that is a menace to the health and happiness of the entire population of our state.

Collective credit of cities utilized; why not collective credit of farmers?

Collective credit for public purposes and at from 4 to 5 per cent. has already been extended by investors to nearly all the counties of North Carolina and to many townships upon satisfactory amortization basis, but collective credit has been denied the citizen in his individual capacity. The result has been that the counties and cities in North Carolina in their corporate capacities have made such marvellous progress as to attract the attention of the rest of the country, yet the farmer in North Carolina is making little progress in developing his lands. The average Tar Heel farmer is only making a bare living. He enjoys none of the profits derived from the business handling of his products.

### Oregon

After considerable discussion the committee settled upon the following as the paramount agricultural needs of the State of Oregon:

**Cheaper Credit.**—Interest rates are too high, and, in general, terms of repayment are not adapted to farm conditions. The state and national governments should take a hand in securing a system which will provide loans for the farmer upon mortgages and other collateral at rates and upon terms which insure the promotion of the great fundamental industry.

**State Guaranty of Land Titles.**—Steps should be taken to secure compulsory uniformity of land registration and state guaranty of titles. Some system upon the Torrens plan of land registration is necessary to cheapen the transfer of property and secure simplicity and safety in pledging land as a security for credit.

### Texas

The state needs improvement in the credit and financial facilities now at the command of the farmer. There should be inaugurated a system whereby the tenant may secure long-time credit at a low rate interest for the purpose of pur-

chasing a homestead and making permanent improvements thereon.

In addition to securing a system providing for putting homes within the reach of the present tenant, there should be established a system for financing the production and marketing of crops, the loans secured under this provision being for a short time in contrast to the long-time credit mentioned above.

### Washington

Whatever rural credit or co-operative organization may be provided by legislation, the farmer must take the initiative in their creation, must take their management, so that their success and the benefit for the entire state, since what benefits the farmers of necessity benefits the state, may be due to and belong to only the farmers themselves. His is the Irish idea, and no country ever in the world's history made so much progress in agriculture, in the betterment in the life and condition of the farmer, in the like period as has Ireland, the result of the preaching and teaching and organization of co-operation by Sir Horace Plunkett. It is no longer suffering Ireland; it is happy, prosperous Erin in the agricultural districts. On the continent, government aid indubitably has retarded progress. It must be self help.

### West Virginia

Our farmers need special facilities for long-time credit.

This form of credit is needed by purchasers of farms and builders of homes who are not able to make the payments in the time generally stipulated under the present business system. By what is called the amortization plan, a young man could buy a farm and borrow the money to pay for it on 25-year or even 50-year time. He would be charged for the entire time a rate that would amount to an annual payment sufficient to pay the interest, a small amount for bank administration, and for amortization (payment on principal). In Europe many such loans are made for 54 years at an annual rate of about 4½ per cent.

### PACKERS AND COUNTRY BUYING

The following clipping from the "Chicago Daily Farmers' and Drovers' Journal," under date of June 14, 1915, reveals an effort being put forth by the Chicago packers to monopolize the livestock market in the United States. A similar movement is under way in Manitoba which should receive the attention of the stock breeders and farmers generally.

"A committee of the National Livestock Exchange will this week meet with a committee of the Chicago packers to discuss the matter of direct buying of livestock in the country by the packers. The meeting is scheduled for next Thursday in Chicago and it should be fruitful of results to the selling interests.

One of the big packers is chief offender. That concern for a number of years has been a big country buyer and is constantly broadening its operations. Others of the packing companies are about to branch out into a country buying campaign, but have declared that if their rival ceases country buying they will not start.

The maintenance of open market competition is the salvation of the producer. To make the market merely a price establishing point is indeed harmful to the producer.

The packer finds country buying to his advantage. That means he is getting the stuff cheaper in the country than at the market.

Who is the loser in this regard? The producer, of course. Every load of stock he sells in the country relieves just that much competition from the market, and lessened competition in the market means a shorter price in the country, since the market is the basis upon which country prices are fixed.

The packing interests in furthering their country buying campaign are weakening the market which made them rich. They are undermining a principle that has built up the livestock industry in this country. It's a selfish gain they seek and one the producer, if he but realize where his welfare is at stake, will endeavor to discourage by simply refusing a packer bid when it is made in the country.

It costs money for the packer buyer to ride over the country. His expenses are paid only in an indirect sense by his employers.

The bill is footed by the country seller in the lower price he must take as against the market price were he to send his stock to the market.

## International Loan Company Ltd.

We buy first mortgages covering improved farm lands or revenue bearing city property and agreements of sale at a discount.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$412,400.00

Write Head Office  
707-708 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg

## You Farmers

who want to get good profits with dairy products, consider our "Ten Days Free Trial Offer," of the D O M O Cream Separator, which is second to none on the Canadian market today and which you can buy for prices from \$15.00 and up, according to the capacity of the machine. Ask for circulars of the "Free Trial Offer" and also conditions to agents to "DOMO" SEPARATORS  
66 Ste. Anne St., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

**GILSON** Johnson the Spot  
A husky trouble chaser. Will pump water, clean, corporate offices, run groceries and do other housekeeping. Lengthen your days by lightening your labors. Write for catalogue. Sizes up to 15 H.P.  
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Box 671, Dept. B,  
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**LOOK HERE SIR!**



You know that you can buy better clothes and buy them cheaper in England than you can in Canada. When, therefore, we offer to sell you a suit for \$12.50 and convince you that it is as good, if not better, than the suit you pay \$20 to \$25 for in Canada, surely our offer is worth paid right to your door.

The "Burlington" suit, \$12.50, duty free and carriage paid right to your door.

Furthermore, although the tariff into Canada has been increased 5 per cent., we are not increasing the price of our suits to you.

Remember, we have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order Custom Tailors in the British Empire.

## HOW TO GET OUR PATTERNS FREE

All you need to do is to mail the coupon below, and by return post we will send you our Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of cloth and a letter explaining how we do business.

Fill out the coupon, therefore, or write a postcard and get the patterns. You'll soon be needing a suit.

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MESSRS. GATESBY'S LIMITED  
(of London, England)  
Dept. 1, 404 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg

Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

Full Name .....

Full Address .....

(G.G.G. No. 2) .....

## Saskatchewan

## Sheep and Swine Sales

Will be held at the

## Exhibition Grounds, Regina

at 1 p.m. on October 27th, 1915, under the auspices of The Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations. At this sale pure bred males and females of both classes of stock, as well as grade range ewes, will be offered for sale. The latter ranging from one to four years of age will be supplied at \$7.75 per head f.o.b. Regina in less than car load lots, with reduced prices for one hundred or more. Deliveries will be made in October. Special terms granted under The Provincial Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act. For further information as well as rules and entry forms, address

The Secretary, Saskatchewan Live Stock Associations

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REGINA, SASK.

Entries in sheep classes only open to breeders in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta. Entries close October 15th.

## Poultry Closing Sale

Owing to the shortage of room and the poor health of Mrs. McCutcheon, we are going to reduce our stock to breeding pens only, so 255 birds are destined to the Slaughter Sale. Our Barred Rocks are second to none in the province, being headed by birds from the Gibraltar and Superior Rocks, of London and Union City, and from R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, winning two firsts, three seconds and one third in six shows. London, Toronto, Guelph, Ottawa and Hamilton. Professor Baker, of Saskatchewan Agricultural College, has seen them. Ask him. We have about thirty Buff Orpingtons, one pen, cock and three hens, direct from Cook of Orpington, England, also about 25 youngsters. The first cheque of \$30 takes the lot—not the price of the four. Send us a bid for the four. We wish to have the stock reduced by October 15th, so do not delay. Following are the prices:

	Each		Each
17 Barred Rock Cockerels at	\$3.00	15 Orpington Cockerels	\$2.50
60 Barred Rock Cockerels at	2.00	8 Orpington Cockerels	1.50
100 Barred Rock Cockerels at	1.00	11 Orpington Pullets	1.50
50 Yearling Hens	1.50	1 Orpington Cock	3.00
100 Yearling Pullets	\$1.00 to 2.00	3 Orpington Hens	4.00

THE J. A. McCUTCHEON POULTRY YARDS  
BOX 3, YORKTON, SASK.

## Clydesdales, Shorthorns (Beef and Dual Purpose Strain), Shropshire, Oxfordshire

Big selection of high-class animals of both sexes of above breeds always on hand. ORDERS NOW TAKEN FOR RAMS AND EWES FOR FALL DELIVERY. This year's winnings of our stock at Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions only: 12 Champions, 8 Reserve Champions, 2 Gold Medals, 45 Firsts, 30 Seconds. Prices and terms very attractive.

GOLDEN WEST BALREGGAN  
P. M. BREDT - P.O. Box 2089, Calgary, Alta. - Phone M1003TAMWORTH'S WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES  
BACON EGGS CREAM

"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM, I can please you

THOS. NOBLE - DAYSLAND, ALTA.

## Buy Your Plow Shares in Regina and Save Money!

We have the Shares to fit your Plow in stock at Regina, and can make prompt shipment of them. Our Shares are guaranteed to fit the plow equally as well as the originals.

12 in.	\$2.10	F.O.B. REGINA SASK.
13 and 14 in.	2.35	
15 " 16 in.	2.60	

Written Guarantee with each Share. When ordering give number and length of share. We also carry a large stock of Eveners, Doubletrees, Whiffletrees, Reaches, Poles and Shafts, etc. Write for our new catalogue showing same.

The Western Implement Supply Co. 1762 Oster St., REGINA, Sask. Near the Market

Our Motto: "ONE PRICE TO ALL - HONEST DEALING"

## Lumber

## Shingles

We have a complete stock on hand, ensuring prompt shipment, for that Barn, Silo, School, Church, House, Well Curbing or Granary. If your requirements are not a carload, club together with your members.

BE WISE Send your orders or enquiries early, and avoid delay through shortage of cars.

## Farmers Sawmill &amp; Shingle Co.

P.O. Drawer 670 - VANCOUVER, B.C.

FARMERS - YOU SURE NEED THIS!

## Diamond Dust Razor Sharpener

NEW DISCOVERY JUST ON THE MARKET—Sharpens razor in a quarter of the time usually taken and puts on a finer, keener edge than can be secured in any other way. No honing necessary. Works on any strop. MAKES OLD RAZOR STROPS AS GOOD AS NEW, provided they are not cut. DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD RAZORS. This will sharpen them and make them also just as good as new. Full directions with every package. FULLY GUARANTEED. If not satisfactory money will be refunded.

Lasts a Life Time

If your dealer does not handle it, we will send package on receipt of price, 25c. We also manufacture the best RAZOR STROPS made. Price \$1.50.

CANADA HONE COMPANY - Wawanesa, Man.

## Farm Poultry

Conducted by Prof. M. C. Herner

Commencing this week it is intended to devote two columns of space in each issue to a poultry department. Professor M. C. Herner, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been engaged to write exclusively for The Guide concerning every phase of the poultry question. Prof. Herner is well known as the foremost poultry expert in Western Canada. He has had wide experience both in Eastern Canada and in Manitoba, and the success with which he has conducted the poultry plant at the Agricultural College, making it a commercial paying proposition, is sufficient indication of his practical ability in this work. Further than this he is conducting a series of feeding experiments at home under conditions exactly similar to those on any average farm. The results of these practical tests will form valuable reading matter in these columns. Prof. Herner would be glad to answer on this page any questions from paid up subscribers on any poultry matter. All letters must contain the name and address of the inquirer as guarantee of good faith, and should be addressed to Professor M. C. Herner, c/o Grain Growers' Guide office, Winnipeg.

## SEPTEMBER POULTRY JOTTINGS

September is the month for getting the poultry house ready for winter. Clean it out well. If an earth floor is used, remove a few inches of the old soiled earth and put in clean new soil, gravel or sand. Clean out the nest boxes and spray well with coal oil and a small quantity of carbolic acid.

Adding one or two per cent. of carbolic to the whitewash will improve its disinfecting properties. A good whitewash can be made by slackening good fresh lime with water, then adding buttermilk or skim milk to make it the right consistency. A handful of salt added to each pail of whitewash will make it stick better.

Have you killed off your old hens yet? They are worth more as pot pie than egg producers. Now is the time to do it. Do not delay or else they go into moult, and then they must be fed another month or two before they are fit to kill.

Cull out your flock this year and cull good and hard. Raise your average egg production by weeding out those hens that are heavy and fat.

A fat hen is a poor layer every time. Do not keep any hens that are two years old or over. They cost more to feed than they are worth.

Try feeding your hens some buttermilk or skim milk this fall. Also give them a soft mash once a day during moulting time. A good mash can be made with equal parts of chopped oats and bran, adding milk sufficient to make it crumbly.

Soft mashes stimulate feather growth. Have you started selling off your spring chickens? If not, better start right away. Four pounds of good spring chicken are worth as much now as five will be a few months from now. Just now prices are high and there is a good demand, later on everybody is ready to sell and prices come down low.

## Marketing Advice

Farmers should start selling off their poultry earlier in the fall and distribute marketing over a longer period of time. As things are now it is almost impossible to get a sufficient supply of spring chicken in September and early October, but just as soon as the cold weather comes on everybody will rush their chickens off to market and the price simply falls flat. About the beginning of the new year it recovers again and up go the prices. If our farmers would sell their chickens just when they should be sold they would make more money raising chickens. As it is, large and small, good and bad, old and young are all marketed at the same time. Do you do this with your wheat? Not by any means. There a systematic line of grading is followed, and you will take special care to get the highest grade possible. Why not the same in poultry? The practice of selling two pound chickens along with four pound birds cannot be too strongly condemned. Another point in regard to marketing is the need of properly fattening chickens before selling them. When you figure that it takes only three and a half to four pounds of grain to make one pound of chicken, and figure also the price between a raw, unfinished carcass and a properly fattened one, then you will begin to realize the value of properly finishing poultry for market.

Two parts of oats, one of wheat and one of barley finely chopped and hulls sifted out will, if mixed with buttermilk or skim milk, make almost an ideal fattening ration. Put up the chickens in crates having slatted bottoms to allow droppings to fall thru, and feed lightly at first, gradually increasing so that at the end of the first week they will get all they eat up clean in half an hour. Feed twice a day. Fatten for three weeks. Dust once with insect powder. Sell off either alive or dressed.

In shipping live poultry we want to call attention to the importance of having the right class of coops. Regulation size calls for coops having slatted tops, sides and ends, and not more than thirty inches wide nor more than forty-eight inches long. For chickens and ducks they must be at least twelve inches high, but not more than sixteen inches, and for geese and turkeys not less than sixteen inches nor higher than twenty-two inches. If slats are more than an inch and a half apart they must be protected with wire netting. Coops having weak joints or poorly made or not conforming to these requirements must not be accepted at the shipping point. Make a note of the above specifications in the classification of shipping live poultry. All express companies are governed by this rule and are asked to refuse your shipment if coops do not conform to these specifications.

So many birds were smothered or suffocated under the old system of cooping that this new rule had to be enforced. When shipping poultry of any kind make sure that you are using the proper kind of coop. This avoids disappointment on your part and also guarantees good poultry for the dealer.

During September farmers will be better off to ship their poultry alive, unless they are close to a large market or have excellent transportation facilities. They must also have facilities for properly cooling and packing the carcasses before shipping them.

Quite a few farmers still follow the practice of selling the pullets along with the cockerels. This is folly and is one of the reasons for the shortage of winter eggs. Pullets are, of course, in marketable condition earlier than cockerels and will sell better, but it is on them that we have to depend for our winter egg supply.

If you have Leghorns you should get rid of the cockerels at twelve or thirteen weeks of age, after this they cost more to feed than they are worth. A Leghorn is at his best at this age, while a Rock, Wyandotte, Red or Orpington is at his best between four and five months of age. Leghorns up to three months will not cost any more per pound of increase than the heavier breeds, but once they go beyond this age they eat up the profits in a hurry.

## THE VALUE OF BREEDING

The relative profits or losses to be derived from well-bred and poorly-bred animals are shown impressively by living examples in the utility show of cattle, sheep and hogs in the live stock department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. There, in adjacent pens, highly-bred animals are exhibited in sharp contrast with poorly-bred ones, each kind hav-



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## Wheat \$1.25 a Bushel

is a practical certainty before spring and the farmer who has it on hand will reap the benefit. Last year's crop fluctuated over 75 cents a bushel on speculation pressure without regard to actual supply and demand, because the bulk of the crop was in the hands or under the control of "Big Interests."

To dictate the market the farmer should have more than the sound of his voice to gain attention, he should have the wheat. Every farm no matter what size should have a

**PERMANENT GRANARY**

Our "Unit System" of Granary building accommodates itself to any capacity, from one bin of 600 bushels to any desired number of bins of the same size. Odd number of bins arranged in single row; even number in double row with 8 foot enclosed passage between.

Let us know what capacity you want and we will immediately submit plan and quotation on the material. This is the time to put them up if you do it at once as they are rapidly erected and you know now how much you can reserve.

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The Shot Gun can be supplied in either 12 or 16 Gauge, Automatic Ejector, 30-inch Plain Steel Barrel, Choke Bored, Fine Walnut Stock, with Pistol Grip and Rubber Butt Plate, Patent Snap Fore-end, Top Lever operating from either right or left side, Rebounding Lock, Case-hardened, Semi-steel Frame. Regular Retail Price \$8.00.

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## EXTENSION OF DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

The Department of Agriculture of the Dominion government is considering the possibility of carrying on a limited amount of demonstration work in crop production and cultural methods in some parts of Canada, particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta, provided certain farmers owning or operating land favorably situated for the conduct of such work can be induced to co-operate with the department on reasonable conditions. The plan as under consideration at present is as follows:

The farmer co-operating with the department will be asked to lay out under its direction as to cropping system and cultural methods a part of his farm, say about 45 acres, this area to have a frontage of not less than 48 rods nor more than 128 rods on a well-travelled highway, so that the work carried on may be unavoidably in evidence to the casual traveller and easily inspected by the interested visitor.

This piece of land would be divided into eight five-acre fields or plots, each having about the same frontage—from five to fifteen rods—on the said highway. These small fields would be separated by roads one rod wide, running from end to end, leaving five acres clear in each plot for crop production. Thus these eight plots of five acres each, together with the roads along the ends thereof and between them would amount to about 45 acres in all.

The department of agriculture would, for the first year at least, furnish the seed necessary to sow such of the above-mentioned five-acre plots as it was decided to put under crop that year. In subsequent years the farmer would be expected to save enough of the best of the crop grown on these plots to do the necessary seeding, this, of course, provided the grain produced was satisfactory as to purity and germinability.

All cultural and harvesting operations in connection with these plots, that is the plowing, etc., of the plots and the threshing of the grain therefrom, would be done by the farmer. So also would it be the duty of the farmer to properly summerfallow each year two or possibly three plots. All work indicated above would have to be done in exactly such ways and at exactly such times as directed by the department of agriculture. The farmer would also be expected to keep all roads free from weeds. The rod-wide roads, or at least 12½ feet thereof, would be seeded down to grass and left that way.

### Records Kept

The farmer would be expected to keep a record of the amount of time taken to perform the different operations on each plot, and to thresh the grain harvested from each of these plots separately so that it would be known how much was harvested from each field.

The records of the work and crops resulting, together with brief notes made each week on a certain and fixed day of that week, would be duly entered and kept in good shape on blank forms provided by the experimental farms' branch for that purpose. The work of making such notes and of entering up the work done on each field would not entail more than one hour's work each week. Also each week, on Saturday, the farmer would agree to mail to this branch a ready addressed blank form card filled out with a few particulars as to general weather conditions and crop progress on the different plots. It would further be agreed that the farmer would permit to be placed in front of each plot a sign stating briefly the method of preparing the land for the crop growing thereon, or the treatment being given the plot that year, thus: "This plot is being summerfallowed," or "Wheat land was summerfallowed last year," and two larger signs, one at each corner of the field on the road, thus: "Dominion government demonstration work in crop production."

### Payment for Work

In consideration of the farmer doing this work according to instructions sent out under the supervision of an inspector whose duty it will be to visit the farm each month during the cropping season, said inspector to have the right to enter at any time on the 45 acres under lease to this branch, keeping the

necessary records, sending weekly reports, etc., the experimental farms branch will undertake to pay him at the rate of \$5 per acre for all land occupied, say 45 acres, or \$225 in all, payment to be made at the end of the cropping season when approved by the inspector. The government would furnish the necessary grain for seed the first year, as stated above, and any other seed at all times, and also supply the signs as above described and help to set them up, furnish the boundary or corner stakes for the plots and help to set them up.

### Samples for Exhibitions

The experimental farms' branch would have the privilege of entering upon any or all of these plots under crop and collecting small samples free of charge for exhibition or other similar purposes, if it was so desired. Further, the farmer would agree to sell to the branch, if the branch wished to buy, any or all of the grain grown on these plots at an advance of, say, five cents per bushel over the price being paid for grain of a similar grade at the nearest railway or shipping point. This always providing that the farmer should have the right to reserve as much of this seed as might be necessary for his own use as seed on the demonstration area the next year. Otherwise the whole crop would be the property of the farmer to use as he pleased.

Inasmuch as it would not be possible to reach any conclusions or demonstrate the value of any given cropping system or cultural method unless this work should be carried on for more than a single season, it would be necessary to make a contract for a somewhat longer period, say three years. At the end of this time, if agreeable to both parties, the contract might be renewed or a new contract entered into.

### ONTARIO CROP STATISTICS

The following statistics of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1915 show the acreage as compiled from individual returns made by farmers to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, and the yields as estimated by a large and experienced staff of correspondents, who give probable yields according to conditions on August 10, 1915:

Fall Wheat.—811,185 acres will produce 23,344,435 bushels, or 28.8 per acre, as against 685,692 acres, 14,333,548 bushels and 20.9 in 1914. The annual average for 33 years, 1882-1914, was 21.1.

Spring Wheat.—162,142 acres, 3,410,197 bushels, or 21.0 per acre, as against 118,607 acres, 2,169,425 bushels and 18.3 in 1914. Average, 16.0.

Barley.—552,318 acres, 18,505,355 bushels, or 33.5 per acre, as against 579,473 acre, 18,096,754 bushels and 31.2 in 1914. Average, 27.9.

Oats.—2,871,755 acres, 119,816,987 bushels, or 41.7 per acre, as against 2,776,883 acres, 103,564,322 bushels and 37.3 in 1914. Average, 35.7.

Rye.—173,736 acres, 3,396,892 bushels, or 19.6 per acre, as against 138,913 acres, 2,315,532 bushels and 16.7 in 1914. Average, 16.4.

Peas.—126,943 acres, 2,502,100 bushels, or 19.7 per acre, as against 177,856 acres, 2,609,585 bushels and 14.7 in 1914. Average, 19.2.

Beans.—62,863 acres, 1,097,673 bushels, or 17.5 per acre, as against 51,149 acres, 835,895 bushels and 16.3 in 1914. Average, 17.1.

Hay and Clover (not including alfalfa).—3,066,468 acres, 3,825,026 tons, or 1.25 per acre, as against 3,251,799 acres, 3,469,795 tons and 1.07 in 1914. Average, 1.43.

The acreage in other crops for which no estimates as to yield have been made at this date are as follows: Buckwheat, 193,497, against 177,227 in 1914; corn for husking, 309,773 and 290,817; corn for silo, 443,736 and 418,105; potatoes, 173,934 and 167,591; mangel wurzels, 50,799 and 50,663; sugar beets, 22,890 and 18,534; carrots, 2,439 and 2,448; turnips, 97,451 and 95,371; mixed grains, 475,738 and 456,631; alfalfa, 165,284 and 163,685.

There are 3,350,420 acres of cleared land devoted to pasture; 226,217 in summerfallow; 288,825 in orchard; 23,443 in small fruits; 10,276 in vineyard; 57,774 in farm gardens; 40,613 in rape; 5,334 in flax; 5,503 in tobacco (Essex 2,824; Kent, 1,774).

September 15, 1915

**SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP SALES**

The annual auction sale of pure-bred sheep and swine, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, will be held in Regina on October 27. All indications point to a record sale, the demand and enquiries for breeding sheep being specially brisk. In view of this fact, entries in the sheep classes have been opened to breeders in the three prairie provinces, thus insuring a plentiful supply and a good choice for the discriminating buyer. Besides the pure-breds a large number of grade range ewes will be offered for sale by the Live Stock Branch, which may be purchased on a part cash and part time basis under the live stock sale regulations. The age of these ewes will range from one to four years, and they will be sold at a uniform rate of \$7.75 per head, f.o.b. Regina, with a reduced price for carload lots of one hundred or more. Farmers desiring this class of stock should communicate with the department at an early date, as heretofore the demand has always been greater than the supply.

For further information as well as rules and entry forms, address: Secretary, Saskatchewan Live Stock Associations, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

**Nature on the Prairie**

Notes and Photos by S. J. Wigley,  
Edgerton, Alta.

**Wild Dog Rose**  
(Rosa Pratincola)

A world-wide favorite with an almost world-wide range, found growing to perfection on our prairies, its blossoms may be gathered from June to October, and are as eagerly welcomed by the inhabitants of Fort Good Hope, almost within the Arctic Circle, as by settlers in sunny Alberta, fifteen hundred miles to the south.

It is a difficult plant to kill on plowed lands and is honored with a place in our lists of noxious weeds.

The attribute "dog," meaning useless, is by no means deserved, for farmers' wives preserve both petals and



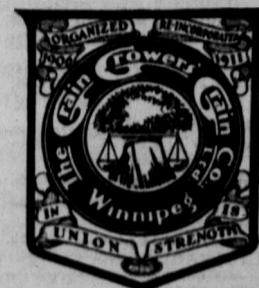
PRAIRIE ROSE

hips—the flowers and fruit. Being a mere man the writer cannot say how this is done, but would be glad to learn thru the columns of The Guide.

The berries or "hips" remain on the bush during the winter, their bright red color forming a striking contrast against the snow. After the first frosts they become soft and the flesh can be squeezed out. Having a pleasant taste this is often eaten by children, but care should be used to keep the little hairy seeds out of the mouth or a cough may be the result. At this season the fruit is a boon to prairie chickens and partridges and even coyotes do not disdain to fill their hungry stomachs with the unusual food.

The sweet briar roses also common on our prairies bloom somewhat later than the dog rose and may be known by the sweet scented leaves and darker red flowers.

# The Grain Grower's Partner - - -



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Your contribution to the Patriotic Acre Fund or to any other fund can be arranged through The G.G.G. Co. Ltd. on the next car consigned, without expense to you. Grain Growers in Manitoba also can make donations through our elevators without charge. Say what amount you wish to contribute and to what fund. We will do the rest.

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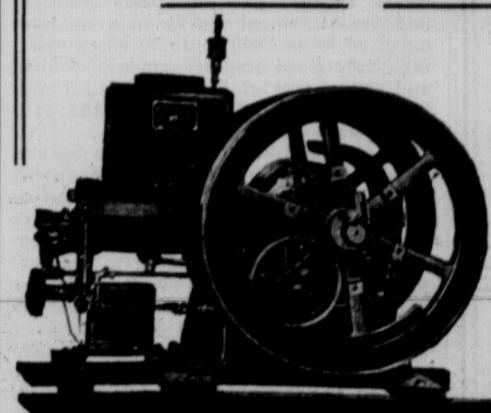
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## Independents Needed

With me it has long been a conviction that thirty or even twenty-five really independent Liberals, led by a man like Cartwright, for instance, could either have prevented the betrayal of 1897 or ended Laurierism at the general election in 1900. One or other of these most desirable ends—either of which might have saved Liberalism in Canada—could have been achieved notwithstanding the opposition of the Laurier organs—of the daily newspapers that in 1896-1897 abandoned Liberalism for Laurierism, and threw their aid to the new feudalism.

The repeal of the cabinet ministers' pension act in 1904—the act passed in the preceding session of parliament—was due, as I now recall it, almost exclusively to the denunciations of these pensions, not by the daily newspapers in the large cities—either Liberal or Conservative, for the act of 1903 was a bargain between the two parties at Ottawa—but to the numerous, almost general, protests of the weekly and bi-weekly newspapers published in the small towns of the various provinces.

Newspaper organs in the large cities will exist as long as there is any political plunder in sight for the men who own or control these organs. These men need the organs in their business. But comparatively few of the hundreds of small weekly newspapers are organs. Some of the best political writing printed in newspapers in Canada appears in these country journals. Scores of them could be counted upon to help to force a coalition of the political parties that serve the new feudalism, and to bring into existence a party that was opposed to the brand of Liberalism with which the Dominion was afflicted from 1896 to 1911, and the brand of Conservatism that committed the Dominion to the last guaranteee of the bonds of the MacKenzie and Mann railway system and enacted the wanton increases in the tariff which were made at the last session of parliament.

I am not unfamiliar with what happened to the Patrons of Industry when they succeeded in electing members to the House of Commons and to the legislature of Ontario. But safeguards could surely be devised at this grave crisis in the domestic politics of Canada to prevent a recurrence of the peculiar disaster that ended the political career of the Patrons of Industry. Notwithstanding the possible risk, it would now seem that a new party, opposed to both the Conservatives and the Liberals, or to a coalition of these parties, must come into existence and assert itself continuously and vigorously if the end of the war is to be the beginning of a less dismal era in Canadian politics—Dominion and provincial—than that from 1878 to the war session of parliament in 1915.

## GRAIN EXCHANGE CROP ESTIMATE

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, held September 8, the retiring president, Sidney T. Smith, gave the following estimate of the present western crop:

	Bushels
Wheat	235,000,000
Oats	270,000,000
Barley	54,044,138
Flax	6,645,370

Mr. Smith estimated that the average value of the wheat would be 85 cents per bushel, oats 35 cents, barley 46 cents, and flax \$1.45 in store at Fort William, which would give the crop a total value of \$328,746,089.98.

W. E. Milner, of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills, was elected president of the exchange, and J. C. Gage, of the International Elevator Co., vice-president.

**COULDN'T BE ANY SCANDAL NOW**  
Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works for the Dominion, turned his attention last week to the Toronto harbour work, and, it is to be hoped, put the quietus on the "scandal" and "mystery" talk which the daily press, in some small measure, succeeded in creating.—Canadian Engineer (Toronto).

## School and College Directory

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SEVENTEENTH SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1915

Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 16, 1915

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George P. Magill, A.M., D.D., President

Des Moines, Iowa

The Outlook for Democracy  
in Canada

Concluded from Page 8

in meal or in malt—must be paid by the people of Canada out of the treasury at Ottawa, thru high tariff duties or out of the public domain and other material resources of the Dominion.

## Why Two Parties?

After the war there cannot be a new and better era for the Dominion—an era in its gain for democracy and for the common people like those in Great Britain which followed the reform acts of 1832, 1867 and 1885—unless Canadians realize, and act on the realization, that there is much more to democracy than falling into line in the procession at recurring elections, and voting for men who have been nominated either by the Conservative or the Liberal party.

Experience from 1896 has abundantly proved that members of the House of Commons, whether they are elected as Liberals or as Conservatives, serve much the same privileged interests at Ottawa; and that long ago there ceased to be any difference in the policies and methods of the two political parties. There is no need for two political parties to do the work that has been done at Ottawa since 1896. All the upholders of the new feudalism, whether they are labelled Conservatives or Liberals, should be forced by the electorate to flock together in one party. There will always be a Conservative party. Privileged and vested interests and property will see to that; and today as for many years past the electorate of Canada has been divided on economic issues rather than on purely political and constitutional issues such as were agitated from 1820 to 1858, when existing party lines first became well-defined and the names of Liberal and Liberal-Conservatives first became of the political phraseology of Canada.

A reorganized Conservative party, brought about by a permanent coalition of existing Liberal and Conservative parties, might be in a majority and in control of the government at Ottawa for some years to come. But a national party, representing the electors who are dead weary of both the existing parties and their policies, and weary also of the increasing exploitation of the common people of Canada from 1879 to the present time, could, at the first general election after its organization, elect an absolutely independent and fairly strong opposition; and as must be plain to everybody who has watched Dominion politics for any long period, Canada has suffered, and suffered very seriously and in manifold ways, for almost twenty years, from the lack of an effective opposition at Ottawa when the schemes of the new feudalism—duly endorsed by either a Liberal or a Conservative cabinet—were being accorded legislative sanction by the House of Commons.

## NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear on this page 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.

## Manitoba Agricultural College

## Courses in Agricultural Science and Home Economics

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

September 15, 1915

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

(1323) 19

# Farm Women's Clubs

**NOTE.**—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

## ALIX AUXILIARY BUSY

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—I am sending you a short report of our auxiliary for the last four months, as you wished. At our April meeting we had a very interesting address from Mr. Thibaudieu, inspector of schools, on "How to Improve Rural Schools," which I hope awoke those present to the urgent need of attention on the part of parents and the public generally to the school question, and the need of attending school meetings and a wise choice of trustees.

Our May meeting was rather disappointing, as we had hoped to have a lecture on "Domestic Science," from Miss Goldie, of Olds Agricultural School, but she was unable to come, and we had to fill up the time with music and business. Miss Reed, who was in the chair, gave us an interesting account of the little tour she had just taken to organize various auxiliaries.

At our June meeting we had the great pleasure of hearing Mrs. McKinney, president of the W.C.T.U. of Alberta, speak on prohibition, and I am quite sure her eloquent and convincing address must have decided many wavering minds.

Instead of our usual meeting in July we held a little horticultural show, which was quite a success for a first attempt. One exhibit of early vegetables, shown by Mrs. Schneff, was quite wonderful, and would have taken the prize anywhere. We charged a small entrance fee of ten cents to pay for prizes, which were small articles bought from a Japanese store at the coast, and when the exhibits had been judged, many of them were sold for the benefit of the Red Cross.

We have now thirty-seven paid up members. The fees dribble in very slowly, and the work of the secretary would be made a good deal easier if members could all pay at once at the beginning of the club year. I forwarded Mr. Woodbridge \$18.50 in June, being the half of fees paid up to that date. We are sending on another parcel of Red Cross work to Calgary this week, and have collected for this object since January \$48.45.

Yours truly,  
IRENE PARLBY,  
Sec., Alix W.A., U.F.A.

## AN ACTIVE HOMEMAKERS CLUB

Dear Miss Beynon:—It is now nearly two years since we organized our West Eagle Hills Homemakers Club and we have sixteen members. We expect a speaker from the university this month and hope, after she has lectured, to get some new members. We have done quite a lot of relief work and at present we are making bandages and sewing for the soldiers. It does not mean very much work to anyone, and it means quite a lot in the end to get the sewing done. Am sending you a couple of papers under separate cover, written by a couple of members for one of our meetings, which I think are worth printing. The ladies are taking a great interest in relief work and altogether we have a very progressive club. I hope to be able to give you another report later on.

MRS. GEO. NELSON, Press Reporter.  
West Eagle Hills Homemakers.

## A WOMEN'S SECTION AT CROCUS HILL

A women's section of the Crocus Hill Grain Growers was organized on July 6, by Mrs. J. McNaughtan and Mrs. Cooper, district director. They are commencing work with 22 members. Mrs. B. Rogers is president, Mrs. Connally, vice-president, and Mrs. Glydon, secretary.

## CANNING AND PRESERVING

Canning and preserving of fruits was the topic of a very interesting

paper given before the Laura Women Grain Growers by Mrs. Beal. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Jamieson and resulted in an increase of two in the membership, bringing the number up to twenty.

A most satisfactory report was given of the results of Tag day. A balance of thirty-four dollars was shown to the credit of the club. Miss Winnifred Johnston, the secretary, was instructed to send a cheque for forty dollars to the Red Cross headquarters. The club intends taking up Red Cross work.

## LAWN SOCIAL FOR RED CROSS

An interesting letter from Mrs. W. Wilcox, secretary of the Chatham W.G.G., shows that their meetings have been profitable and interesting. Mrs. D. A. Ross was the hostess at a recent meeting at which two splendid papers were read on "Women and the War." It was decided to have a lawn social and use the proceeds in aid of the Red Cross society. The members are willing and anxious to take up Red Cross work.

## SERVING QUICK LUNCHES

The Women Grain Growers of Burnham are among the energetic Red Cross workers. A cheque was sent after the last meeting amounting to \$15, to the Red Cross headquarters. The funds of the club have been increased by means of serving quick lunches at a plowing match of the Herbert Agricultural Society. The proceeds amounted to forty-seven dollars. Miss Elsie Stock reports that the meetings will in the future be held twice a month.

## MAKING FARM LIFE MORE ATTRACTIVE

Mrs. Elmer Clay, of the U.F.A. of Paradise, Alta., writes in a very interesting letter that their club work has had far reaching and beneficial results. She feels that a greater contentment has come to many of the members and that farm life with its present limitations seems much more bearable. They are so fortunate as to have a membership of twenty-two. The topic: Home-Made versus Ready-Made Clothing, will claim the attention of the members at their August meeting. A splendid step is being taken in the introduction of vocal and instrumental music.

## DEMAND EQUAL GUARDIANSHIP LAW

Dear Miss Stocking:—At a union meeting of the Wiseton and Dinsmore Women Grain Growers' Associations the following resolution was passed: "That the present law of parental control is unjust to the mothers of this land and, further, that we demand that a law giving the mother equal rights with the father in regard to the educational, religious and general upbringing of their children be immediately brought forward by the legislature."

MRS. GEO. GALBRAITH,  
Secretary, Wiseton W.G.G.A.

## A REQUEST FOR HELP

Dear Miss Stocking:—We are in very poor circumstances and are just getting started on a homestead. I would like to know if we could get some things from some of the Women Grain Growers' Associations that can be fixed over for small children. I have one boy and three little girls.

### MOTHER OF FOUR.

If clubs that wish to be of assistance to above writer will correspond with Erma Stocking, Prov. Secretary W.S.G.G.A., Delisle, Sask., her address will be forwarded.

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Dear Sirs:  
I received your cheque for \$1,354.66 O.K. and thank you very much for the same. I appreciate your very quick returns. I must say I did not expect it so soon and I again thank you for your extra promptness.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) Albert Young

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**Young Canada Club**

BY DIXIE PATTON

**DON'T YOU WANT A PRIZE?**

This is positively the last notice concerning the story contest for September, so all the little folk who have meant to try for a prize, but who have been putting it off from day to day, had best stir themselves.

The story is to be about the insect, bird or animal among the wild things which seems to the writer to be best fitted for life, that is for getting its living and for hiding from or defeating its enemies.

Write the story any way you please so that it is pleasant to read, but be sure to keep in mind the following rules:

Have your mother, father, or teacher certify that the story is altogether your own work, and that the age given is correct.

Write in pen and ink, and on only one side of the paper, and address your letter clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Prizes of three very jolly story books, or nature books, as the prize winners prefer, will be sent out to the writers of the three best stories submitted before September 20.

DIXIE PATTON

**THE ROAD UP THE HILL**

"You are to carry a message for the duke to his brother, the king, who lives at the top of the mountain," said the knight in charge of the little pages to Gervaine.

"I don't want to climb that mountain; it is too high," said little Gervaine.

"But the duke has given his orders and you must obey," said the knight, handing him the letter with its huge red seal.

So Gervaine started in the direction of the king's palace at the top of the high, high hill. Indeed it was a high hill, and at every step the road grew steeper.

"I shall never, never, reach the top," he complained. "My feet are sore already and my back aches." But just then he saw a gay little striped chipmunk running along in the path ahead of him. The chipmunk had a little wild plum in his paws, and because he was afraid that Gervaine was the kind of little boy who would chase him and try to hurt him, he made great haste and dropped his wild plum. It rolled to the side of the road and he went on without it.

"Wait a minute, Master Chipmunk! Here is your plum. Oh, please do not run so fast," called Gervaine. But the faster Gervaine ran and the more loudly he called, the faster it went.

"You wild, shy little thing!" laughed Gervaine. "I couldn't hurt you if I wanted to, because I am a king's page and can hurt no dumb beast. See, here is your plum." He laid it down a safe distance from the tree and watched as the chipmunk came out cautiously and picked it up. Then Gervaine looked up.

He was one-quarter of the long way up the hill!

Just as he had passed beyond a bend in the road where there was a flat place and a herd-boy pastured his goats, Gervaine heard a cry. The flock was gone, but caught in the bushes was a little kid. It had lost its way and could not find its mother.

Gervaine took the frightened little creature in his arms and covered it over with his coat, for it was growing late in the day and the woods were chill with frost. "Don't cry," said Gervaine, "perhaps your mother is just a little way ahead and waiting for you. I know she is, for here are the footprints of the flock."

It was as pleasant as the game of "follow-my-leader" that Gervaine and the other little pages played in the castle courtyard, to follow the footprints of the flock, and Gervaine soon overtook them. There at the end straggled the mother goat, longing for her little one.

Gervaine was now half-way up the hill!

The goatherd was a little boy of Gervaine's age. "Will you walk a way

with me?" he asked. "I can show you where the blue gentian grows, but we will not pick it."

So Gervaine walked beside the goatherd and they sat down to rest beside the beautiful blue gentian, and Gervaine gave almost all of his luncheon to the little boy, who had not eaten since morning. He had been picking up fagots for his mother's fire, and the bundle was very heavy.

"I will carry your fagots for you," Gervaine said, slinging them across his back. He carried them as far as the little brown hut where the herboy lived. They gave him a drink of warm, sweet goat's milk, and then he started on alone.

He was three-quarters of the way up the hill!

"I am afraid of the dark! I don't dare go home."

Gervaine started and listened. It was a little girl, such a beautiful little girl; her long brown braids were caught back with gold bands and her embroidered silk gown, torn by the bushes, dragged in the dirt.

"Who are you?" asked Gervaine.

"I am Rosamond who lives at the top of the hill," the child sobbed. "I followed a butterfly out of the garden when no one saw me. It flew up to the sky and now I cannot find my way back."

"Come with me," said Gervaine, taking her hand and hurrying on. "I am not afraid. See, the evening star is up and there are lights just ahead of us."

Oh, they had reached the top of the hill!

There was great excitement at the palace gate. A shout arose as the two, Gervaine and Rosamond, entered.

"Here is the little lost Rosamond, our Princess Rosamond."

The king himself came out and smiled at Gervaine as he read the letter.

"One of my most faithful pages whom I send to you to be your squire," it read.

"And you brought my little strayed daughter safely home! Was it a long climb up the hill, my lad?" asked the king.

"No, your majesty, it was very short," answered Gervaine.

**A QUAIN'T MOTHER**

A year ago last spring my brother and I went down to the pond for a ride. As we were coming back we tried to catch a young rabbit, but lost sight of it, so we went on our way, but did not get far before we saw a partridge sitting in an opening. We went up to it, but it ran away on the ground flopping its wings as tho it was crippled. We thought she had little ones, so we ran up to see them, but to our surprise we found three little tame chickens that had been just hatched a day or so.

We carried them up to the house. Our parents could hardly believe us, but we all went down and took the little chickens with us, and the partridge claimed them.

Mother took the chickens, but she said if it hadn't been for the coyotes she would have let her raise them.

LOYED LESLIE McGINITIE.  
Tofield, Alta., R. R. No. 2.

**A TERRIBLE FRIGHT**

Once, when my friend Laura and I were picking flowers in the woods, we heard something growling and snarling.

We listened awhile and then Laura whispered: "It must be a bear!"

She frightened me and we both started for home. When we reached home I told my uncle about it and he thought we had better go and find out what it was. When we reached there we found that it was our dog and cat, Rex and Fuzzy. We went near to see what had caused their trouble.

Fuzzy had found a nest of little rabbits and she, thinking they were kittens, was protecting them from being eaten by Rex.

My uncle laughed at us a great deal, and then we took the rabbits home and tamed them.

ESTHER PAINTIN.

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KEEPES A HOME  
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



September 15, 1915

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

(1325) 21

# The Country Cook

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

## Pickled Onions

Peel small button onions, cover with brine, allowing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups salt to 2 quarts boiling water, and let stand two days; drain. Make more brine and heat to boiling point, put in brine and boil three minutes. Put in jars, interspersing with mixed pickle spice. Fill jars to overflowing with vinegar, scalded, with a little sugar, allowing 1 cup sugar to 1 gallon vinegar. Seal while hot.

## Chopped Pickles

Four quarts chopped green tomatoes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup salt, 2 teaspoonfuls pepper (level), 3 teaspoonfuls mustard (level), 3 teaspoonfuls cinnamon (level), 3 teaspoonfuls allspice (level) 3 teaspoonfuls cloves (level),  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup white mustard seed, 4 green peppers sliced, 2 chopped onions, 2 quarts vinegar. Add salt to tomatoes, let stand 24 hours and drain. Add spices to vinegar and heat to boiling point; then add tomatoes, peppers, and onions, bring to boiling point and cook 15 minutes after boiling point is reached. Seal.

## Pickled Cabbage

The pickles are easily made and very good. Select crisp white cabbage and chop fine. To each quart of chopped cabbage add 1 level tablespoonful salt, white mustard seed and sugar, and pepper to taste. Put the mixture in a jar and cover with cold cider vinegar. Scatter half-a-dozen cloves over the top of the cabbage, cover the jar and in a few days the pickles will be ready to use. May let come to a boil before putting into jars if liked.

## Gooseberry Relish

Several of our readers have been kind enough to send in recipes they have found especially good.

Five cups gooseberries,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups seeded raisins, 1 onion. Chop or force thru meat chopper, put in a granite kettle and add 1 cup brown sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls mustard, 3 of ginger, 3 of salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful cayenne. Pour over this 1 quart vinegar, bring slowly to boiling point and simmer 45 minutes. Strain thru coarse sieve, fill bottles and seal.

One correspondent writes: I always make my own anchovy paste, it tastes so much better than what one buys. The following is her recipe: 1 lb. butter, 3 eggs well beaten, 6 tablespoonfuls essence of anchovy. Simmer a few minutes in a saucepan, let cool, stir with a fork. When well stirred put in pots.

Alta.

MRS. S. G.

## Rhubarb Relish

One qt. rhubarb cut up, 1 qt. onions, 1 pt. vinegar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. brown sugar, 1 teaspoonful cloves, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful allspice, 1 teaspoonful pepper, 1 teaspoonful salt. Boil together till fairly thick and bottle.

MRS. M. C. D.

## Sweet Cucumber Pickles

One quart ripe cucumbers, 1 pint onions, 1 head cauliflower. Cut in small pieces and sprinkle half cup salt on them. Pour boiling water on them to cover, let stand 24 hours, pour off and add more boiling water to cover. Let cool and add one quart vinegar, 1 lb. brown sugar and 2 tablespoonfuls mixed pickle spice, boil together and bottle.

A reader of The Guide who has had fifteen years' experience cooking on a farm, has sent some recipes which I am sure will be useful.

## Rhubarb Catsup

This is preferred by some to tomato catsup.

One quart rhubarb, 1 qt. onions, 2 cups sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful red pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful

mixed spices put in bag, 1 qt. vinegar. Boil together. Put in jars.

## Carrot Sweet Pickles

Pare and slice carrots  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick, small ones are best. Boil until they can be cut with a fork. Drain. To 1 qt. vinegar add 1 cup water, 2 coffee cups sugar, 1 teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon black pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon allspice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon whole cloves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  stick cinnamon. Bring all to a boil, put carrots in, bring to a boil again. Put in jars. Beets may be done the same way, using half the amount of sugar.

## Sweet Pickle Green Beans

String beans, break in 1 inch length, wash, let stand in weak salt water over night. Drain and boil until they can be pierced with a fork. Drain and boil up again in the same pickle mixture used for carrots. Will publish more of Mrs. J. M. D.'s and yours later.

Another contributor sends the following, which are very timely just now.

## Mixed Pickles

Three quarts cucumbers, 2 quarts small silver onions, 1 quart green tomatoes, 2 heads cauliflower, 3 red or 6 green peppers, 1-3 cup best mustard, 1 tablespoonful celery seed, 1 tablespoonful white mustard seed, 2 tablespoonfuls whole allspice, 3 cups of sugar (more if desired), 1 tablespoon turmeric. Cut vegetables in pieces and sprinkle with salt, let stand over night, drain and barely cover with vinegar. Cook and when nearly done add paste of mustard, turmeric and sugar, moistened with a little vinegar.

## Ripe Tomato Soy

One peck ripe tomatoes prepared for cooking, 1 teacup salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teacup celery seed, 2 tablespoonfuls ground cloves, 4 large onions chopped fine,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints of vinegar, 1 cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup black pepper, 2 tablespoonfuls allspice, 2 or 3 pods of red pepper. Boil this until very well done, and just before removing from fire add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints vinegar. Seal while hot.

## Salad Dressing

One cup sour cream, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, mustard to taste (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons), 1-3 cup vinegar, 1 egg yolk, salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Mix all ingredients in a saucepan except cream and vinegar, add those last and cook stirring constantly until it thickens.

M. T.

## WASTED ENERGY

The days of six or seven kinds of cake at one meal are very fortunately past. I remember being invited out to supper one night in the East when our hostess served eleven kinds of cake. Oh! the waste of energy, time and material. Now we consider one or at the very most two kinds of cake amply sufficient.

## Ribbon Cake

One-half cup butter, 2 cups sugar, yolks 4 eggs, 1 cup milk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, whites of 4 eggs.

Mix these in order given, and to one-third of mixture add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful cloves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful nutmeg, 1-3 cup raisins seeded and cut in pieces, 1-3 cup figs finely chopped, 1 tablespoonful molasses. Bake in three layers and put together with dark part in centre. Put layers together with jelly.

## White Mountain Icing

One egg white, beaten stiff; 1 cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water. Boil sugar and water until it will form a soft ball in cold water, or the syrup "hairs." Then pour slowly on the beaten egg white, beating all the time until right consistency for spreading. Flavor with vanilla or almond.

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shall always contain only the finest, freshest young leaves. . . . Black, Mixed and Green

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September 15, 1915

# A Forest Free Lance

A NOVELETTE

By ALBERT M. TREYNOR

## Synopsis of Previous Chapters

Gerald Peyton, a lumberman, has an option on 75,000 acres of timber land and has invested all his capital in a mill and logging road. The bank has promised to lend him the money which he requires to take up the option, but at the last minute, thru the influence of Grimes and Gottschalk, otherwise the lumber trust, the loan is held up for a few days. Peyton's only hope is to get the option extended and wires his daughter Glendora to find James Kernan, the owner of the land, and arrange the extension. Kernan, however, has been taken into the woods by Grimes, but Glendora falls in with Caldwell Chivington, a surveyor, who has just been discharged by Grimes and Gottschalk because he refused to swear to a false survey, and together they board a workmen's train for the camp. They are given a hostile reception, and after a desperate fight between Chivington and Deems, the woods boss, they discover that Kernan and Grimes have left the camp by wagon. They are threatened with violence if they attempt to leave the camp by train, and Glendora suggests that they walk the 15 miles to town.

CHAPTER IV.  
Prisoners

Chivington regarded the girl with an admiration he could not conceal.

"Capital!" he cried. "You certainly have pluck! Why, we can't help winning! It will take us five hours or more over the railroad ties, but we'll make it in time!"

Glendora matched his glance of frank admiration with a steady look of confidence, and Mrs. Potter smiled softly to herself at the wordless message she read in their eyes.

But Mrs. Potter decided to become more than a spectator at a pretty tableau. She was a practical woman,

and she had always liked Chivington. "It's brave of you to walk, miss; but I've got a better plan," she said to Glendora. "Potter'll be back in an hour at the outside, and I'll make him drive you over to Hattiesburg."

She shot a dark look at Deems, who was standing sullenly by the steps. "Mr. Deems, you can find another woman to do your washin'. I wouldn't touch your shirts agin for five dollars apiece," said she.

Glendora clasped the woman's work-worn fingers with a sudden impulse of gratitude.

"You are so good," she breathed. "I'll never, never forget!"

Chivington and Glendora turned their backs on Deems and followed Mrs. Potter along a little path that twisted among the stumps and finally led them into the sweet-scented woods. A short walk thru the silent forest brought them to the clearing where Potter had built his cabin.

Mrs. Potter conducted them thru a little patch of sweet corn to the house while a drove of razor-back hogs scampered into the woods at their approach.

"I'll bring out some chairs," said the woman. "Mr. Potter ought to be back pretty soon now."

"Where's your little girl?" inquired Chivington.

"She drove over to the junction with Mr. Kernan and her pap."

"Did Kernan mention anything about selling his property here?"

"He said he'd come out to look over some land with Mr. Deems. He in-

tended to stay all night, but got a telephone call from the Grimes offices in Hattiesburg and decided to hurry back."

Chivington frowned thoughtfully. "We'll have to get to town in a rush," he mused. "I wish Potter would get here."

They waited in front of the cabin, chatting idly with Mrs. Potter. Nearly half an hour passed, and Chivington finally arose impatiently and sauntered across the corn patch to the opening of a rough, narrow wagon-trail which slanted off into the woods. He stood listening for a moment in hope of catching the sound of Potter's wagon wheels.

Suddenly he heard a woman scream. He wheeled and gazed fearfully back in the direction of the cabin. With a furious exclamation he broke his way through the corn-stalks. When he emerged into the open he saw Miss Peyton struggling in the grasp of several negroes, while Mrs. Potter was beating them frantically with her fists. "Help! Oh, hurry!" cried Glendora.

Chivington was quickly at her side. He seized a chair and beat two of the negroes to the ground. The chair shattered over the head of the third, but the man dropped. With a growl Chivington seized a fourth man by the throat and flung him against the cabin wall.

Glendora broke away from the other two negroes and fled into the cabin. Chivington and Mrs. Potter followed, slamming the door and barring it after them.

Outside there rose a hoarse-voiced clamor.

"Get a log! Smash in the door!" someone shouted.

Chivington ran to the window and peered out.

"It's Deems!" he cried. "He intends to hold us!"

There was a brief silence while the two women waited gaspingly together

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in the corner. Chivington picked up a long piece of firewood and stationed himself in front of them.

Something struck the door with a force which jarred the cabin, and one of the hinges broke away from the frame. A second and third blow followed, and the heavy wooden bar split from end to end.

"Once more, now!" came a triumphant yell from without. "Heave-ho!"

Again the heavy log was swung forward, and the door was torn from the frame and fell into the cabin.

Chivington sprang forward to meet the rush of negroes, but before he could use his club he was arrested by a warning scream from behind. He whirled just as two men smashed the rear window and leaped into the room.

Chivington fought desperately, but his club was wrenched from his grasp and he was driven across the room. There the men rushed him and pinned him against the wall. Further resistance was out of the question. Chivington straightened in the grasp of the three negroes who had him by the arms, and ceased struggling. No attempt had been made to lay hands on the two women.

Deems entered the cabin. He looked at Chivington and laughed boisterously.

"I guess maybe you won't go back to town tonight," he chuckled.

Chivington confronted him hotly.

"You'll hear from this later, Deems!" he blazed. "This is a pretty high-handed proceeding for a civilized state."

"Don't trouble yourself about that," said Deems. "It happened on the company's land; you're trespassers."

"It happened on Potter's homestead," corrected Chivington. "And I'll make it my business to see that Potter's ownership is legally established!"

"All right," retorted Deems, "But at present you're going to do as I say. Bring him along, boys, and don't let the girl get away. Let Potter's woman stay here if she wants to."

The negroes jerked Chivington across the room while a couple of others started for Glendora.

"Hold on, Deems!" expostulated Chivington. "There's no use being rough with Miss Peyton. Let her walk alone, and I'll promise to go peaceably."

Deems motioned to the girl, and she stepped fearlessly to the doorway.

"Give me your word you won't try to run," he demanded.

"Yes," she agreed. "I'll remain with Mr. Chivington."

He nodded his head. "All right, boys!" he called. "Let 'em both come with me, but you follow along close behind."

The party left the cabin, and Mrs. Potter came to the door with anxious eyes.

"When Potter starts to yelling about his door," Deems called back, "you can tell him for me that it doesn't pay to monkey with the G. & G. Company."

The woods boss guided his prisoners by a short cut thru the forest to the railroad track.

"We're going down to Masters' shack," he informed them. "If you behave you won't get hurt."

Glendora walked at Chivington's side, and felt unaccountably comforted by his nearness. Once he gently pressed her fingers and smiled down at her reassuringly.

"Don't worry," he whispered. "We've loads of time yet. Somehow, I'm confident that we'll get the best of this crowd."

"I believe you'll find a way," she answered. He thrilled beneath the glance she gave him.

Masters, the superintendent, came to meet them as they entered the yards of the G. & G. Railway.

"Got 'em, did you, Deems?" he said with a grin. "What'll we do with 'em?"

"Keep 'em here all night," returned the woods boss. "I don't care where they go after six in the morning. How'll your shack do for a jail?"

"All right. There's a strong lock on the door, and we can put out a couple of niggers for guards."

"Great!" exclaimed Deems. "Only—" He hesitated. "Say, there's

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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a telephone in there. I don't want to give 'em a chance to telephone a certain party in town. Your shack won't do. What's the matter with the roundhouse?"

"That's better," agreed Masters. "The doors are heavy, and there's no windows."

"Come along, then," commanded Deems.

He conducted Chivington and Glendora down one of the branching tracks that led to the engine-shed. Their protests were unheeded, and a single glance at the escort of powerful negroes showed them the hopelessness of resistance.

Together, the man and girl entered the shed and Deems slammed the ponderous doors behind them. The heavy padlock clicked, and the woods boss walked away, whistling.

## CHAPTER V.

## The Stolen Engine

When his eyes had adjusted themselves to the semi-darkness of the engine-shed, Chivington began looking cautiously about him.

As Masters had said, there were no windows in the place. The solid walls of two-inch pine killed all hope of breaking thru, and the heavy swinging doors were uncompromisingly secure.

Glendora groped her way to Chivington's side, and placed her hand on his arm as if to gather courage from the touch.

"I can't see," she complained, "and I can hardly breathe. What makes it so smoky in here?"

"The engines," he answered. "They've backed their three Shays inside for the night. One of the engineers must have been in too great a hurry to draw his fires. Whew! The gas is stifling. I wonder if I can't stop it?"

He climbed over the pilot of the second engine and mounted to the running-board near the smokestack.

"Hello!" he called. "They've got some holes in the roof. Never noticed them before. Sort of flues for the engines. This is the one that's spouting; the others look dead."

The girl heard him drop to the ground and cross between the tracks to a second engine.

"I'm going to climb on top of the boiler," he said. "Maybe I could squeeze thru one of those vents in the roof."

There was silence for a few minutes, and then Chivington scrambled from the engine and rejoined the girl.

"It's no use," he declared, breathing heavily; "the holes are too small. It looks as though they had us locked in here for keeps."

For the first time Glendora's courage failed her. She began sobbing despairingly. With an entirely involuntary movement Chivington slid his arm about her shoulders, and for a second she pressed her face against his breast.

Then she released herself, catching his hand appealingly.

"Think! think! think!" she commanded. "We've got to get out of here! We simply must!"

"We'll try," gasped Chivington wildly. "I'd try to dig my way thru hot steel for you!"

He flung himself against the door, but it failed to give the fraction of an inch.

"If we only had an ax," he groaned, "we'd chop—"

He broke off the sentence sharply. "Well," he exclaimed, "how devilish simple!" He laughed excitedly.

"What is it? Oh, tell me what you've thought of!" she cried.

"Just a second," he promised. "It may not work, but—you never can tell till you try."

While the girl stood by in wonder he climbed into the cab of one of the Shay engines. After rummaging a few seconds in the tool box he jumped again to the ground with a big wrench in his hand. Kneeling beside the wheels he began taking the bolts from one of the knuckle joints.

"Ever watch a Shay engine running, Miss Peyton?" he inquired while he worked swiftly at the heavy burrs. "They drive with a revolving motion instead of the straight drive of the ordinary locomotive. Something like

the screw propeller of a boat, you know."

The bolts slipped through the steel jacket and the casing dropped to the ground with a thud.

"There!" he muttered with satisfaction, "this engine's shed its knuckle-joint, Miss Peyton. The only way it could run now would be to tow on behind something. If that part should happen to disappear it would take them all night to find another and bolt it back into place. This engine is helpless for the next twenty hours, that's certain."

He picked up the piece and carried it to the tender of the midmost engine.

"Now for the other!" he panted. Miss Peyton followed him back across the tracks in puzzled silence.

He set to work on the second engine, humming under his breath.

"These Shays are great for woods travel," he informed her after a minute. "They hang to the track where a horizontal driven locomotive would go skipping into the ditch like a rabbit. You could almost climb a tree with one, but you mustn't expect to make time."

The second fitting came off, and he also lugged it to the engine, which still remained hot. Then he jumped into the cab.

"Plenty of water," he observed; "tender full of wood." He opened the

door of the fire box and a red glow lighted his face.

"Mighty careless of the engineer not to draw his fire, Miss Peyton. There's even a few pounds of steam. Can't say for certain, but it strikes me this old pot's worth stoking."

He opened the flues and began throwing great pine chunks into the flame. Soaked with turpentine, they burst into flame.

"Mr. Chivington!" cried Glendora with dawning comprehension, "what are you going to do? You surely don't intend—"

He interrupted her with a feverish laugh.

"We're going to ride to Hattiesburg," he said, "or blow up this engine and their old shed with it! Look at her steam!"

Choking clouds of smoke poured from the stack of the locomotive. Most of it drew out thru the vent overhead, but enough remained behind to almost suffocate the pair in the shed.

Gasping for breath, his eyes smarting, Chivington fed the roaring fire furiously. The little indicator in the steam-gage circled around with perceptible jerks.

"Lie down, Miss Peyton!" he called. "You'll find the air better nearer the ground."

For the next few minutes they fought for breath, holding out against

their tortured lungs for the great stake that was not yet lost.

At last Chivington reached for the throttle and gave the handle a tentative jerk. Steam rushed thru the valves, and the engine quivered.

"She'll do!" he shouted. "Now, Miss Peyton!"

She sprang to her feet and he helped her into the cab. He took the throttle and gazed ahead thru the smoke. There was a clear fifteen feet between the pilot and the great, wooden doors.

"All right, look out!"

The engine answered to the steam slowly, nosed ahead sturdily, and bucked into the door with a hissing grunt.

For an instant it seemed that the door might hold. But the Shay has the one great virtue of going ahead where a bigger engine stalls.

With a shudder that nearly shook the two from their feet, the engine drove its pilot thru the wooden barrier, and then the doors burst open like a pod, and flung back on their hinges against the sides of the shed.

Chivington opened the throttle wide, while warning shouts rang thru the clearing and men came running from all sides.

The Shay responded like a good piece of machinery, and jumped into its pace with a pleasant whirring of driving gear. Five, ten, fifteen miles an hour—the speed increased.

(To be continued next week).

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Special Clearing Prices—

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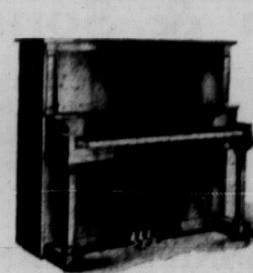
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## Very Important Information to the Farmers of Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta

Since the date of our last letter to you regarding flax, the weather for the maturing of your crops has been all that could be desired over the greater portion of the provinces, resulting in estimates being made by experts of a large increase over previous years. Within the last two weeks several things have transpired to unduly depress the price of wheat. First, the decline in the price of sterling exchange, which in itself counts for several cents per bushel decline. Second, the prospects of the opening of the Dardanelles. Third, high freight rates across the ocean, which, we figure, will later on get down to more normal conditions. Fourth, the extreme anxiety of farmers to rush their grain forward and have it sold, which is practically the greatest depressing influence in both Canada and the United States.

If the farmers would remember that the four chief reasons given above can be entirely altered in a day, they would not be so anxious to sell their grain on a declining market and at such low prices. This war is still going on and the devastation in the countries at war, no matter what is said to the contrary, is still very great, and we claim this war is yet a long way off being settled. We know that vessel owners are demanding ridiculously high freight prices across the ocean which will not be granted, and they will have to reduce their rate several cents per bushel before much business will result, which will be added to the price of wheat. This hue and cry about the danger of the submarines is simply a tempest in a teapot and could be compared favorably with a wreck on the C.P.R. in which a few box cars are destroyed. If the Dardanelles are opened in the near future, we do not consider this a bearish feature, as all the railways, which in time of peace are inadequate to the handling of grain, are at present being used to their fullest capacity in the handling of troops. This argument is freely used by speculators to depress prices, especially when farmers begin to rush their grain to market. The decline of the sterling exchange is nothing more or less than the manipulation of large financiers of the continent to further depress prices. It is wonderful how all these arguments being put out now to depress prices can be changed to help advanced prices when the parties interested are ready. We would strongly advise farmers not to rush their grain to market, but if they have got to ship their wheat forward to terminal elevators it is not necessary for them to sell at once, because almost any commission firm can make them big advances against each carlot.

In conclusion, we would say to the farmers not to pay any attention to reports circulated throughout the country to depress prices, as there is generally not a word of truth in the bulk of these reports. We claim that the great fear of lower prices takes hold of us all, which is one of the strongest features in depressing prices, and there is absolutely no reason for this fear, and we must try to guard against it.

If you entrust your grain to us you can rest assured we will handle it to the best of our ability, and will give you good advances on each car, and we will try to figure the situation out so that your grain will not be sold at ridiculously low prices.

Just a word about flaxseed. We have no reason yet for changing our minds. Keep it back in your granaries. You will make from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel more than present values by holding, and this advance may come sooner than you expect. We might just say that there is very little flaxseed in this country, and what there is is all badly frosted.

If you are on the G.T.P. or the C.P.R. bill your grain to Fort William, Ontario, and if on the C.N.R., to Port Arthur, Ontario. Advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man. We will always check up the grading and weighing.

P.S.—It has just been reported that a large percentage of the winter wheat being shipped from the United States to Europe is arriving there in bad condition, due to excessive rains, and it will be wise for farmers to remember this item, because there are millions and millions of bushels of the same kind of wheat still in the United States which they are trying to get sold and shipped before it rots. This will be a strong bullish influence in advancing prices later on.

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No. 3 white oats, 32¢, 33.

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Cash oats cl sed 32½.

Barley, 43, 53.

Flax, 163½.

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J. D. McGregor has sold his world famous Aberdeen Angus bull, "Evreux of Harviestoun," for the record sum of \$4,500, with one exception the highest price ever paid for a bull of his breed. The purchasers are C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, of Burlington Junction, Missouri. The bull will head their renowned herd at the Panama exposition in October.

September 15, 1915

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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