

EXHIBITION NUMBER

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION



FAIR DAY

JULY 1, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 35,000 WEEKLY

BEING LARGER THAN THE SWORN CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA



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And Save for Yourself the Middleman's Profits

We market our entire product DIRECT TO THE FARMER BY MAIL. We have NO AGENTS or representatives of any kind. We pay no commission to anyone. We sell for CASH and eliminate all Bad Debts, and we give YOU the benefit of this enormous saving in the price.

We manufacture in our own plant every grade of lumber, finish mouldings, windows and doors, which you would require for your barn or house. This enables us to quote you MILL PRICES on your ENTIRE ORDER, and at the same time assures you of the very HIGHEST QUALITY of workmanship and material in whatever line of lumber and mill work you purchase from us. Our splendid facilities enable us to ship all your requirements in lumber in the one car, and you have the advantage of your entire bill being on your own place when you want it; no expensive delays keeping your workmen waiting for material out of stock, and our prices include delivery on board cars at your nearest railroad station. Don't be influenced by the IDLE TALK of line yard representatives who talk quantity in order to justify their higher prices (you have had nothing but line yard prices for years). We guarantee our lumber to be of the HIGHEST QUALITY in the grade in which you select, and we UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION to you in every respect. If the amount of lumber you require for your own use is not sufficient to fill a car (which requires about twenty to twenty-five thousand feet), get your neighbors to join with you and have your shipment come together. The saving you will effect will astonish and delight you.

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Gentlemen: Dundurn, Sask., June 10th.
 The carload of lumber ordered from you arrived in 10 days from date of shipment, and I am well pleased with the quality of lumber. The carpenters say they have never used better material since they have been in the West. My house is now completed and all who have seen it do not hesitate to say that there is quite a difference in the looks over the houses built from the local lumber dealers. I have saved \$250.00 by buying my lumber from your firm. I am well satisfied with the shipment in every respect.
 Yours truly,
 N. E. BAUMUNK.

Send Your Bill for Prices

Make out your bill, stating just what you require, send it to us, and without any expense or obligation to you, we will tell you exactly what the entire lot will cost you delivered to your station.

You cannot afford to pay more than our prices for your lumber. We are giving you the opportunity to purchase direct from the mill at mill prices. With your co-operation and assistance, we will make the Consumers' Lumber Company's prices the standard for the Prairie Provinces.

We Wholesale to a Nation instead of Retail to a Neighborhood

Consumers Lumber Company
 City Offices: Birks Bldg.
 VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
 Editor

JOHN W. WARD
 Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

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

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

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16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

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4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 gate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



Why Farmers Fail

☛ Nine-tenths of the farmers who fail, lose money on DISTRIBUTION — SELLING — MARKETING. And that's the very fact The Guide is driving at. The Guide occupies a unique position in the field of Agricultural publications. Farmers, clergymen and teachers have all helped to place The Guide in the proud place it holds today.

☛ But we want a large number of good men to help us in our fight for the right. Men who are enthusiastic and who believe in us. We are willing to pay liberally for the services of such men. Write today for particulars and let us tell you how you can earn the extra money you need.

Address: Circulation Manager

The Grain Growers' Guide
 WINNIPEG

Buy Ontario Fruit Again this Year

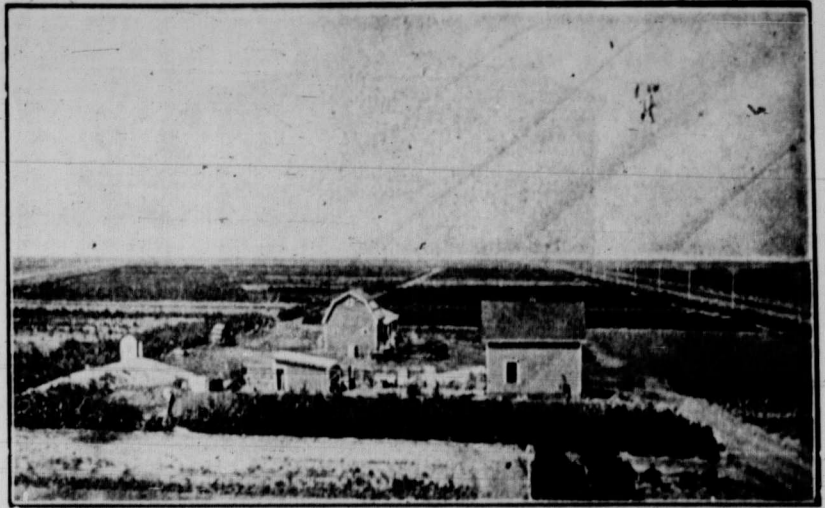


Grain Growers' Associations purchased largely in 1913 from Ontario and were well pleased both with pack and quality. NO ONE CAN BEAT US. Ontario Quality is the Standard for the Continent.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS WRITE

FRUIT BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO



The A. Mitchell Nursery Co.

This is a cut of our Nursery at Coaldale. The first tree was planted April 14, 1911. You see what can be done in a few years.

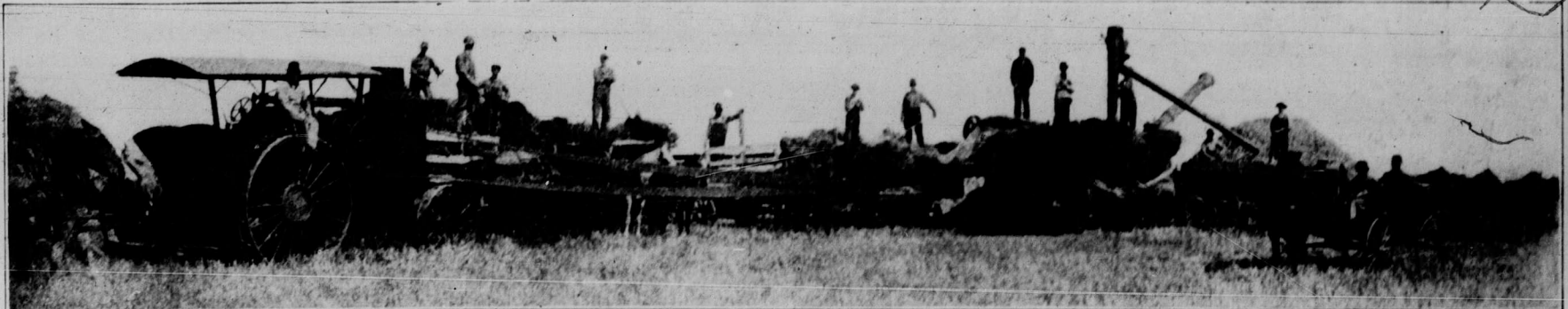
Not very long now and neither winds nor weeds will bother us. Keep us in mind when you are thinking of planting.

ALL SORTS OF REALLY HARDY PLANTATION STOCK, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND PERENNIAL FLOWERS.

Nurseries at Coaldale and Lacombe, Alta.

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We Offer a Tractor built to last and a Separator fit to bear it Company



Long before we tackled the Tractor problem we had been building Engines recognized as Standard the world over. In the years following the invention of the Tractor we have merely had to DEVELOP from the point where others had to START.

We offer you, then, a Tractor as perfect as modern knowledge can produce—a simple, easily-controlled, powerfully-constructed machine that runs smoothly and develops more than full rated power on Kerosene, Gasoline, Naphtha, or oils as low as 39 degrees Baume.

Let our nearest office send you full particulars regarding the three sizes of Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor. With this we will give you also information about the Farquhar Separator.

In order to assure the satisfaction of Fairbanks-Morse customers, we have gradually added to our Engine Products most of the agricultural lines that will best work in conjunction with them. We handle only those articles which we are fully able to cover with the same unqualified guarantee that is already associated with our name. Hence, when we suggest

THE FARQUHAR SEPARATOR

WITH THE

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor

as an ideal team for Threshing, you may rest assured that there are points of superiority about the Farquhar worthy of your consideration.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited
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We Manufacture

FAIRBANKS - MORSE OIL TRACTORS, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H.P.
OIL ENGINES, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 H.P., for all purposes.
MARINE ENGINES, 2 and 4 Cycle, 3/2 to 100 H.P.
BINDER ENGINES, adapted to all makes of Binders.
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EIGHT YEARS ago we began to Market the First
**Portable Corrugated
 GRANARIES**

Sold in Western Canada

They were produced to meet the peculiar needs of this country. Imitators have come and gone. From year to year they have changed their design, each claimed to be better than the last, but each in turn discarded. The original idea in ours has remained the same, with the ideas of the users in the fields incorporated as improvements. These original granaries are still in use and giving good service. This is a guarantee of safe investment that you cannot afford to ignore.

Write today for full particulars and the terms of the biggest and best proposition ever made in Granaries anywhere

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co. Ltd.

P.O. Box 3006 GGG, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA!

THE O.K. OKANAGAN

King of the Fruit Districts

TRUE EDUCATION CONSISTS IN BEING ON GOOD TERMS WITH MOTHER EARTH AND WITH ALL THE WONDERFUL THINGS THAT CREEP, CRAWL, RUN, CLIMB, SWIM OR FLY. How can you receive such an education better than owning a first-class orchard in the SUNNY OKANAGAN. There is comfort, beauty and profit in the occupation of an orchardist.

We prepare this business for you.

We plant and care for your orchard for 5 years.

WE GIVE YOU 55 MONTHS FOR THE PAYMENT, WITH NO INTEREST AND NO TAXES. If death occurs while you are paying for your orchard, we return the money. WE SELL FROM ONE ACRE UP.

We will care for your Orchard when in bearing, if desired, so that you can have all your time to yourself. WE TAKE NO SALARY, ONLY 20 PER CENT. OF THE PRODUCT, PAYING YOU 80 PER CENT.

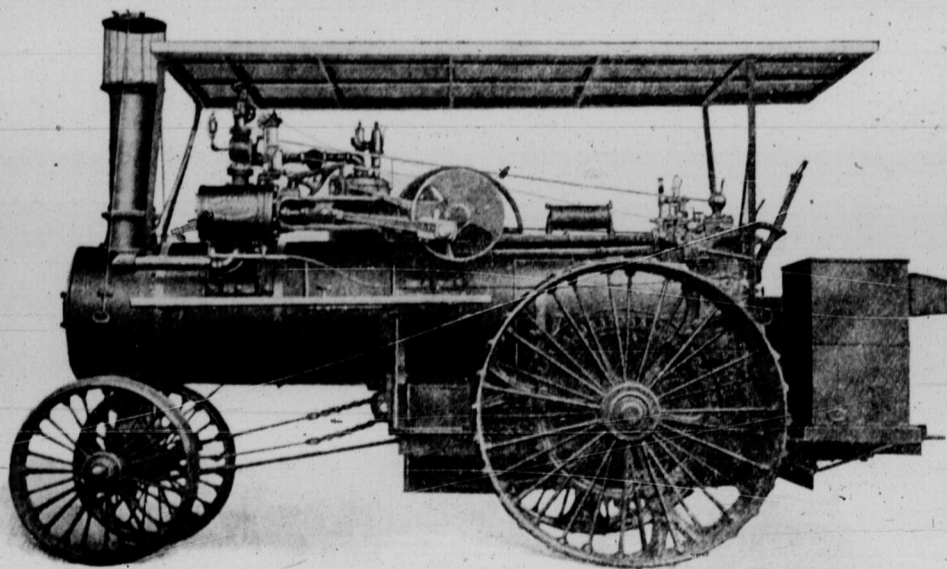
We plant in large areas and only a few varieties, that we may meet market conditions. OUR EXPENSE IS 75 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE LITTLE FELLOW.

Come in and see us when in for the Exhibition, or write us for information. A letter is no obligation to buy.

Western Okanagan Orchards Co., Limited

Per OKANAGAN SELLING AGENCY

205 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, Man.



"Waterloo" Engines

Are not only good Threshing Engines but are equally efficient for every belt power purpose. They are built to burn either coal or wood, and can be quickly converted into straw burners when desired. If you want the BEST, get acquainted with "WATERLOO" Threshing Machinery. Ask your neighbor who owns a "WATERLOO" OUTFIT.

Our Line of Threshing and Plowing Machinery is Complete

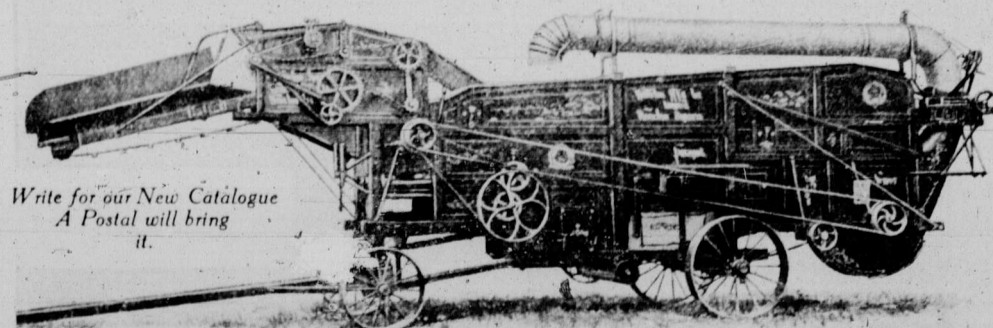
Sizes: 18, 22, 25 and 27 H.P.

Full Line of Threshers' Supplies

Celebrated "CHAMPION" Separators

The most successful Threshermen prefer the "WATERLOO" Separator with its large capacity and thorough clean threshing. If you wish to make money, you must own a machine that handles all kinds of grain successfully. A "WATERLOO" Separator is a profit-maker and time-saver for the Threshermen.

"Champion" and "Manitoba Champion" Separators, built in the following sizes:
 28-42; 33-52; 36-56 and 40-62



Write for our New Catalogue
 A Postal will bring
 it.

THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd.

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS: PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Branch Office and Warehouse: REGINA, SASK.

Head Office and Factory: WATERLOO, ONT.

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From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices

We made tanks for your grandfather

14 Bbl. Size \$27.00		A Money Back Guarantee with Every Tank
11½ " " 23.00		Send Today for Catalog
9½ " " 21.00		
7½ " " 18.00		
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Freight Prepaid

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FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY

Halbrite
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Capital Authorized	\$10,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up	7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

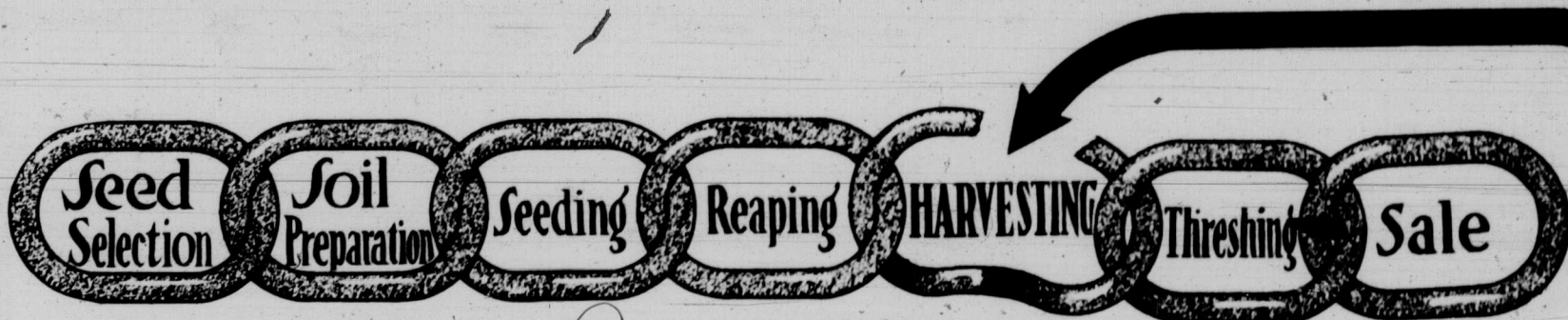
Interest Allowed at Current Rates

DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Winnipeg Branch - N. G. LESLIE, Manager

CITY BRANCHES:

PORTAGE AVENUE Cor. Portage Ave. and Colony St.	NORTH END Cor. Main St. and Belkirk Ave.
--	---



If there is a Weak Link in this Chain--Remove It!

The securing of highest crop returns compels the exercise of equal care from the selection of seed and preparation of the ground to the threshing and sale of the grain.

If there is a weak spot in your organization it is only fair to yourself to locate and remedy it.

If there is a better way of handling any of the work, it is "up to you" to find it.

Hundreds of Farmers Have Found The

Stewart Sheaf Loader

A Better Way of Harvesting

The Stewart Sheaf Loader was a necessity long before it was invented. With the large farms of today and the thousands of acres under cultivation, it HAD to come. It is an economic necessity to better farming—it stops the most serious leak in harvesting. It picks up sheaves from the ground and elevates them up a carrier, placing them in the wagon. It does this work so nicely that it will handle not only stooks, but loose grain, shelling less than the most careful pitchers and leaving a cleaner field behind. All the field pitchers formerly required are done away with, and several of the teams.

Write for our FREE BOOKLET and learn what other men have proved.

"Saved enough in labor and loose grain that the machine picked up to more than pay for the machine this year."—Chicago Ranch Co., Bassano, Alta., R. W. Peel, Mgr.

"We often timed the Loader working, and time after time we saw it fill a full load of sheaves in 50 to 60 seconds."—R. A. Montgomery, Oak Lake, Man.

"I had four stook wagons, and it kept our 36-58 Case machine going nicely where eight or nine teams were required in former years."—F. P. Lindberg, Dundurn, Sask.

"My outfit is a 25-Horse American Abell and 36x60 Battle Creek ordinary separator, and four teams kept the machine running to full capacity."—N. V. Ashdown, Asquith, Sask.

"We have used one of your Loaders for this season and find it a great saving, as labor was scarce and wages high. We operate a 36-inch separator and find that it keeps five teams, with two spike-pitching at the machine, going all the time. Saves about four teams and two men in the field, and we think that everyone operating a thresher should have one."—Miller Bros., Grenfell, Sask.

**AN EFFECTIVE
LINK to
Replace
Wasteful
Methods
of the
Past**

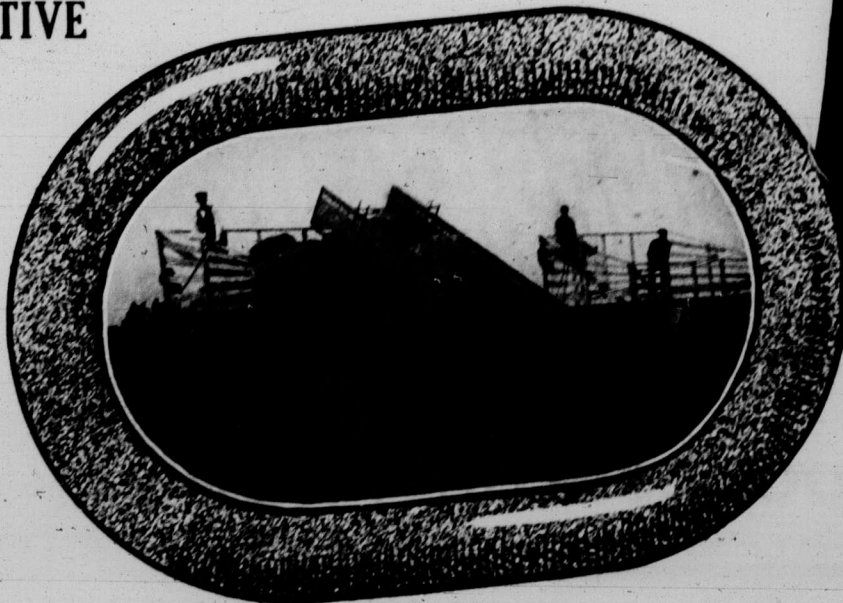


Figure the Facts for Yourself!

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Ltd.

804 Trust and Loan Building
Winnipeg - Manitoba

Soil Culture Under the New Dispensation

The Four-fold State of Dry Land Agriculture

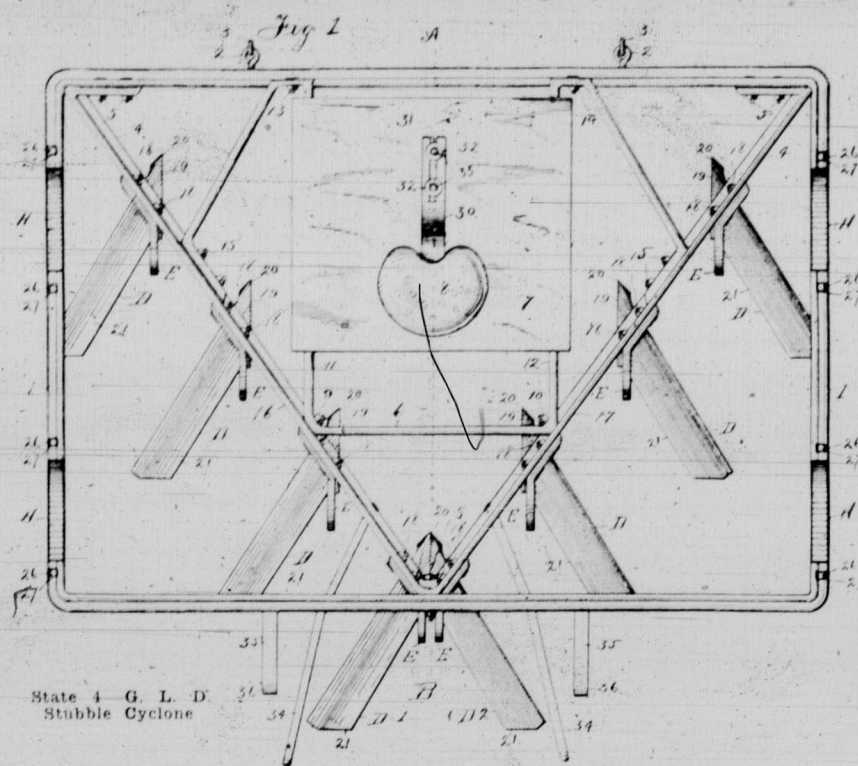
As Recommended
by
DODDS & DETWILER

Good deep plowing is the foundation of our agriculture, namely:

1—Subsoiling with the Gooseneck Subsoil Cultivator to make the land receptive to rain and air without bringing the subsoil to the surface to dry out.

2—The surface treatment of the plowed land for the retention of moisture, and incidentally the destruction of thistles, wild oats, and other weeds; the conservation of this moisture will cause the germination of wild oats, buckwheat, mustard and other foul seeds in the soil. This can be accomplished with less power, and better, with the D. and D. Cyclone Weed Destroyer, Surface Cultivator and Mulcher, not too fine, than with any other tool.

3—After the grain is up and well rooted, put the Professor Shaw Improved Reversible Mulching Harrow over the growing grain. This harrow is made very light for the purpose, and possesses 192 round steel teeth 5-16 with diamond points; is 16 1/2 feet wide, and weighs only 160 lbs.



State 4 G. L. D. Stubble Cyclone

DOMINION OF CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dominion-Experimental Farms J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr., Director
W. C. McKILLICAN, B.S.A., Supt. Experimental Farm for Manitoba,
MILTON J. TINLINE, B.S.A., Asst. Supt. Brandon, Man. June 13th, 1914.
MESSRS. DODDS & DETWILER,
Leland Hotel, Winnipeg.
Dear Sirs:—Will you please supply the Experimental Farm with one of your Cyclone Weed Destroyers, send the 12-ft. size. Please send in the bill in triplicate for the price of same. Yours truly, W. C. McKILLICAN, Superintendent.
(This order speaks for itself, and is the result of the working of the machine on the experimental plots at Brandon last season.—D. & D.)

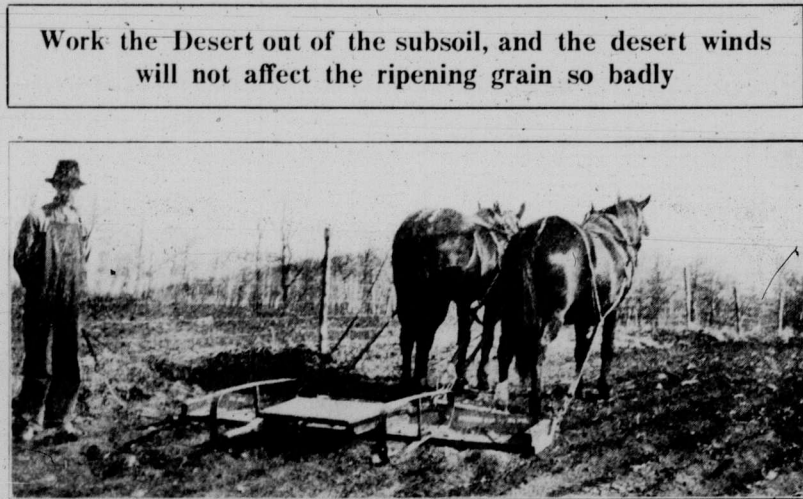
This process will destroy millions of young weed plants, keep the surface from cracking, break up the crust after rain, and form a mulch to keep the land from drying out from the powerful evaporation on the Western plains. The increase of yield on one day's work of this harrow will pay for itself. The farmer who follows out this system can count on an average crop with but scant rainfall during the growing season.

4—The farmer is now up to harvesting operation, and in order that some preparation be made for the next year's fallow, find out all that is to be known about the G. L. D. Stubble Cyclone. This machine will follow the binder and uproot the stubble, cut off all young Russian, Canada and sow thistle and other weed growth and grass good, bad and quack or couch grass, and blanket the land so it will not dry out until the farmer is ready to fall plow, or plow the summerfallow after seeding, when the weed growth has started.

**This System of Soil Culture is
Blanketed with Patents
Trade Marks and
Copyrights**



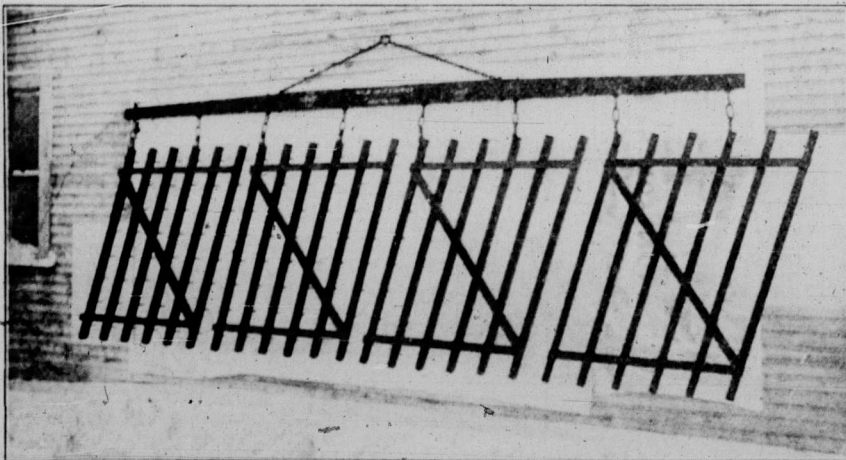
State 1—D & D Gooseneck



State 2—D & D Cyclone Weed Destroyer, 1914 Model

Work the Desert out of the subsoil, and the desert winds will not affect the ripening grain so badly

Stop the Leaks! While irrigating in California, men are placed on the land with shovels to stop up the gopher and badger holes, that the precious water be equally distributed in the soil and not wasted. The leakage in our soil is through ducts upward, and the only way to arrest evaporation and prevent the escape and waste of valuable FROST and RAIN MOISTURE, is to blanket the surface by means of the Cyclone and cut out the weeds. (See illustration).



State 3—Prof. Shaw's Reversible Mulching Harrow



PHOTO SHOWING EFFECT OF EVAPORATION ON THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH
Copyright Canada 1914 by G. L. Dodds

DODDS & DETWILER Address: The Leland Hotel Winnipeg, Man.

Factory: Corner Tecumseh and Ross, Arlington Car, William Ave. W.

WRITE FOR FREE LITERATURE ON DRY LAND FARMING

Have you had the Remark made to You

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If you have not, inquire among your friends—you will find it so.

PAINLESS



I Give You Dentistry Without Pain

The Greatest System of Dentistry known to World of Science and Art today

PAINLESS

No More Dread of the Dental Chair—do all this for you

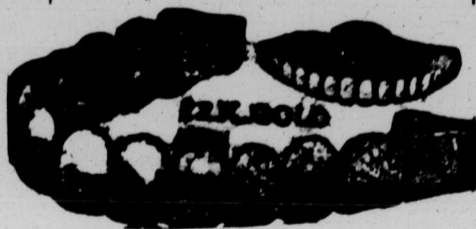
TEETH EXTRACTED, FILLED CROWNED, BRIDGEWORK WITHOUT PAIN

Oxygenated Gas for painless operations—Easy sweet and harmless as the sleep of nature. Somnoform Anesthesia quick and pleasant.

All operators American or Canadian graduates. No students. Lad., attendants.

Special attention to out-of-town patients. Have your impression taken in the morning and go home with teeth the same day.

All languages spoken. Free examination. All work guaranteed for Twenty Years.



Crown and Bridgework
New System Bridgework

Bridgework is the modern method of filling space caused by one or more missing teeth—without the use of a plate to cover the roof of the mouth.

It permits the fullest enjoyment while eating and does not interfere with the sense of taste.

It is performed without pain, is permanent, and in every way comfortable, being strong, clear, light and agreeable to the tongue and gums.

Even if the tooth be decayed and broken down to the gum line and the nerve dead, the root can still be successfully treated and crowned and restored to comfort and utility.

Dr. ROBINSON
Dental Specialist

Over Birks, cor. Portage & Smith
WINNIPEG

Office Hours: 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Phone Main 1121

Alfalfa for Seed

The following is a communication received from J. E. Gustus, Calgary, which contains some valuable information in relation to the fodder crop which is so much before the public eye at the present time

"In the current issue of your valued periodical I note, under the caption, 'Alfalfa Questions,' a well-written letter from a subscriber at Glensouris in which the writer seems to feel that the matter of growing alfalfa for seed in this country has not been sufficiently touched upon by writers of alfalfa articles. Altho' E. J. T. has answered the enquirer's communication quite fully, I trust I may be permitted to touch upon a few points brought out in the letter in question.

Best Seed with Light Rainfall

With regard to growing alfalfa for seed, let me say this can no doubt be done profitably in this country, particularly in sections having less than fifteen inches of rainfall. It is well known that growing alfalfa seed is now a profitable industry, provided the seasons are favorable. Where two or more crops of alfalfa are produced each year, as is the case in Alberta, the second crop is the seed producer. The first crop is generally cut for hay, as it matures at a season when the plant does not set seed, owing to precipitation. The second crop matures during the latter part of August, at which time but little rain falls here, hence the plant will then set seed most readily. Bees and other insects play a very important part in inducing the alfalfa to

do not think he is correct in assuming that the present price of alfalfa seed is so high that it requires the laying out of the price of the land to secure it. The price of alfalfa seed is governed by the law of supply and demand. With us the supply is as yet wholly inadequate to meet the demand; hence importations of seed will continue for a time at least. If we stop to consider the value of alfalfa and the fact that when once well established it will yield splendid crops of fodder during a number of years without reseeded (from six to ten years, possibly longer), I believe the current prices of seed are not exorbitant, at least the cost of the seed of a piece of land to alfalfa will not be more than if the same land were planted with grain, and the product will be much more valuable. With regard to growing alfalfa for seed, let me inform your correspondent that this is receiving experimental attention in Alberta, possibly in several of the other provinces as well. In the vicinity of Medicine Hat a farm of 1,400 acres was planted with alfalfa for seed last year. The manager of this farm had previously produced more than 2,000 pounds of excellent alfalfa seed from about forty acres. In Southern Alberta, where thousands of acres are now growing luxuriant alfalfa,



Land Packers, Soil Enrichers, Weed Destroyers and Money Makers

set seed, and for this reason bee culture should be encouraged.

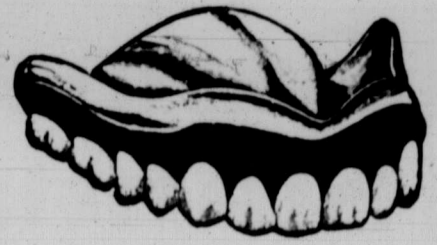
If your correspondent is correct in his suppositions that alfalfa will grow well, year after year, without bacterial inoculation, then the accumulated knowledge of science during the past thirty years touching this subject is all wrong. I am disposed to doubt the accuracy of your correspondent's conclusions when he states that his alfalfa is being grown without inoculation; on the other hand, it is my positive conviction that, somehow, nature has inoculated this land and that the bacteria promoting alfalfa growth are present in it. I am also of the opinion that a microscopic investigation will reveal the presence of bacteria in the nodules on the roots of his alfalfa, which your correspondent seems to think as good as any other weed without them. The presence of nodules on the roots of alfalfa can not generally be discovered until the second year of its growth, and then only by carefully digging away the earth surrounding the roots. The nodules may not be numerous the second year, but increase in number year after year. If, in inoculating an alfalfa field with earth from another alfalfa field the scattering has been done unevenly, this fact will be noticed the first year. Where the inoculation is perfectly done the alfalfa will be much more thrifty and of a dark green color, whereas if portions of the field have not been reached by the infested earth, as scattered, the plants growing without inoculation are much less thrifty and of a light green color. In a year or two the population of the field will spread over the portions missed in scattering out the earth, and the whole field will be thrifty, provided, of course, the soil is of equal fertility over the entire field.

I quite agree with your correspondent regarding the durability of securing home grown seed when possible. But I

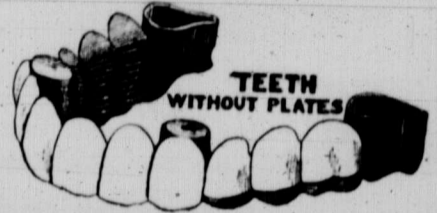
many of the growers are producing it for seed, and it is hoped that this phase of alfalfa culture may soon be brought to such success that our demands for hardy alfalfa seed may be met. But it must be remembered, however, that alfalfa seed growing with us is as yet in the experimental stage, also that during certain seasons the plant decides it will not set seed. I would therefore suggest that your correspondent plant ten acres of alfalfa for hay, and a small area for seed, the latter in rows about thirty inches apart. To insure success I would also advise that he inoculate the fields, either by soil-transference or by culture, planting on the richest soil he possesses, using the cleanest and best seed procurable, even tho' it may cost a little more money than he feels it is worth. If the plots are successful the cost of the seed is soon forgotten when he considers his valuable returns from hay and seed, provided the latter can be produced successfully in his district."

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

All indications point to Calgary exhibition being this year the most successful ever held in the Western city. Last year the entries in all branches of livestock were very large, but this year that record has been overstepped; there are 391 more entries in the horse classes, 144 more in the cattle classes, 115 more in the classes for swine, besides increases in all the other departments of the show. On account of the increasing popularity of this show the accommodation afforded by the present fair buildings is quite inadequate, and accordingly new plans have been prepared to provide for a complete, up-to-date exhibition ground. On June 26 a by-law was submitted to the people of Calgary relating to an appropriation for \$300,000 for the new buildings, and it is confidently expected that this by-law will be carried.



Plate, \$8.00 to \$25.00 per Set



Teeth without Plate, \$5.00 and \$7.00 per Tooth

We can use either of the above methods as you desire and complete the work in one to three days

Poor Dental Work is Expensive and a Misery Maker!

NEW METHOD DENTAL PARLORS
Cor. Portage and Donald
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada's largest, best equipped and most up to date dental office gives you the best that money will buy, does not overcharge you, and uses the very latest methods to eliminate pain

Famous Dola Method for painless extraction of teeth discovered by the head of this firm, and its use positively cannot be obtained elsewhere

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Ye Olde Firme Heintzman and Co.'s Pianos have been recognized for sixty-four years as the Standard Piano of Canada.

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RELWOD AYRSHIRES

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Owing to the necessity of enlarging our building accommodation, we are forced to sell our herd of Sixty Pure Bred Ayrshires absolutely without reserve on our Farm at

Millet, Alta., Wednesday, July 15, 1914

Our herd is rich in the blood of many of the choicest Ayrshire families. Our foundation stock is from the best herds in Quebec. There are twenty-two mature cows; six two-year-old heifers and fifteen young heifers. Seventeen choice bulls make up the male aggregation. Write now for Catalogue. Everything will be sold at your own price.

Remember the Date: Wednesday, July 15, 1914

Millet Stock Farm
Millet, Alta.

J. DOWLER & SONS
Proprietors

FARMERS We Invite You

to make our office your headquarters at Exhibition time and to get better acquainted with us. Likewise we appreciate meeting personally many patrons who have favored us with their business the past two seasons. We are right here with better facilities and greater experience to assist you, this year of low prices, in making the best sales of your grain.

BLACKBURN & MILLS

(A. M. BLACKBURN) (D. K. MILLS)
531 Grain Exchange Telephone Main 46 Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

American Detective Story of Canadian Legislature

Under the title "Where Legislators Come Cheap," William J. Burns, the world's foremost detective, tells his own story of the Quebec exposures in last week's issue of Harper's Weekly. Burns says:

"We have just driven a coach and four thru the Quebec legislature—both houses. They still lie tumbled in disarray and will be several months before they pick themselves together.

"My clients had understood that Canadian politics were rotten. They had been told that the legislators were for sale cheap, that you could get any kind of a bill thru. So we started in to see. We worked up the worst possible sort of bill—a bill for a Montreal Fair Association. That bill gave us the right to do anything short of murder. We had liquor rights, special police, horse racing, every kind of grafting privilege. It was a bill that let us own one section of the town for every kind of illicit activity. It was as raw a bill as you could think up. Here is what happened:

"We organized the supposed promoters of this fair into a firm of the name of 'D. H. Martin and Company.' The firm took elaborate offices in the Duluth Building, Montreal. The man at the head of this fake firm was one of our best men, Guy B. Biddinger.

"The first problem was to reach out gradually so that no suspicion should be aroused. Legislative graft in Canada is worked thru lawyers. Here in this country a girl holds up a prominent citizen, not by white slavers and black-mail direct, but by going to a lawyer—and then it is all legal. So in Canada, you pay a retainer to a lawyer, and that lawyer is the partner of a legislator. That makes it safe and pleasant. But coming from the outside world, we could not hit the high lights too suddenly or they'd worry, so we picked up Montreal's prize 'fixer.'

"He brought us in touch with a lawyer. The lawyer was the right man, and he did a thorough job for us. We gave him \$500 and \$1,057.97, and those checks are evidence. He said our man in the lower house was J. O. Mousseau, member of the legislative assembly, chairman of the private bills committee. Thru his hands, on his recommendation, all bills went. His say was final.

"Mousseau met us in room 369 of the Chateau Frontenac. On December 16, at 9.35 a.m., we paid him \$1,150 for members of the lower house. He showed us a list of eleven men whom he was buying. We gave him \$1,000 for himself. First and last we paid \$3,650. He said it would take only three weeks to get the bill all the way thru. The \$1,150 was for the members of the private bills committee. The members of the house vote as the committee recommends. The bill was called, 'An Act to incorporate the Montreal Fair Association of Canada.' It was bad all the way thru—a series of special privileges for the benefit of gambling. It left the incorporators free to do anything they pleased from waterworks to liquor license. It was No. 158 of the assembly bills. For the upper house, Mousseau highly recommended Louis Phillippe Berard. He said of Berard: 'I think in him we will secure the best member of the upper house. Mr. Berard is in the Montreal ring. All the men in Quebec live off the government.'

Berard is a member of the law firm to which Prime Minister Gouin belongs. Berard presented the petition for the bill in the upper house. Five hundred dollars was paid to Berard. Another member of the upper house, Achille Bergevin, received \$200 and \$150. Bergevin's \$200 was referred to as 'cigar money.'

Bergevin and de Varennes, chairman of the private bills committee of the upper house, called for our men on the last great day and took them in a sleigh to the house. De Varennes said that the bill was going thru all right. Our dummy promoters were taken in as honored guests upon the floor of the legislative council to see the bill unanimously approved. Then Bergevin took them around to the clerk's office, secured a copy of the bill as passed and autographed it. It was January 16 of this year at 3.30 p.m. that the legislature of Quebec enacted assembly bill number

158. This measure, a law of the province of Quebec, authorizes the promoters to run wildcat, to organize and control every sort of exhibition, to keep places of amusement, conduct race courses, run a private police force.

The price set for the passage was \$9,500. Members of the legislature received \$1,850. Four thousand six hundred and fifty is still owed. It will never be paid.

Early in the proceedings Mousseau said: 'I can secure fifteen members in the council house.' Of the Liberal party at Ottawa, he said: 'They were suppremer, but wine, women and graft spoiled them.'

Mousseau gave us the price of each of eleven men in the legislature—\$350, \$500, etc. He had told us that the correct method was to buy the law officers and a majority of the leaders. The minor members he regarded as little fish, who needed only a sprinkling of money—a ten dollar bill here and fifty dollars there.

The three bribe takers have resigned. The evidence is in the hands of the attorney-general at Ottawa. The total grant took us from October, 1913, to January, 1914. It cost \$50,000. Our men on the witness stand were complimented because they were not vindictive. They gave their evidence simply on the facts, and did not mention hearsay names. Mr. Biddinger on the witness stand looks like a bishop or a bank president.

The Canadians have never had a clean up. This exposure marks the time when they have determined to face the graft frankly and stand for a public exposure. They are going thru it in the open at last, just as England went thru the Marconi scandal with the British cabinet. Up to now, they've had the graft situation steadily—bills of all three kinds—strike legislation to hold up corporations, bills with a joker, and special interest legislation like this Montreal fair bill.

The great graft has been some special grant from the government. Our bill had a predecessor. It took a concession from the government of \$10,000. Nothing was ever done with the \$10,000. No fair was started, the government merely turned over the money to the promoters. The government is regarded as a source of revenue to the private grafting cliques. Railroad grants, water power rights, every sort of public privilege is turned over to private looters in return for money to legislators. In the state legislatures, and in Washington, the evil piece of legislation is generally designed to rob an individual. But in Canada the regular thing is to rob the government. A few promoters rob all the taxpayers. The government will pay a million for a library site worth \$300,000. They will give away 100,000 acres of land to a railroad and then vote \$35,000 a mile. In a few years those promoters back of the road will be rich men. The Canadian legislators have been money-crazy. They have formed this habit of taking money for corrupt bills. They haven't had investigations. The graft system has just been taken for granted. Now the people are determined to follow out our policy of frankness and make a clean-up. Canada has been silent on this policy of wholesale, widespread graft, while we've told all the world about our bits of corruption. So our frankness has made us look like worse grafters than the silent, effective Canadian way of looting the people. The situation had gone on undisturbed so many years that they never suspected a plant. They were easy to reach. You just started in and aimed for your man and got him.

Berard is a man who has never won his spurs, in the legislative phrase. He has not won a position in statecraft, nor in speech making. He owes his position in the legislature to the fact that he is law partner of the premier. Berard was the man we set ourselves to reach. It had to be done gradually. We had been told that the Liberal government was corrupt and that Berard was the stepping stone. We reached him and we proved that responsible officials of the Liberal government were corrupt. No bill so raw, so unjust, could today

Continued on Page 39

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 1st, 1914

DOMINION DAY

Forty-seven years ago today, on the First of July, 1867, the Dominion of Canada was born. It was created by the confederation of the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and its boundaries have been enlarged by the inclusion of Manitoba and the North-West Territories in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. The Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed out of the North-West Territories in 1905, and extensions of the boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec have brought the whole of the settled portions of the Dominion under the jurisdiction of the provincial parliaments. The first census after Confederation, that of 1871, found a population in the Dominion of 3,635,024, which had grown by the year 1911 to 7,204,838, and today probably exceeds 7,500,000. The increase of population has, however, been probably the least indication of Canada's progress. In production, in commerce, in education, in influence in world affairs, Canada has far more than doubled her importance among the nations of the earth. We believe, too, that Canada is making progress toward higher ideals and nobler conceptions of the national life. Democracy is in the ascendant and it is being realized more and more every day by thinking men and women that patriotism consists not in waving flags and singing patriotic songs, but in unselfish devotion to every movement which intelligently seeks to place public and private life on a higher plane and to improve the economic and social conditions under which we live.

SUMMER FAIRS

During the next few weeks almost every village, town and city in Western Canada will be holding its annual summer exhibition, at which those engaged in the varied industries of the Prairie Provinces will vie with each other in the display of their products. Our summer fairs, originally of a purely agricultural character have become much wider in their scope. The exhibits of the stockman and the farmer, the poultryman and the gardener, the fruit-grower and the apiarist will be seen alongside the products of the factory, the work of the needlewoman, the art of the painter, and the work of the young craftsmen of the technical schools. With all of this is the amusement side of the summer fair, the music of the bands, the performances of the airmen and the vaudeville artistes, the athletic sports, the horse races, the sideshows and the fireworks. There is a danger at some of our fairs that the amusement features play too prominent a part in the program, and attract an undesirable element, especially where gambling is permitted at the race track, and this is certainly to be regretted.

A certain amount of healthy amusement and frivolity, however, is a desirable part of the summer fair, for the farmer and his family have little enough of relaxation on the farm, and when they do go to town they can enjoy a little innocent fun as much as anyone else. The educational side, however, is, and must be, if an exhibition is to be a permanent success, its chief purpose. The farmer who can attend one of the larger fairs where the leading breeders of the country are displaying their horses, cattle, pigs and sheep, has an exceptional opportunity of studying type and gaining a knowledge of what to aim at in his own livestock. And so with the other exhibits. The farmer who visits the fair and takes in only the amusements and the races, and neglects a careful

tour of the barns and other buildings, is wasting a valuable educational opportunity.

THE PARCEL POST

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article entitled "Uncle Sam, Expressman," in which is told the interesting story of the revolution in transportation conditions which has been brought about by the establishment and development of the parcel post system in the United States. We publish this article for the purpose of indicating some of the possibilities which lie before the improvement and development of the parcel post system in Canada. Canada has a parcel post, but our system at present is very limited in its usefulness compared with the service which is given by the post-offices of the United States and all the countries of Europe, as well as in many other parts of the British Empire. Prior to the establishment of the parcel post in the United States a year and a half ago, those who advocated the parcel post for Canada were met with the objection that the immense area and great distances of this country would make a service such as was given in the older and more closely settled countries an impossibility. The United States government, however, has now conclusively proved that the parcel post can be a success in a thinly settled country as well as in populous centres, and it is earnestly to be hoped that our own post office department will take advantage of the experience which has been gained across the line. It will be seen from the article referred to that the express companies of the United States, which for years had been charging exorbitant rates and giving an inadequate and more or less inefficient service, have not been allowed to stand in the way of progress, and have had the monopoly on which they were fattening taken from them. Our own parcel post service at present carries parcels weighing up to eleven pounds only, and with very few exceptions the charges are actually higher than those of the express companies. In the United States parcels weighing 50 pounds are carried by the mails, and the rates are much lower than the express rates. The express companies, of course are really the railway companies under other names, and at present the railways apparently have too much influence with the Canadian Government to permit the parcel post being made a success by the reduction of rates and the increase of the weight limit. Organization, education and agitation, however, will eventually induce the authorities to yield to public opinion, and the Grain Growers' associations are the proper bodies to take a leading part in the work.

PROTECTION AND NATIONAL GROWTH

Protectionists continually point out that a large number of the leading countries in the world have adopted a Protectionist policy and have prospered greatly thereunder. It would perhaps be foolish to deny that Protection has certain merits for certain countries. In effect it is an effort to enable a country to be self-supporting and self-sufficient, but, with the modern trend of international relations, economic and political, the result of this determination is to fix certain static limits to the national development. France is a typical example of a nation which has continually pursued a Protective policy for many years. It is a rich country, possessing a favorable geographical situation, but the net result is that its population is stationary and its annual increase in trade is comparatively small. It has fixed a definite limit to its growth, and apparently

has very little possibilities of expansion. The United States adopted the same policy for many years. They have now found out this limitation of Protection upon national development. No nation can hope to be absolutely self-sufficient and if its expansion is to proceed at a reasonable rate there must come a time when the Protective, inclusive policy has to be abandoned in favor of one which offers wider possibilities of international intercourse. Germany, too, is apparently on the verge of making the same discovery and the strain of the tariff has almost reached the breaking point. Its pressure has resulted in universal discontent and socialistic agitation and there is every possibility that the next decade will see a gradual shading off of the economic policy of the German Empire towards freer trade. The effect of the permanent adoption of Protection by a nation is to register its determination to be content with a limited national growth and that is one strong reason why to an ambitious, aspiring nation Protection can never be a permanent, satisfactory policy. Canadian Protectionists base their chief claims for consideration of their views on this idea of self-sufficiency, and in our opinion the discovery of the very definite limitation of Protection's efficacy for national growth is beginning to be felt sooner than in most countries, for the reason that no country is quite so unsuited to Protection. Protection is a poor and miserable policy for a young, aspiring nation which desires to attract population and create economic plenty as the foundation of future greatness. For every industry which the Tariff system creates in Canada, it stifles two others. It actually retards the development of manufactures, particularly in Western Canada. There are many indigenous industries which might be profitably established and supported in the West, but whose institution is almost impossible owing to the burdens which the tariff imposes. Take the industry of flax dressing. The West is admirably suited for the growth of flax, and there seems very little reason why the agricultural product should not be transformed on the spot into binder twine, canvas and other manufactured materials. But the establishment of the flax industry requires a certain amount of equipment, and the aspiring manufacturer finds himself burdened through the greed of steel combines, protected manufacturers of machinery and others, with a series of initial expenditures which constitute a severe handicap. Lumbering is likewise afflicted. In Canada lumber ought to be an extremely cheap commodity, but the cost of manufacturing it from its rough state is monstrously increased by the cost of setting up mills. In every line of commerce we are confronted with the same factor. What is the finished product of one industry is the raw material of another, and the process goes round in a vicious circle. There is a heavy tariff on woollens for the benefit of a few woollen manufacturers in Ontario. The result is that these people, having a certain guarantee of profit in the tariff and laboring under certain disadvantages, climatic, and otherwise, create their product which is not always satisfactory; it is a fact that the great majority of the better-off people flatly decline to wear clothes made in Canada. They prefer to import them, very often in a ready-made state. Now, if woollens could be imported freely, there is no doubt that there would be a vast growth of establishments for the manufacturing of ready-made clothing throughout Canada. There might be a certain abolition of woollen industries which were on an unsound basis, but their disappearance would be compensated for by the establishment of

other and more natural kinds of industry. The ready-made clothing factory, it is well known could always be more satisfactorily conducted on the spot than at a distance from the place where its products are sold. It can confidently be asserted that the actual diminution of people employed in industries would be very small thru the abolition of the woollen tariff.

But the industry on which this vicious circle presses most is naturally agriculture. Land is only part of the raw material of agriculture and it is useless without implements, lumber and other accessories. Implements and machinery now form an enormous part of the raw material of the agricultural industry, and yet their cost to the farmer is enhanced by tariff burdens. The manufacturers in Canada continually make demands that the raw material of their industry should be supplied free, or, if a tariff is necessary to protect some other industry, that there should be a draw-back allowed when the imported commodities are turned into manufactures. Under this theory, is not the farmer entitled to free implements as his raw material or at least to a draw-back on them when he has raised a good crop thru their use? If he has to pay an excessive price for his raw material the effect must be to diminish the volume of the agricultural industry and in the present economic position of the world this is a fatal policy. It would undoubtedly pay a nation at present from a purely economic point of view, apart from considerations of national health and general soundness of civilization to concentrate upon a policy of establishing as large a proportion of its population as possible upon the land. Their efforts directed to that channel would bring to their country greater wealth than if turned in any other direction. Yet here in Canada by our economic policy we take an exactly opposite line and for the sake of fostering a few artificial and unhealthy industries and massing our population in great cities we stifle and harass the industry which must always be the life blood of a really sound community.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE

President Wilson recently gave expression to a true and wise remark which, like most sayings that are true and wise, has been said in one form or another many times before. Most of the troubles that arise when two people try to live together, he said, are due not to differences in opinion, but to the determination of one of them to decide what the other wants, or ought to want. In the state, as in the family, many of the worst troubles have arisen from that source; that is to say, from one class, or section, assuming to dictate to another class, or section, what it wants, or, in the opinion of the first-mentioned class or section, ought to want, or ought to recognize as being good for it, just as the journals in Eastern Canada that express the sentiments and promulgate the doctrines of a certain class instruct the people of Western Canada that they should not want, or ask for, or expect, that western railway rates should be on an equitable basis with the rates in the East, or that they should have free entry for their wheat into the United States markets.

This assumption of one class, or section, to decide for another section what it ought to want is, essentially, a negation of the fundamental principle of democracy. Every extension of the franchise in Great Britain, from the Reform Act onwards, has drawn forth dismal and entirely sincere lamentations and predictions of woe, based on the assumption that the people to whom the franchise was being extended were unable to use it wisely. The truth is that the franchise is the greatest educator; it is no less important a truth that the less highly educated classes have as keen wishes as the highly educated, and that the wishes of the

highly educated classes are often as arbitrary and non-reasonable as the wishes of the uneducated. Self-interest and class prejudice are only all too likely to be found operative, directly and indirectly, in any one class as in any other. Hence the necessity of all classes having a say, and having the right to a just and equitable consideration of their wishes and interests in all state action. Hence, in a word, the necessity of democracy.

The fact that in no country has democracy as yet realized the full measure of the hopes expressed by the great men who have been the leaders, in different eras and in different countries, in the work of bringing democracy into operation, constitutes no argument against democracy. Is not precisely the same thing true of Christianity? The best system of government imaginable is, and will always be, a choice between different kinds of imperfections. Democracy has not remedied all the imperfections in human society, but how does its work compare with the work of undemocratic systems of government? That is the test. A democratic system of government is a continuous education. It tends ever more strongly towards the social intelligence which results from a free, sympathetic inter-communication of all the classes of people making up the population of a country.

Government by the people, in this country, as in every country where it is established, will meet the evils it has produced, if the people will but rise to their duty, as in the long run they inevitably will. The evils that exist in democratic countries are not evils which are often serious and deep-seated, but to judge them rightly they must be considered in comparison with the evils resulting from the systems of government in countries where the people do not rule. It is true of all things human that they are not to be condemned by comparison with perfection, but by comparison with other things human that might be put in their place. The cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy. That is the lesson of the whole history of the evolution of the British system of representative institutions of self-government, in Great Britain itself, in the overseas nations of the Empire, and in the United States.

Our system of government by the people in this country is in the hands of the Canadian people themselves. It is for them to make it yield the best results. It is for the people of Western Canada, realizing to the full their duties and their rights as citizens of Canada, to do their part towards the achievement of this great end, by seeing to it that they are truly represented in the Dominion Parliament and in the Provincial Legislatures, and that sincere devotion to principle and to justice for all and special privilege for none is made the criterion of the public life of the nation.

A FALSE APPEAL

We clip the following gem of Protectionist logic from the current issue of *Industrial Canada*, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

RESTORING GOOD TIMES IN CANADA

It is an extraordinary thing that the people of Canada should try to make money plentiful by sending it out of the country to purchase foreign manufactures. Is this the way to restore good times? During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, we bought \$455,322,535 worth of goods from the United States, and \$138,761,568 worth of goods from the United Kingdom.

Manufacturers cannot make goods faster than they are bought. Every Canadian dollar which goes out of the country in search of a foreign product helps to delay the return of good times. If you want to see Canadian factories running full speed ahead once more, buy at home.

If this is the kind of argument on which the manufacturers are depending to sell their goods we are sorry for them. In the first place Industrial Canada must know, as every intelligent schoolboy knows, that the people

of Canada do not send money out of the country when they buy foreign manufactures or the manufactures of the United Kingdom. What a merchant does send out of the country is a piece of paper called a bill of exchange, which in due course is cancelled by a similar piece of paper sent to Canada by some British or foreign purchaser of Canadian goods. Imports eventually are paid for, not with money, but with exports, and if Canada did not import any goods from outside she would have to cease exporting except for the purpose of paying foreign debts and interest upon them. Industrial Canada also, is surely aware of the fact that a very considerable portion of the imports which it so deeply deprecates, were raw materials imported by Canadian manufacturers for use in their factories and without which their industry would in many cases be impossible. Another considerable portion of our imports consists of such things as tea, coffee, cocoa, oranges, bananas and other foods which cannot be produced in Canada. Would Industrial Canada have us do without these things and not only keep our money at home but also stop exporting wheat, cheese, fruit, cattle, agricultural implements, and the other Canadian products which we now ship to every quarter of the globe in return for foreign goods? To cease exporting and to abandon commerce and communication between Canada and the rest of the world, is the logical conclusion of the Protective policy upheld by Industrial Canada.

DIXON IN THE FIELD

Many readers of *The Guide* will be interested to know that F. J. Dixon, who is well known thruout the West as the Organizer of the Manitoba Direct Legislation League, has an excellent chance of being elected to the Manitoba Legislature at the coming election as an Independent Progressive member from Centre Winnipeg. Mr. Dixon's platform includes Direct Legislation, Woman Suffrage, Compulsory Education, Banish the Bar, Taxation of Land Values and Public Ownership of Public Utilities. Mr. Dixon is a member of the Rosser Grain Growers' Association, having a farm in that district, and if he is elected will represent the farmers of the province as well as the working class of the cities.

TEMPERANCE SITUATION IN MANITOBA

The attention of our readers, especially those residing in Manitoba, is directed to a letter appearing on the Mail Bag page of this issue from Rev. Robt. Aylward, field secretary of the Social Service Council of Manitoba, dealing with the temperance situation. A great many people appear to be under the impression that if a referendum is taken on the question of Banishing the Bar in Manitoba, and is decided in the negative, the local option law now on the statute books will be wiped out. This, as Mr. Aylward states, is a mistake. The local option law is part of the Manitoba statutes and can only be removed from the statute books by a repealing act. It is not the policy of any political party in Manitoba to repeal the local option law. The difference between the government and the opposition on local option is that the government considers the present law perfect, while the opposition believe it needs improving in several important particulars. The Liberal platform contains a pledge to amend the local option law and in addition to Banish the Bar, subject to a vote of the people.

This is the annual Exhibition Number of *The Guide*, and in it will be found the announcements of a large number of our advertisers who will be exhibitors at the various fairs. We would ask our readers, when they visit the fairs, to look especially for the exhibits of those who are supporting their own journal by the use of its advertising columns, and, other things being equal, to patronize them in preference to others.

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Uncle Sam, Expressman

The Parcel Post after Eighteen Months of trial—How it has altered the relations of the Cities to the Country and what it has

Done for People that Live in more Remote Districts

By JAMES MIDDLETON, in *World's Work*

Well, the thing has finally been done, after more than thirty years of unceasing agitation, ordinary articles of merchandise and domestic use can now be deposited in the United States mail. An effective parcel post is no longer merely a favorite subject for magazine discussion and high school debates; it is a practical, accomplished fact. In every American city and town, a constant line of people forms before a window labeled "Parcel Post;" they hand in their packages, have them weighed for postage and inspected for proper packing, and watch with contentment as the attendant throws them into a large receptacle, which, when full—and it fills with amazing speed—is wheeled off to the mailing department. Every city letter carrier shows evidences, in a somewhat more bulkily filled shoulder bag, of the new dispensation; and brightly painted "screen wagons" and automobiles, packed to capacity with miscellaneous bundles, are dashing thru every city street. On every country road the wagon of the rural carrier, for many years yawning half vacant for an adequate load, has now found its occupation; in more remote recesses the lonely star route man, making his way over mountains and thru forests on horse, mule, wagon, stagecoach, or even snow shoes, plays his part in advancing civilization. At certain times of the day the mailing departments of the large city post offices are piled mountain high with bundles and packages; forces of shirt-sleeved men work day and night sorting them out, throwing the smaller into their appropriate bags, placing aside for careful treatment the parcels marked "fragile" and "perishable," and loading into mail wagons the bulging canvas sacks. The rapidity with which these enormous masses disappear under expert handling, the expedition with which they find the way from sender to receiver, the comparatively few complaints made about breakage and losses—all these things emphasize again this quiet revolution in transportation.

European travellers no longer express their amazement at the hostility of the American post office to articles of merchandise. They do not now call our attention to the fact that one can send packages more cheaply from San Francisco to Germany than to Oakland or Sacramento. John Wanamaker's four famous reasons for the absence of a parcel post—always quoted in an article like this—are only reminiscently amusing. The flaming wrath against the express companies has changed to one of pleased satisfaction. The express companies themselves, in place of their former arrogance, are now pleading for mercy. One has announced its intention of suspending; the others have their backs against the wall in a struggle for their lives. In other directions the parcel post shows its influence. For the first time since 1852, the Post Office Department has what seems to be an actual surplus. Already its success is stimulating thought along similar lines. Governmental ownership of telegraphs and telephones is the announced policy of the present post office administration; whatever one may think of the same idea applied to railroads, it is unquestionably a more practical issue than it has ever been before. The importance of the parcel post, therefore, goes far beyond the service immediately rendered. Its demonstrated success thru several years is likely to change fundamentally our conception of government. What, then, have been the results so far?

Results So Far

Up to January 1, 1913, when the new regulations went into effect, the United States had really had no complete system for the transportation of merchandise. The railroads were practically the

only agencies used for this purpose. They transmitted the bulkier kind of freight at their own profit and their own risk. They had always regarded this kind of business as properly their affair; it was, in fact, their largest source of revenue. For some strange reason, however, they had farmed out the transportation of smaller packages—articles that needed to go quickly on passenger trains—to private companies

emphasized sufficiently the evils, real and imaginary, of this system; these evils, however, did not constitute the basic iniquity. The social and economic wrong is apparent when we carefully study a railroad map of the United States. These railroad systems naturally penetrate only the commercially profitable regions. They link together the cities and towns and those sections of the country where business

no way of enjoying even the expensive service performed by express companies. So far as this element was concerned, they were isolated from civilization. They lived in little towns and ranches, in lumber and mining camps, on inaccessible farms. They represented a valuable and worthy element in the population; precisely the type of pioneer and agriculturist that the government is attempting to encourage. They were found, not only in far Western and middle Mississippi Valley states, but largely in the longest settled communities. There were hundreds of thousands of them in New York, in Pennsylvania and in New England. The express companies ignored these people simply because it did not seem profitable to serve them.

The government, however, had organized its mail service on a different principle. It long ago adopted the policy of putting these people into communication with the rest of the world, whether it paid or not. It did this on the broad principle that without a mail service life would be so unattractive that the settlement of the country would be delayed; and that city concentration, admittedly one of the great evils of the time, would be intensified. National policy thus regarded it as necessary to subsidize the mails in these regions, for the same reason that a subsidy for general education is justified. For several years it has indirectly taxed the people from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year to bring the mails to these districts.

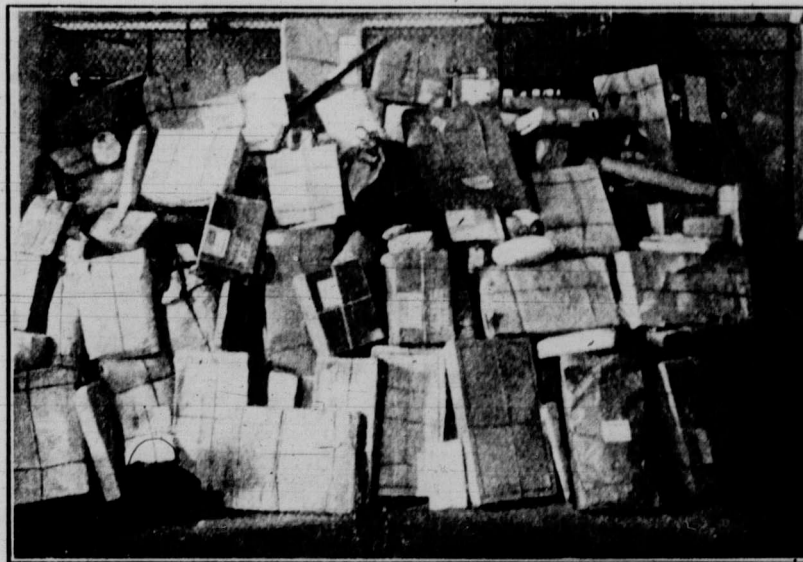
In this way the government had built up a great and financially unprofitable plant. It had about 42,000 "rural carriers," who collected and delivered mail in the country. In addition it had about 12,000 men known as "star route" contractors. These picturesque individuals operated in sections where there were no railroads at all. They themselves performed the mail service that railroads perform in more thickly settled sections. The rural carriers really operated in a circle; they took the mail from the railroad points and carried it into the surrounding country, going back to the original headquarters. The star route contractor operated in a straight line, from post office to post office and return. Originally his business was simply to carry the mails from post office to post office; as time went on, however, a certain amount of delivery work developed.

Until January 1, 1913, the American citizen could mail a package weighing not more than four pounds at the rate of one cent an ounce. The total postage, on four pounds, was thus sixty-four cents. That was the American parcel post as it existed up to that time. As a result of the limitation in weight and the high tariff, merchandise, in practical quantities, was excluded from the mails. The enormous and expensive plant the government had built up to serve these 20,000,000 people was lying almost idle. In these days of scientific management, that was probably our most glaring illustration of inefficiency. On January 1, however, the situation changed. The mails were then opened to packages weighing eleven pounds—afterward, in the first two zones, increased to fifty pounds, and in all others to twenty pounds—at comparatively low rates. In a twinkling the plant that had been largely idle and unproductive became a useful, going organization.

No Hardship to Rural Carriers

Greatly as this change stimulated postal business it brought no particular hardship upon the working force. Congressmen may talk eloquently about the sufferings the parcel post inflicts on rural carriers; in the main, however, these speeches are merely for political effect. The rural carrier, in most instances, has never been an overworked

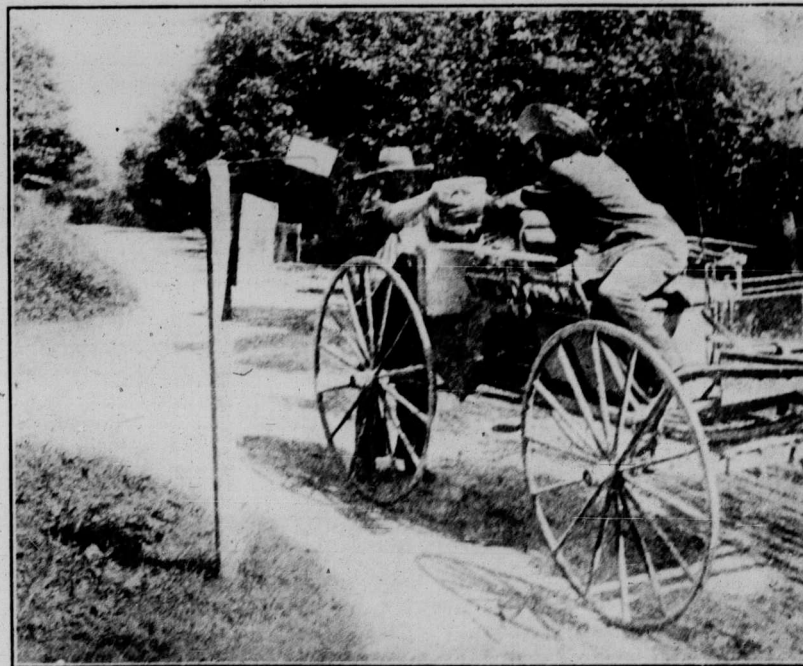
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Some Kinds of Mail Matter that now go by Parcel Post

These companies made a business of collecting such parcels in cities and towns and of delivering them in places of destination. With the exception of guarding them in transit, by means of messengers placed in baggage cars, the express companies performed no other service. The real work, that of hauling the parcels, the railroads did themselves; their capital, represented by

accumulates in considerable quantities. The express companies, having no transportation systems of their own, and being dependent absolutely upon the railroads, do the same thing. They furnish a service only where the railroads go—in the centres of large population. They skim the cream of the business. Unless one lives on a railroad line, or conveniently near to one, he has no ex-



A NEW BOND BETWEEN THE COUNTRY AND THE TOWN
A Farmer Sending his Produce to a Customer in the City by way of the Parcel Post

press service at all. And in the smaller country districts reached by railroads the express service is only half what the large centres obtain; there is no "pick up" and delivery service: one has to carry his parcels to the station and call for them himself. Now there are 20,000,000 people in the United States—one-fifth of the population—who live in sections not reached by any railroad. These people have had

The Farm with the Silo

A Visit to a Southern Manitoba Farm which has been made Profitable by Up-to-date Methods

By E. J. TROTT, B.S.A.

Situated on a quarter section adjoining the town of Deloraine, quite close to the railroad track, is a cluster of farm buildings which, to the observant, will probably arouse a little curiosity. The buildings in themselves are not at all pretentious; the yards and surroundings are not very

that it was dry that summer and while everybody else's pasture was all burned up, that corn of mine just seemed to grow like a weed. People for miles around heard about it and those driving by on the road would get out of their rigs and get in the field to have a look

planter a bushel will plant anywhere from seven to eight acres, putting three or four kernels in each hill.

Some Corn Wrinkles

"Now, here's a scheme which I have tried this year. I have found that the gophers are very fond of the young leaves and every year they have bothered the crop. This year a neighbor of mine, who has seen hundreds of acres of corn grown in the States, told me to dip the seed corn in coal oil just before it was to be planted and the gophers would not bother it much after this treatment. Just how this is going to pan out I don't know, but it's worth trying anyhow. The varieties which have given me the best results have been North Western Flint, North Dakota Dent, and Longfellow. Last year Flint and Longfellow gave me about the same results in maturing and feeding qualities. I always grade my seed before planting; the seed may look alright, but when it has been graded you'll find quite a lot of small kernels have been shaken out. About the best way with a small quantity of seed is to grade it by hand, using a barley sieve. As soon as the corn is up I start to cultivate it. I generally harrow it two or three times on real hot days until it is from four to six inches high and then start in and cultivate. The first time I cultivate deep and after

dairy type almost to perfection. Just then we were passing by the windmill and a remark was made about the complete water system that was in operation thru the buildings. "Well," my companion said, pointing to a large reservoir out in the pasture field next the barn, which had evidently been dug out, "there is where the water comes from. I have just about perforated this farm with holes looking for water: Down East I was a well borer and so I've had quite a lot of experience at the job, but I couldn't get any satisfactory water supply until I hit on that scheme. There happened to be a little run way right there, so I dug out a hole which is now eighty feet long, fifty-five feet wide and about thirteen feet deep, having a slope from the top of two to one. It doesn't take long to scoop out a place like that if you go about it right. One thing I learned when digging it was to plow twice in the run way thru which all the loose dirt from the bottom of the reservoir was carried away to every plowing done in the reservoir itself. You'll find that the earth in the bottom of the run way gets packed very solid, so that two plowings will be necessary to keep it from getting too steep. As soon as this was finished I dug a trench about ten feet deep from the reservoir into the well and filled this up to well above the level of the water in the reservoir with broken stone, gravel and sand. Now the water filters thru into the well and the supply has never given out yet. The water from the well is pumped up into the tanks in the barn by the windmill and we always have plenty of pressure on the system."



"S" stands for Silo, System and Success

much different to those seen around many other tidy farm homes, but there is one outstanding feature which, in that particular district of Southern Manitoba, is sufficient to stimulate a little more than usual interest in anyone interested in agricultural matters. That feature is the silo. Around that silo hangs a very interesting story of how brains and determination have, in the space of eight years, turned a dirty quarter section, without any buildings on it worthy of the name, into a paying farm and a pleasant homestead.

"After knocking around in all parts of Canada ever since leaving home, it was just about eight years ago that I happened to be in Deloraine," said Mr. Weaver when we were talking together in the light, airy barn in which the herd of mostly pure-bred Holstein cows were being milked, "and it just struck me then that there was an opening right here on this, what was then a dirty quarter for someone to keep a few cows, get into the dairy business and supply the town with milk, so I started in."

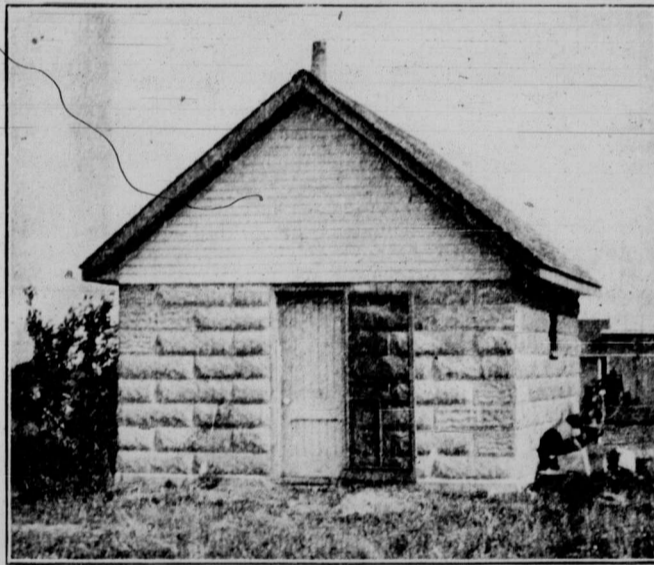
We were talking in the barn, which is fitted up with metal cow stanchions and cement floor. It is well lighted, has a water system fitted thruout by Mr. Weaver himself, and is equipped with tracking for litter and feed carriers. Right in the centre of the east side of the barn is the door leading into the silo. There was a layer about eighteen inches deep over the bottom of silage,

Corn in Manitoba

"How do I like silage for feed? Why, it's the only feed worth while," replied Mr. Weaver to our enquiry, "all the stock like it. I think corn is one of the most valuable crops that a farmer can grow, and the strange part about it is that not very long ago there wasn't a stalk of corn grown in this country."

"You know farming in this country seems to me to be a kind of experiment; there is nothing cut and dried about farm methods yet, that is if a man wants to get on, because, in these days, unless a man gets out of the rut of grain, grain growing he is going to lose money every year and get his farm so dirty that in the end he'll have to get off it anyhow. A man in this country has to try new things, or if every man doesn't do it, at any rate someone in the locality has to go ahead and try out some new idea or new crop to discover whether it will be suitable to his locality and in this way help to make farming more profitable. Of course, it costs a man something both in money and time, but when he gets hold of something that is worth while, there is a whole lot of satisfaction attached to it. Take this district, for instance, four years ago there was no corn grown, here. That spring, however, I got some seed from the South and put in a small patch for fodder for the cows. It just happened

at it. Well, it helped out so well that year that I figured that I couldn't do without it again, and since then I have put in more ground to corn each year.



THE DAIRY
"As clean and cool as anyone could wish for"

This year I have twenty-eight acres in."

Everybody's Growing It

"Oh, yes, the neighbors grew some corn the next year. The acreage put into corn has increased every year until now—I was just figuring it up the other night—and there will be about seven hundred acres planted in corn in this district alone. Some change from none four years ago, isn't it? I've learned quite a few things about corn since I started growing it. On my land, which is a good stiff black loam, last year corn did better planted on fall plowing without manure than on spring plowing with manure. The way I do generally is to fall plow and harrow the land and then spread on a light coating of the well rotted, mixed manure which has come from the stable during the winter. This land is then disced, after which it is harrowed to loosen up the straw, disced again the opposite way to that in which it is going to be planted, harrowed again and then planted. I find it is no good to plant corn before the ground has had a good chance to warm up. Somewhere around the twenty-fourth of May it is generally hot enough. I used a corn planter for the first time last year and found it made a great saving in seed. The planter seeds it three feet eight inches each way in hills and corn seeded this way gives me the best results. Before using the planter I used to drill the corn in, using every seventh drill and seeding half a bushel to the acre. With the

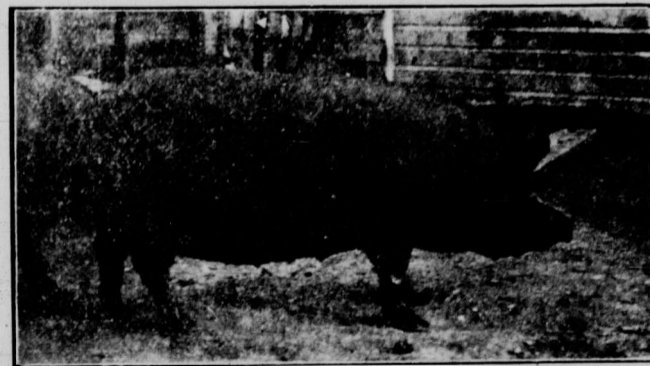
that run the scuffler or cultivator shallow so as not to disturb the shallow root system which the corn plants have. In harvesting it I use now a corn binder and figure on cutting it before the first frost. I don't believe a little frost hurts its feeding value, but it does cut down the bulk of the ensilage which will be made by the corn, but a day longer in the fall, if frost doesn't come, is worth three or four in July, because more sugar will be in the stalk. Well that's enough about corn; you haven't seen my pigs yet, have you?"

The Water Supply

I hadn't, so we started out of the barn towards the piggery. Passing down the line of cows we noticed some very good grades, showing quality and dairy type and there were also several very good pure-bred cows in the bunch. In answer to an enquiry, Mr. Weaver said that all these cattle were tested periodically with the tuberculin test and any reactors disposed of. In a calf shed next the barn were four splendid calves, one heifer especially showing

The Ice House

"No, I've never had any trouble with the pipes freezing up. When I laid them I put them about four feet in the ground in a square box made of four by one inch lumber. I laid the pipe on pieces of wood, so as to keep it off the bottom of the box and filled in around the box with sawdust. Talking about sawdust reminds me of the ice house. I cut all the ice I can store in the ice house and use all summer out of the reservoir and a whole lot more besides. Last winter I cut seventy-five loads of ice in the first cutting and sold them to the town for soft water, making on an average two and a half dollars a load. Besides that, see what a lot of trouble soft water saves in the threshing engine boiler flues. People from all around draw water from that hole for all purposes." By this time we had walked round the corner of the barn and, pointing to a sow lying down in a pile of straw, my companion said, "That old sow over there is nine years old. She is the mother of all my stock. I believe in staying



"GOOD FEEDING AND PURE BREEDING"
First prize sow over six months and under one year at the Dominion Fair last year. Owned by C. W. Weaver, Deloraine

with a good thing when I get one. That old sow has been worth more to me than again, top worked constantly with the duck-foot cultivator and harrows or better still pastured by sheep. Sheep are becoming more and more widely recognized as an important factor in Western agriculture, not only in weed control, but also as an aid in the conservation of moisture by packing the land and also as a factor in enriching

The Mail Bag

TEMPERANCE SITUATION

Editor, Guide:—As a matter of fair play, I shall be glad if you will kindly publish this letter in the next issue of your paper.

It has been stated in high places, and repeated elsewhere with a diligence worthy of a better cause: (1) "That if the proposed 'Banish the Bar' measure was submitted to a popular vote and defeated, then everything now under Local Option would be destroyed and go by default," and (2) "That if the measure were sustained at the polls then the wholesale traffic would take the place of the retail traffic, that the 'bottle' would be substituted for the glass," and that the last state of the traffic would be worse than the first." Thus, no matter which side of the penny comes to the top the Temperance cause would be discredited. It is very difficult to bring oneself to consider these statements seriously, but inasmuch as many honest people are being misled by them, they should not be allowed to go uncorrected.

As to the first it cannot be too plainly stated that Local Option is in no way on trial before the people of Manitoba at the present time. Local Option is the definite and fixed law of this province. It has been so for more than 15 years, and will continue to be so long after the forthcoming elections are a thing of the distant past. It was placed upon the statute books of Manitoba by a definite act of the legislature, and only by an equally definite act of the legislature can it be repealed. That ought to be sufficient to convince anybody that the Manitoba Local Option law is in no danger whatever, no matter what happens to the "Banish the Bar" propaganda.

As to the second of the above statements, all that is needed is a little information to show how groundless the assertion really is. There are now 153 municipalities in the Province of Manitoba. Of these 105 are rural municipalities, 18 are incorporated villages, 26 are incorporated towns and 4 are cities. In 1904 the Roblin government brought in and passed legislation, making it illegal to issue a wholesale license in any rural municipality. This law prevails today, and will continue to prevail, and thus 105 out of 153 municipalities in Manitoba are provided for. In 1905 the same government brought in and passed legislation, making it illegal to issue a wholesale license in any incorporated village in Manitoba. That law also prevails today, and will continue to prevail, and thus 123 out of the 153 municipalities are provided for. Of the 26 towns, two, namely, Birtle and Hartney, are under Local Option, and therefore cannot receive liquor in any shape or form. That leaves only 24 towns and 4 cities in all Manitoba where a wholesale license can legally be granted, and as a matter of fact, outside these 28 places there is no such thing as a wholesale in existence. Moreover these can be attacked at any time by Local Option. For instance, there is no reason why Local Option should not prevail in Deloraine or Warden, say, just as it does

in Birtle and Hartney. When once a majority of a community say that they want Local Option they can have it, and thus shut out the sale of liquor in all forms. How foolish it is, therefore, to say that should the retail traffic in intoxicating drink be destroyed you would simply flood the country with wholesale shops.

ROBT. AYLWARD, Field Sec.,
Social Service Council of Manitoba.

SALE OF MACHINERY

Editor, Guide:—The Saskatchewan Commission appointed by the Scott government to examine witnesses as to methods of machine companies in selling machinery to farmers, manner of collections of notes, harsh dealings, etc., will begin their sittings in a few days. There are quite peculiar ways and unjust methods in operation that mean coercion, tyranny, hardship to farmers and to many the loss of their farms. Any farmer who has been subjected to these things should appear at his nearest point to lay his case and his information before this commission. On the information thus obtained the Scott government will formulate a law that will give more of reason and justice to farmers in the matter of machinery notes and methods of collections, and enforcing trial of machinery before a man has it saddled on to him to pay for.

Dundurn.

CO-OPERATIVE MORTGAGE ACT

Editor, Guide:—In a recent issue of The Guide I noticed a letter from District Director Lilwal of No. 13 re "Agricultural Co-operative Credit Legislation". As general secretary to the Biggar electoral division G.G. in the same district, I also would urge the need for immediate action being taken on proposed lines.

Premier Scott affirms the question of agricultural credit to be of paramount importance. The recommendations of the royal commission have been approved.

What is the present stage in the development of the agricultural co-operative credit system? As a mere grain grower I am seeking for information. Is it only a rumor that serious doubts are entertained as to the successful application of the proposed system? If so, might I again suggest, thru the medium of The Guide, the unbiased consideration of "direct state loans," as per New Zealand.

JOHN McNAUGHTAN,
Piche P.O., Sask.

MISAPPLIED MILLIONS

Editor, Guide:—Fifteen millions for militia purposes and \$1,000,000 for agriculture is hardly the right proportion of money for the Dominion Parliament to spend in these peaceful years of the twentieth century. Such appropriations might have been all right for young nations to have made fifty or a hundred years ago, but it doesn't appeal to the average citizen in Canada today. The likelihood of war in which we would be interested was never more remote. Nations today are not looking to jump at their neighbor's throat on the slightest provocation. They are turning their eyes to more peaceful pursuits in these later

days and looking to other methods of settling difficulties that may arise.

How much more valuable it would be to Canada if the purposes for which these amounts have been appropriated were reversed. Some of the uncultivated area of Canada could be made to add to our national wealth and mankind would receive a permanent benefit from it. Not so with that expended in powder and shot and the many other things required by our militia loving friends. It is not a sign of national decay if money is not provided to aid in the destruction of our fellowman, but rather the opposite. Governments today are more concerned in building up a strong citizenship along other lines than that of training for war. It is only the benighted nations who are today resorting to physical force. Real progress cannot be made in the twentieth century if we are keeping before us the idea of a possible war. We are far more apt to keep out of the war business if little attention is given to it.

Canada does not require much expenditure for war equipment, nor has she money to spare for that purpose. Our chief aim should be the development of our natural resources and of our people, educationally, socially and morally, thus building up a virile manhood and refined womanhood. Too little attention to these things has been given in the past and we will have a rude awakening some day and realize that some of those people we are apt to despise are far beyond us in these respects.

We are admitting to our shores people of many nations and we should ask ourselves how much are we doing to bring them up to our standard and make them loyal and worthy citizens of their adopted country. These people have looked upon Canada as their Mecca. Has it proven to be such? We have made good use of these people while there was a big demand for manual labor, but now this is almost absent, what is being done to help matters? "Back to the land" is the cry today; keep people from rushing into slum quarters in our cities. But these people are helpless. Their wages have been all required for current expenses and they have nothing to draw from. Doubtless many would welcome a home on a few acres of land if it could be secured. This is something our government can do and should do. It seems not only a shame, but a disgrace, in a country like ours, where there is plenty for all, to have men unable to secure enough to supply their daily wants. There is much that can be done, and while there is money to spend let us spend it to some good and wise end.

J. W. REID,
Regina, Sask.

FLOUR PRICES

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of April 29 you have an editorial on prices of Canadian flour at home and abroad in which quotations from the market reports of The Northwestern Miller are used by way of illustration. These figures, as used, require some qualification and explanation. As they stand they convey an impression which is unfair to the Canadian milling industry and since the quotations are ours, we presume you will be glad to have them properly related to each other by the authority from which they were obtained.

It is a mistake to compare the price of first patent flour in Winnipeg as given by our correspondent there with the price of Canadian flour quoted in our cables from leading British markets. The flours are not the same—"First patent" in Winnipeg is a very high quality of household flour which is hardly ever exported in quantity, while "Canadian spring patent" Glasgow or London is a strong bakers' grade which is sold to the baking trade. Both are called patents, but they are not the same. This confusion is extremely common among those who are not familiar with the technicalities of the flour business and arises from the unfortunately too promiscuous use that millers have made of the word "patent" as a descriptive term for flour.

Further, I should like to point out that besides this confusion of grades, your editorial confuses the terms and conditions under which these quotations are made. The price you name at Winnipeg is the local jobbing price for mixed carlots on open account to city and country buyers, while your British price is that at which flour is sold in large quantities in vessels' hold at the dock side, cash on presentation of documents.

To arrive at a proper comparison of prices for Canadian flour in Winnipeg and Glasgow, you should take as your basis the grade known as strong bakers. This is the flour described in our British cables as Canadian spring patent. It is sold mostly to bakers and is, therefore, the kind in which consumers of bread are interested. This grade in Winnipeg in straight carlots at \$4.00 per barrel delivered, while the same flour is worth in Glasgow today about 25 shillings per 280 lbs. c.i.f. terms, which means in vessels' hold. This price is exactly equivalent to \$4.20 per barrel. To land the flour and deliver it in a Glasgow bakeshop would cost another 40 cents per barrel, including importer's profit, which makes the delivered price Glasgow \$4.60, as against \$4.00 Winnipeg.

To sell this flour in Winnipeg the miller must send out a salesman to solicit the order and he must later, in many cases, send out a collector to bring back the money. To sell the flour in Glasgow he pays for one or two cables and the money is credited to his account as soon as he deposits his draft and bill of lading in his bank.

By looking at this matter in this way, you get a fair comparison of domestic versus export prices for Canadian flour and it will be seen from the figures given that the Canadian miller is not discriminating against his domestic customer so outrageously as some have thought.

Yours truly,
THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER,
Per A. H. Bailey, Canadian Manager.

Note—We are always glad to publish authoritative information on any subject which may be discussed in our columns and will be glad to have it demonstrated conclusively that Canadian millers are not discriminating against Canadians in the sale of their flour. We have, however, been informed by British millers that Canadian flour has been sold on the British market at a lower price than it actually costs the British miller to produce it from Canadian wheat.

Continued on Page 37



CUTTING OATS ON FARM OF GEORGE GRIENER, GLADSTONE, MAN.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

NEGLECTING THE HOME

No, it isn't home-neglecting.
If you spend your time selecting
Seven blouses and a jacket and a hat
Or to give your day to paying
Needless visits, or to playing
Auction bridge, What critic could
object to that?
But to spend two precious hours
At a lecture! Oh, my powers!
The home is all a woman needs to learn!
And an hour or a quarter,
Spent in voting! Why, my daughter,
The home would not be there on your
return.

POTTERY AND OTHER CRAFTS

The poet Omar recommends that we consider the potter's wheel, but as potters and their wheels have been about as scarce in our country as February roses, I have not had the pleasure of obeying his injunction until yesterday, when I had the opportunity of seeing a real potter shaping vessels by hand on the much-renowned potter's wheel. It was in the handicrafts shop in the Industrial Bureau and the medium from which the vessels were being shaped was that much-maligned Winnipeg mud.

They were very beautiful bowls in shape and it was the most fascinating thing in the world to watch them grow from the shapeless lump into a vessel with graceful curves. The pity of it is that they have not been able to finish them with a dull glaze. At present they have a very ugly exterior when they are baked, very much like the old brown stone ink bottles we used to have in school, but they are working very hard to find a soft and beautiful glaze for these vessels. I hope that they may soon succeed, as it is the most difficult thing in the world to find a really suitable and beautiful vessel to hold flowers.

The potter's work was just one item in a very interesting exhibit of handicrafts made by the Western Art Association. Another phase of it, and one that will perhaps appeal more strongly to our country readers, was the showing of rag rugs. These rugs are woven on the hand loom and anyone who pleases may send in their rags and have them made up into rugs at a cost of one dollar for a rug thirty inches by a yard and a half, and one fifty for a rug thirty-six inches by two yards. You can also have your rags dyed in this same shop at an extra charge of fifteen cents a pound. Let me pause here to remark that these rugs, which are made of rags very harmoniously blended as to shade, are quite a different thing from the old grotesque rug of many colors put together anyhow, and indeed, in the proper surroundings, they are a thing of real beauty. Should any of you have rags which you would like to have made up in this way, the address of this place is The Handicraft Shop, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, Man. And by the same token the rag rug which formerly we used because we could

afford nothing better is now being laid in the homes of those whose purses are well filled with what we, who are lacking in it, are pleased to describe as filthy lucre.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

SUFFRAGE WEEK IN MANITOBA

June 28 to July 1 will be Suffrage week in Manitoba and everyone who believes in Democracy is asked to make a special effort this week to spread the gospel. There are, I know, thousands of women in Manitoba who would like to help this cause along if they only knew how and now they are given their chance.

Will some men and women in every district in Manitoba come forward and offer to distribute literature for the Political Equality League of Manitoba? If you will do this write at once to Miss Winona Flett, Suite 2, Notre Dame Block, Winnipeg, who is in charge of the literature, and ask her to forward leaflets to you.

Where you can, arrange for a public meeting for the presentation of the case for woman suffrage and if you want a speaker, write or telephone to Mrs. A. V. Thomas, 45 Arlington Street, Winnipeg. There is not an unlimited number of speakers available, but they will be provided as far as possible.

The Political Equality League has written to all the ministers in Manitoba asking them to preach a sermon on woman suffrage on June 28, to introduce this matter to the people and the secretaries of all the W.C.T.U. have been communicated with and asked to assist in spreading the gospel of woman's enfranchisement.

Altogether it is planned that there shall not be any other topic of conversation that shall so fill the minds of the people of Manitoba that week as woman suffrage. If you cannot get away from home to distribute literature or to arrange for a meeting, you can contribute your mite by mentioning the campaign to everyone you meet. Don't let anyone interested in the cause be satisfied with doing less.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

BETWEEN TWO EVILS

Dear Miss Beynon—"Grandfather's" letter is decidedly good, and your article on education could not be better, but I wonder what you would do if you were in my shoes? I have two children at school. There is a lad of nineteen also in attendance who chews tobacco in the school-yard and tells the younger boys how pleasant it is to get drunk. Another lad of seventeen smokes cigarettes at recess and dinner hour; takes cards to school and teaches the younger ones to play. Both lads boast that the teacher cannot thrash them, as they would "lick" him.

I consider I am between the "Devil and the Deep Sea." I certainly want my children educated, but I do not wish them to be thrown in contact with such

characters as I have mentioned. Anyone would say, "Of two evils, choose the least." Which is least, want of education or having children trained with drunkards and gamblers?

We have had a somewhat similar experience to "Australian," only not quite so bad. Two attempts to burn us out were not successful, but at the same time we are fighting a "personal devil."

I quite agree with "Australian" in regard to the rising generation. A case was tried, not far from here, before a justice of the peace. An old man had been struck from behind and left unconscious. The accused pleaded "not guilty," but forgot himself and said, "When I struck him," which, of course, gave him away and he was sentenced to one month in jail. On hearing the sentence, he set up such a whine, and in spite of quite a number of previous convictions, the justice of the peace withdrew the sentence he had pronounced and let the accused off with a fine. If it had been a "half-breed" shouting for fun, he would have had to go to prison; whereas a law-breaking bully got off. I do not say Canada is "utterly corrupt," but if some of our Justices of the Peace would have the prisoner removed from the bar, instead of listening to him whining like a cur, things might improve.

"Australian" take heart and stay with it is the advice of

ONE FROM OVER THE SEA.

Don't you think that you and other parents in your district could insist upon the trustees either employing a teacher who can control the conduct of the boys you speak of or using their power to have them expelled from the school altogether? There is no reason why two evil-minded boys should be allowed to demoralize a whole school.

F.M.B.

TOO MANY IGNORANT TRUSTEES

Dear Miss Beynon—Allow a male reader to express his approbation of your recent article on education. Being a teacher, I can readily see the stern necessity of the need of something definite. The conditions under which some of the country schools are managed are shameful—no system, no standard, no interest and no attention given whatever.

Let me give you some personal observations. During last fall a certain family, having two girls, would send one of them part of one week, then skip a week. "They had to work," they said. Another school, where one of the trustees was a bachelor, kept the teacher waiting two or three weeks to save taxes. I have seen boys of twelve to fourteen years remain home week after week until a rainy day, then they might come.

It is too windy, too warm, too far and a dozen other excuses. This school-board, owing to lack of funds, believe four months is enough, and I had to close up for a few days owing to no fuel. Another man, a justice of the

peace, quite indignantly resented my mentioning that he should send children more regularly to school. "Bread and butter first," he said, "then education." So long as the ignorant, illiterate Tom, Dick and Harry, who knows as much about educational matters as I do about flying machines, manages our school, so long will conditions be as they are. This question should be taken entirely out of people's hands and controlled by a government board.

EDUCATIONAL ENTHUSIAST

KEEN FOR WOMAN'S PROGRESS

Dear Miss Beynon—On my way from Saskatoon to Chicago I called to see the noble staff of The Guide in Winnipeg, and to pay my respects to yourself. I am taking the liberty now, however, of sending you, under separate cover, sheets showing editorials and cartoons concerning the proceedings of the great Women's Club Biennial Convention of America, now in session in Chicago for nine to ten days.

Chicago and Illinois are making wonderful history for the women of America in their march of progress for a higher, grander citizenship, and I believe, what is more, a greater comradeship with men, so that all the great moral, social and economic issues of life will be more openly, candidly and honestly discussed and beneficial results worked out.

The first thing I did when I returned from the G.G.A. convention at Moose Jaw in February last was to get the women of the Warman district organized. I got three ladies out from Saskatoon to help, two of them newspaper women and one of them the wife of the professor of law at the University.

Western Canada is going to set a world's record standard yet in its recognition of the place of women in its citizenship.

As the husband of a noble Canadian woman and the father of an inspiring daughter, my sincerest wish is that all men will work for the greater progress of women in order to develop the best citizenship.

Sincerely yours,
WILJAMES THOMPSON

WILL GO TO COUNTRY

Dear Miss Beynon—I see so many receiving help from your page I thought I would try. I want to get something to do to help along, as times are so bad. I would go to work on a farm. Am experienced in all branches of farming, especially boarding men, but will not go where there is no woman unless I can take my daughter and my boy. If any one wants help, write what you work is and what you are prepared to pay. I live near the Goose Lake line and would like to get to work about July 1.

Will I be asking too much in asking to have this published as soon as possible? Am an American woman.

AMERICAN



EVERYBODY VOTES BUT MOTHER

Farm Women's Clubs

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Chicago has just had almost a greater influx of strangers than even it could comfortably digest thru having its female population suddenly increased by fifteen thousand. The occasion was the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. So great was the number of visitors that four thousand energetic Chicago women, divided up into innumerable committees, were required to make ready for their reception and entertainment. Three hundred ushers and pages were required to attend to the seating of the delegates in the different halls, one hundred and twenty-five women were drafted in to make an information bureau and one hundred and fifty more into a utilities committee to look after the comfort and safety of the guests.

It is just twenty-two years since the Federation of Women's Clubs honored the City of Chicago by holding its convention there and at that time many of the papers commented on the impressiveness of a federation of two hundred women's clubs, with a membership of twenty thousand. Today there are six thousand clubs in the federation and over a million members.

Miss Rose Young, writing in Good Housekeeping, points out, however, that even this startling increase in numbers is not the most interesting phase of the development of the Federation. The really significant thing is the change in the activities of the federated bodies. Most of them began by being quite harmless little social clubs engaged in the study of cooking, ancient history, Shakespeare or Browning. But about twenty years ago the women suddenly discovered that they didn't care half as much about what happened in Ancient Rome, as about what happened in modern America. In the author's own words:

Year by year their attention as club women centered more and more on community welfare. Culture clubs by the hundred turned into civic clubs or social-service clubs. In troops the women came trudging down from Mount Parnassus to pick a way thru Tin-can Alley. And they didn't like the smells in the alley; they didn't like the sight of the half-starved little children there. They quivered with the knowledge of a black and direful something that went skulking around the corner under the cloak of the "Necessary Evil." Forthwith they began making all kinds of protests, and they became an "awful nuisance." Saloon-keepers and dive-keepers said so; politicians said so.

The work of this imposing federation of women's clubs is carried on thru departments and covers a wide field. This organization fights for playgrounds, the abolition of child labor, public parks and free baths and encourages the use of the school buildings as social centres. They are urging everywhere medical and nursing inspection, manual training and domestic science in the schools. They demand summer schools and schools for defectives and delinquents, better factory laws and fairer wages for women and the single standard of morality. An energetic campaign for pure food has been conducted. They have founded traveling libraries and art exhibits by means of which the people in the small towns may come in intimate contact with the cultural forces that formerly were confined to great cities. In connection with the work of the art exhibits, the writer relates the following delightful little incident:

"Mother," I once heard an eight-year-old mid-Westerner say, "get your hat and come to the circus exhibit with me."

"Is the circus in town?" I asked.

"And is the circus exhibit a new name for the circus parade?"

"Geel!" said he, not unkind, only wondering. "It's been 'nawful long time since you went to school, ain't it? A circus exhibit is pigshurs."

"But I told you," demurred his mother, "it was not 'cus."

"Oh, yes, kit, not cus," he admitted, "the cirkit exhibit," he went on, "is pigshurs. Mother's club put 'em up in our school. They's Indians and one mighty good dog in the bunch. Mother explains 'em."

Altogether these women's clubs have revolutionized the life and work of women and the leaders of the Women Grain Growers' movement will do well to follow their adventures into the large field of public service.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WILL HELP WITH HOSPITAL

Dear Miss Stocking—The W. G. G. A. meeting was held as usual in the school on Saturday, May 9. The attendance was smaller than at the last few meetings, no doubt owing to the busy time. Eleven members were present, also two visitors, who joined at the close, thus bringing the membership up to nineteen.

A very interesting and instructive paper on "Butter-making" was given by Mrs. Prentice. Various questions were then asked and different points discussed. Those who were wishing to get celery plants gave in their names and the number required. One member was appointed to send the order for same. The doctor is very anxious to establish a small hospital here, and we, as a body, decided to aid him in his scheme all that we could, as everyone felt that we could not aid a more worthy cause.

Some favorite recipes in cooking of various kinds were then given. The program for meetings during the next few months was then made out. Until this meeting we had just chosen a subject for the next.

K. CLEWS,
Sec.-Treas.

SENT CARDS TO SECRETARIES

Dear Miss Beynon—I am not able to do much for the Women Grain Growers I am afraid, but just lately I got a plan by which I thought I might advertise our Association, so I got fifty-five post-cards and wrote to each of the secretaries in my district advising them if they had not already a Woman's Auxiliary to get some real wide-awake woman interested to write to our secretary, Miss Stocking, for all information re the forming of same. I hope my plan is alright, as I do so want to see some Auxiliaries in my district. I believe they are a real help where they exist. I wrote letters to other districts where I knew anybody who would help, so I think I got in touch with each of the locals in my district and I hope at the next convention District 9 will be better represented and we will be able to select a more able director. We are trying to form an auxiliary in this local, but women "worth a dollar" are very scarce. As yet we have only three lady members, but we three are working for it and may be able to raise the necessary number soon.

MRS. NEWTON J. ANDERSON,
Director District 9

HOUSE AND WINDOW GARDENING

Dear Miss Stocking—The ordinary meeting of the Pangman Women Grain

Growers' association was held on Saturday, May 23.

Mrs. Keeler gave a paper on "House Plants and Window Boxes," which was then discussed.

It was put to the vote as to whether meetings during summer should be held monthly or continue twice a month. A majority of one for monthly meetings was the result, and as some members were absent, the matter was left unsettled until the next meeting.

The question of providing refreshments at the celebration was then raised and two members were appointed to meet the Ladies' Aid at their next meeting in view of co-operating with them in that work.

After a short general conversation the meeting was adjourned.

K. CLEWS,
Sec.-Treas.

SHELTER BELTS NEEDED

Dear Miss Stocking—The second meeting of the Idaleen W. G. G. A. was held at the home of Mrs. G. McGregor, on May 27, and proved as successful as the first. The pamphlets which you sent were laid before the meeting and will form the basis of our next meeting's discussion. Mrs. Sanson read a paper on Gardening, a subject of particular interest to us prairie-dwellers. Shelterless land, unbroken by bluffs and coulees may be highly valuable from the grain growing standpoint but it requires hard work and unflinching optimism from the gardener's point of view, and Mrs. Sanson specially emphasized the advantage of shelter-belts, from the useful-aunflower of pioneer days to the tree groves of later years. The rest of the time was occupied by the discussion of an entertainment to be held for the purpose of raising funds to enable us to be of practical use to the G. G. A., and after a cordial vote of thanks to Mrs. McGregor, the members separated to meet again on June 16. The entertainment, which was held on June 3, was well supported and successful and the W. G. G. A. will have the pleasure of expending the proceeds on accessories for the social work of the Association.

T. M. HUTCHINSON, Sec.-Treas.

BADGES AND COLORS

Dear Miss Stocking—As secretary of the Women Grain Growers' Association of this town, I am sending you an account of our little local branch here. We organized on the 23rd of April at the home of Mrs. T. W. Richardson. Mrs. Eleanor Drew is our president. The directors are Mrs. J. J. Young, Mrs. W. S. Fisher, Mrs. F. P. Lindberg, Mrs. N. E. Baumunk, Mrs. John Elliott and Mrs. Robert McCordick. We have at present seventeen members. We meet twice a month at the homes of the different members.

We would like to know if there is any badge or button used by the Ladies' Association and if so, where can they be obtained? What price would they be? We would also be glad to know if there is any color or motto used by the Association. Thanking you in anticipation, I am:

Yours sincerely,
MRS. J. A. WOODROW.

The badges of the W. G. G. A. are the same as that of the men's and may be obtained from J. B. Musselman, Prov. Secretary of the G. G. A., Moose Jaw, at 25 cents each.

The colors will probably be the same as those on the badge, purple and gold, altho neither those nor a motto have been officially decided upon. Always wear your button or your colors at your meetings and elsewhere, for "It pays to advertise."

ERMA STOCKING.

KAMANATHA W.G.G.A.

The members and friends of this society met at Mrs. W. Lewis' on May 14, at 4 o'clock.

After the usual routine of business Mrs. G. W. Booth gave an interesting address on "Curing and Cooking Meat for the Summer months." This was followed by a general discussion, in which all gave suggestions on cooking meat. Mrs. Thos. Benson gave an instructive address on "Fancy Work in the Home." Mrs. Eby delighted the meeting with a reading. Dainty refreshments were served, after which each retired to their respective homes.

NAN. HOBKIRK, Secretary.
Semans, Sask.

A DAY'S PROGRAM

This one day's program of the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Chicago is significant as indicating the broad scope of their deliberations.

Morning

Election—Polls open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Florentine Room, Congress Hotel.

9:30 o'clock, convention.

One-half hour business session.

Reports, addresses and conferences on departments of industrial and social conditions, civics and conservation.

Afternoon

Civic conference.

Preface—Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

"What Seven Million Women Expect of One Million Women"—Miss Agnes Nestor, President Chicago Women's Trade Union League.

"Civic and Moral Training in the Public Schools"—Dr. F. C. Sharp, department of philosophy, University of Wisconsin.

"Going to School to One Another"—Edward J. Ward, department of civic and social development, University of Wisconsin.

"The Logic of Civics"—Prof. Charles Zueblin.

"The New Art of City Making"—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

"Garbage Disposal in Cities"—Miss Mary McDowell, University of Chicago settlement.

Civic Exhibit (thruout the week) Mezzanine of Congress Hotel.

Evening

Music—Leon Sametini, violinist.

Conservation Department—Mrs. Emmons Crocker, chairman.

Address—"The Next Great Work in Forestry, State Forestry"—Filibert Roth, Professor of Forestry, University of Michigan.

Address—"Water for Waterways"—(illustrated)—George H. Maxwell, executive director, National Reclamation service.

Reading—"An Unpublished Friendship Village Story"—Miss Zona Gale.

I am deeply indebted to Wil James Thompson, of Saskatoon, for very kindly forwarding me from Chicago, a great many clippings concerning the convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs which was in progress there during his visit.

Farm Weeds

A Description of some of the Farmer's Enemies and the Best Methods of Controlling Them

The natural world is divided into three kingdoms, animal, mineral and vegetable, and each of the elements or substances which go to make up this world belongs to one or other of these classes. In the natural order "weed" is a term which is descriptive of certain plants and hence refers to members of the vegetable kingdom, but commonly the term has been used in a far wider sense and applies equally to the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms. The definition of weeds nowadays is similar to that which describes dirt, namely, matter out of place. The man who holds farm land in any district as a speculation, without improving it or the farmer who is so



STINK WEED

If there is one weed like this on your farm this year, pull it up and destroy it

careless in his methods as to allow any and every kind of plant to be produced on his farm is just as much a weed of the animal kingdom as Tumble Mustard and Russian Thistle are weeds belonging to the vegetable kingdom. Again a large gasoline engine on a farm where there are sufficient horses to do most of the work is just as much an expensive and dangerous mineral weed as Charlock, French Weed or Wild Oats. Much might be written along these lines, but for the present article it is the intention to deal with the nature and control of a few specific weeds which are most troublesome to farmers in the West at the present day.

Weed Control Problems

In spite of the activity of the Departments of Agriculture, in spite of the publicity given in the agricultural press, and in spite of the individual efforts of good farmers such as are to be found in every district thruout the West, the problem of weed control still offers a grave menace to Western agriculture. Just as long as the present system of all-grain farming is continued, just as long as one farmer in any locality will persist in sowing dirty seed, just so long will the problem of weed control continue to be one of the hardest problems for the farmer to overcome. Much of the trouble experienced by farmers with weeds is due to ignorance on his part as to the nature of the young plants which are seen growing up with the grain. Another reason, too, is that farmers are usually a little too eager to put in a very large crop and do not pay sufficient attention to the nature of the seed they are sowing or the condition of the ground into which the seed grain is being placed. Take, for instance, a seeding on breaking. To all intents and purposes there should be no weeds on this new land, but it is a well known fact that after a year or so, in many instances, this land, which at first was clean, has become full of Stink Weed, or Mustard, or Scutch Grass, or some other equally noxious plant which must necessarily have been introduced with the grain sown. In the new districts farmers are at a disadvantage because in many instances only a certain amount of grain for seed is available and often times such seed is not free from weed seeds. But the remedy largely

rests with the individual farmer. All the seed grain should be obtained early enough so that it can be cleaned before being sown, and even if there are no weed seeds in it, cleaning is advantageous in that it allows of a more uniform sample of grain being sown, encouraging uniform germination, ripening and uniformity in the finished sample, thus ensuring the highest grade being obtained for the grain. But the objection is often raised that weeds obtain a hold in the land because the farmer does not recognize the weed when it appears in the crop. This is true, but can be largely overcome if due attention is paid to articles in farm journals, talks from agricultural secretaries and publications which are issued from time to time by the various departments of agriculture. The sooner a man realizes that weeds will grow in a crop and then puts himself on the defensive to combat any plant other than the grain which he sees growing in the field, the sooner will the weed problem become tolerably under control.

Definition of a Weed

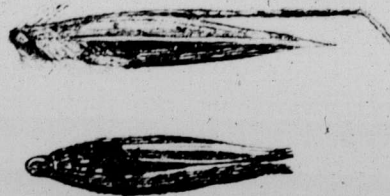
But what is a weed? Any plant out of place may be called a weed so that under this definition volunteer grain of a different kind to that sown would be classed as a weed. There is no reason why this should not be because always in marketing grain, other kinds of grain in the sample are discriminated against. Plants, however, vary in their relative harmfulness as weeds depending upon their habit of growth, their habit of reproduction, their length of life and the relative ease with which their seeds can be separated from the grain in which they are found. Plants are classified according to their length of life as annuals, winter annuals, biennials and perennials. Annual plants are those which develop and produce seed during the same season. Wild Oats, Wild Mustard and Ragweed are examples of annual plants. Winter annuals are plants which produce seeds in the same season and these seeds,

falling to the ground, germinate and grow until winter sets in. These plants then continue their growth in the following spring and consequently rapidly reach full development when fresh seeds are produced. Hence it is obvious that plants which are winter annuals must be very carefully guarded against and handled if they are to be kept under control. Biennial plants require two seasons in which to complete their development while perennials are plants which continue to grow for a varying number of years. In dealing with the control of weeds, it is obvious that no specific remedy can be advanced which will apply to the eradication of all weeds because the plants have varying methods of growth and different ways in which reproduction or continuation of the species is brought about. It is, therefore, necessary to discuss individual weeds with a view to their control, but there are several general measures which should be included in farm methods which are efficacious up to a certain point in controlling the spread of farm weeds.

Method of Control

One of the first measures has already

been touched on, namely, the use of clean seed. Particular care should be shown in this regard because it will save endless trouble later on. Some weed seeds are quite hard to separate from the grain, such, for example, as false Flax from Flaxseed, and Wild Oats from Oats, and the best way to overcome this difficulty is, if at all possible, to obtain other seed which is clean. It might be mentioned, too, that oftentimes persons using seed are ignorant of the dangerous nature of the weeds contained and also cannot distinguish a noxious weed when it appears in the crop. It is a safe principle, however, to consider that every plant, other than the growing crop, is a weed and if the identity of the new plant is not known, enquiry should be made of other farmers in the district as to its nature and habits, or a sample should be sent for identification to some competent authority or agricultural college. Another factor in weed control is thorough cultivation, first to germinate the seed and then to kill the young plant before it has a chance to develop seeds. Any weeds which have become developed as far as the flowering stage should be pulled, collected, taken off the field and burned. In the case of perennial weeds, especially those which develop by means of root stocks, control is very difficult and such weeds can only be handled in a certain way, depending on the locality in which they are prevalent. Take, for instance, Canada Thistle. This plant is a perennial having deep running root stocks which form an additional means to the seed whereby the plants spread. Several methods have been advocated by means of which this weed can be kept under control, but one of the most efficient means is to keep the leaves of the plant constantly covered with earth and in this manner to smother out the plant. In a summer-fallow this can best be done by the use of a duck-foot cultivator. Keep this implement working constantly on the patches where the thistle is thick and eventually most of the plants will die. Another method practiced with success on small patches of the weed is to cover these with some sacking or tar paper, so as to exclude all light from the plants. If the covering is kept on long enough the plants will be completely smothered out.

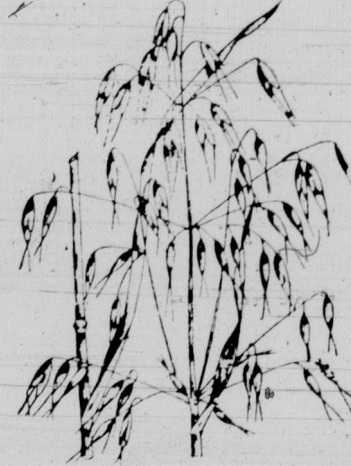


CHARACTERISTIC WILD OAT KERNELS Notice the horse-shoe shaped basal scar and stiff bristles

Scutch Grass

Scutch Grass, Couch or Quack Grass is another perennial which is causing a great deal of trouble and alarm at the present time in many districts thruout the West. Its persistent habit of growth and the fact that it spreads by shallow root stocks makes it very difficult of control when all grain farming is being practiced. In some districts the presence of this grass has been beneficial in that it has been the means of bringing home to the farmers the necessity for more intensive agriculture in the shape of seeding down portions of the field to grass and pasturing stock thereon. To cope with this weed, however, care is very necessary in handling it. Due to the fact that the root stocks will produce new plants very readily, it is dangerous to disturb and cut them with a disc

harrow at any time, especially is this the case when the ground is inclined to be wet. Patches of this grass in any field should be allowed, if possible, to produce hay, in this way the plant will exhaust itself to a certain extent and should be cut just as soon as the head is formed, before even flowering has commenced. Then the sod should be plowed shallow and cultivated constantly with a sharp toothed drag harrow, which will drag together the root stocks and when the harrow is cleaned these should be piled up and burned. It must be remembered that these operations must all be carried on only in hot, dry weather; if done at any other time any such treatment



WILD OATS

A farm badly infested with wild oats can only be made profitable again by mixed farming methods

will only have the effect of spreading the root stocks around, thus producing new plants. Treatment such as this is applicable to any others of the perennials which have a similar habit of growth.

Wild Oats

Among those plants whose seed is hard to separate from the desirable grain none perhaps is more common, nor, under existing farm methods, more troublesome than Wild Oats. The hold which this weed has gained in this Western country cannot be better evidenced than by the fact that a great many seed advertisements contain the legend, "Guaranteed Free From Wild Oats." It must be admitted that it is somewhat difficult to notice the difference between some species of wild oats and the ordinary tame oats, but all wild oats to be such have a characteristic scar at the base of the grain, which is quite prominently horse-shoe shaped and is usually surrounded with stiff bristles. In threshed grain, however, these are often times absent. Wild oats vary in color from white to black, usually they have a stiff, twisted right-angled awn and most seeds are smaller; not so plump and much thicker in the hull than cultivated varieties of oats. Wild oats, besides being inferior in quality to cultivated grains, also have greater vitality than the other seeds and when dropped in the ground and plowed under, they will grow when favorable conditions are offered over as long a period as seven years. They have also this disadvantage that the heads ripen downwards, so that the top kernels are ripe and fall to the ground some time before the whole of the head or panicle has matured. With these facts in mind, some remedies will doubtless present themselves. Naturally thorough cultivation and clean seed will be one means of control; another is to disc the land early in the fall as soon as the grain is cut, thus encouraging some of the seeds to commence growth in the fall. The remainder will germinate early in the spring and all can be plowed under and destroyed by spring plowing. All the weeds will not be eradicated in this way and if possible the ground should be summer-fallowed, either plowed



A NICE BUNCH OF AYRSHIRES Part of the herd of W. Brown, Coatstone, P. O., Man.

Continued on Page 22

This

Ever grain in was gra Grain A plains not allo A case last N his nan to load Elevate Before to the of the the ele billed i The that po tested Police mitted to the and w Genera tion of not co appare of the matter the C who, i higher to ent Judge of the hearin in Ap gave operat As Grain judgm Gener and t Messr who Associ De

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Sir:—

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Manitoba

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

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

Ever since the privilege of loading grain into cars from the loading platforms was granted to farmers under the Canada Grain Act there have been constant complaints of elevator operators loading cars not allotted to them by the station agent. A case of this kind occurred at Vista last November where a farmer placed his name on the car order book for a car to load oats he had in store in the Northern Elevator Company's elevator at Vista. Before the car arrived he sold his oats to the elevator operator. On the arrival of the car that was allotted to the farmer the elevator operator loaded the car and billed it out in the farmer's name.

The Grain Growers' Association at that point took steps to have the matter tested and laid a complaint before the Police Magistrate. The magistrate submitted the evidence taken at the hearing to the Attorney General's Department and was advised by the Deputy Attorney General that, according to his interpretation of the act, the elevator operator did not commit an offence. The magistrate apparently acted on this interpretation of the act and dismissed the case. The matter was brought to the attention of the Central Grain Growers' Association who, in order to get a decision from a higher court, directed the complainant to enter an appeal before a County Court Judge and they would stand all costs of the appeal. The appeal came up for hearing before Judge Mickle at Rosburn in April. He sustained the appeal and gave judgment against the elevator operator.

As this case is of special interest to Grain Growers we publish herewith the judgment, a copy of the Deputy Attorney General's opinion given to the Magistrate and the written argument submitted by Messrs. Bonnar, Trueman and Hollands, who represented the Grain Growers' Association.

Deputy Attorney General's Letter.

Winnipeg, December 8, 1913.

V. W. Johnston, Esq., P.M.,
Rosburn, Man.

Sir:—

Re Robert J. Johnson

I wrote you on Saturday, 6th inst. herein.

Section 245 of Chapter 27 of 1912 Statutes of Canada is as follows:—

345. Every one who,

(A) transfers or sells his right to any car allotted to him for shipping grain, or to be allotted to him for shipping grain, or

(B) purchases, takes over or accepts any assignment or transfer of the right of any applicant entitled to a car for shipping grain, or

(C) loads any such car which has not been allotted to him by the station agent, or out of his turn loads such; or

(D) not being the agent duly authorized in writing, of an applicant for the car for shipping grain, obtains the placing of a name on the car order book as the name of an applicant for a car for shipping grain; is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) and not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

2. One half of any penalty imposed under this section with full costs shall be paid to the person who informed and prosecuted for the same.

The charge in question against Robert J. Johnson is laid under subsection (C) above.

Now, subsection (C) refers thruout to "such car." The word "such" before "car" limits or modifies the cars which can be considered. When it speaks of "such car" it refers us back to a car which is mentioned before in the section. Hence the car in subsection (C) in connection with which a charge can be laid must be a car referred to in subsection (A) and (B) or either of them. The car referred to in subsection (A) is a car which has been transferred or sold. But Mr. Chesney did not transfer or sell his car rights to Mr. Johnson and hence such a car as is referred to in subsection (A) was not loaded by Mr. Johnson. The car mentioned in subsection (B) is a car

the right to which has been transferred, assigned or sold. But there was no transferring, assigning or selling of car rights in this case and hence Mr. Johnson did not load such a car as is referred to in subsection (B).

Hence putting the strict legal interpretation on said subsection (C) it follows that Mr. Johnson has not committed a breach of the same.

I discussed this point with Mr. Staples, grain commissioner here, and after some discussion he advised me that he understood my point, but that they had always interpreted subsection (C) as referring to "any car" as if the word "such" was omitted.

If my contention is correct it would mean that if a party for example steals a car from another and loads it he cannot be proceeded against under the Act as it stands at present with the word "such" in subsection (C) because there is apparently no other section of the Act which imposes penalties for breaches. I am sure that the framers of the Act never intended such an interpretation as I have placed on same as it is clearly wrong for me to steal a car and load same when the car has been allotted to some other party. However, with the word "such" in subsection (C) I cannot interpret same other than in the manner I have indicated.

Now, it clearly appears that Mr. Johnson bought the grain in question with the money of the Elevator Company and hence an information should be laid against the Elevator Company as Mr. Johnson was acting on their behalf. Are you not of the opinion that it is the Elevator Company and not Mr. Johnson that should be proceeded against if anyone is to be proceeded against. It is interesting to note that section 729 of the Criminal Code is as follows:—

"When the defendant is a corporation the summons may be served on the mayor or chief officer of such corporation, or upon the clerk or secretary or like officer thereof, and may be in the same form as if the defendant were a natural person."

2. "The corporation in such a case shall appear by attorney; and if it does not appear the justice may proceed as in other cases."

This is in a part of the code dealing with summary convictions and shows you that a corporation can be proceeded against by summary conviction in the same way as an individual. It would also appear that in this case no one was prejudiced by Mr. Johnson loading the car as Mr. Chesney would have loaded the car himself had he not sold his grain. If Mr. Johnson, for example, had not treated the money he paid Mr. Chesney as a loan which was to be repaid when the grain was shipped out and paid for, it could not be contended that any breach of the Act was committed as the grain would in such a case be that of Mr. Chesney and the car would still be his also. There was apparently no trafficking or dealing in car rights and I take it that the Act aims specially at preventing all trafficking or dealing in car rights.

Are you not of the opinion that Mr. Johnson could have loaned the money to Mr. Chesney and then repaid himself when the grain was sold. In such a case there would be no breach of the Act as I view it.

You may view my interpretations as very technical, but the criminal law is always interpreted in a technical manner as it involves the liberties of the people. Kindly note, however, that I do not ask you to interpret the law as I have done. I simply give you my opinions for what they are worth.

I return you the material you sent me and also copy of letter received from The Northern Elevator Co. Ltd. The material is in good shape, but you should somewhere make a notation that the defendant pleaded "not guilty" and said he was ready for his trial—something like the following words would do:—

"Mr. Johnson, the accused, pleads 'not guilty' and says he is ready for his trial."

V. W. Johnston

You will have to decide the case as your judgment guides you.

If I can be of any further aid, please write me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. ALLEN,

Deputy Attorney General.

Counsel's Opinion

The following is the argument of Messrs. Bonnar, Trueman and Hollands:

To understand and interpret section 245 of the Grain Act, it is necessary to read preceding sections 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, and 205. Section 245 by itself would be meaningless. Its only purpose is to provide penalty to give effect to preceding sections.

The object of these sections was to prevent discrimination among applicants for cars, and secured the right to them to have cars in the order of their application. This is particularly provided for in sections 198, 199, 200 and 201.

Keeping in mind these preceding sections, and that they must be read with section 245, sub-clause "C" is subject to the construction that the word "such" refers not to the car mentioned in sections "A" and "B," but refers to car mentioned in sections 185 to 205 inclusive, just as if the section read "everyone who loads any such car which has not been allotted to him by the station agent or out of his turn loads such car," etc. This interpretation has to be applied to clauses "A" and "B" in section 245. The words "any car" in "A" or the word "car" in "B" cannot be understood without referring back to the above preceding sections of the Act.

245 "C" does not involve the strained interpretation that it refers to a car which has been allotted to someone else, and transferred by him to the defendant. If it did, then it would not read as it does, but would read as follows:—"Loads any car under a right transferred or sold to him by another person to whom said car had been allotted," etc. Here on the contrary the language is expressed that he is not to load a car which has not been allotted to him by the station agent. The word "such" refers to a car for shipping grain which is used as descriptive in the preceding clauses, and to which it is manifested the legislature intended the word "such" to refer.

Then a further consideration is fatal to the contention of the defendant. Clause "C" provides in latter part of clause that everyone who "out of his turn loads such car." This is plainly an offence that exists independently of clauses "A" and "B." It is linked up with section 198. It refers to car for shipping grain or a car mentioned in section 198. The offence is for loading a car out of turn, and not for loading out of turn a car that had been allotted to the offender. By a parity of reasoning, an offence is there distinctly provided for in preceding part of "C."

Then the evidence in the case establishes that even if "C" is to be given a restricted meaning, the defendant took over the right of Mr. Chesney and committed the offence specified in "B." He loaded a car not allotted to him, such car being defined in "B," and therefore comes within the narrow interpretation put upon the section by the Police Magistrate.

In the evidence before the Police Magistrate, Mr. Gardiner says that Mr. Johnson billed the car in Mr. Chesney's name, and that Mr. Johnson admitted that he took Mr. Chesney's car and loaded it, and billed it out in Mr. Chesney's name. In Taylor's evidence he says that Johnson admitted that he took the car. In Chesney's evidence he says that Johnson billed the car out. In Conley's evidence he says that the car was billed out by Johnson in the name of Mr. Chesney. In Hamilton's evidence he says that Johnson said that he took the car. McPhail's evidence was to the same effect. Johnson's own evidence says that he loaded the car.

Johnson thus took over the "right" of Chesney as mentioned in "B" and loaded "such car" or a car within the narrow meaning of sub-clause "C." He therefore committed the offence covered by "B" and "C," granting that the word "such" means a car referred to in "B." Clause "B" says takes over the right of any applicant entitled to a car for shipping grain. This was done by Mr. Johnson

Continued on Page 36

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- 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
- 2 Sheets Standard Journal
- 2 Sheets Standard Ledger
- 62 Sheets Labor Saving Records

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Grain Growers Guide

WINNIPEG, MAN.

COUPON

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Name
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

night, all very tired, but we had a jolly day.

META L. DICKISON.

Antler, Sask., Age 10 years.

STRANGE WOLVES

I live on the farm near Wawota. I go to school and am in grade four. My studies are geography and history. After school hours I split wood and get it in for the night, then I play games the rest of the evening.

Last summer holidays I went to Fish Lake and had a pleasant time catching fish. The day I came home there was a bad hail storm, the hail stones being half the size of a hen's egg. At home I had a good time catching gophers.

One day father and I thought we saw some young wolves running around the prairie, so we went to shoot them. We got there they were little pups. We were very much surprised. We took them home and fed them. They have become two very useful dogs. I have one little sister, Dorothy. She was five years old on February 21. She and I do lots of sliding on the drifts of snow.

LESLIE HALDENBY.

Wawota, Sask., Age 9 years.

A RUNAWAY BOY

When I was a small boy, about four years old, my two brothers were going to school. My mother and I went to town, which was about one mile away.

She told me not to leave the store for fear I would get hurt, but, disobedient,

been burned. To that the young man answered, "I am as fond of trees, flowers and grass as I am of human beings. God did not make them to be burned, but to live and give us pleasure and He meant us to protect them."

This young man was always called "The Friend of the Forest" after he saved that beautiful forest from being burned.

AUDREY WILLIAMS.

Age 11

DOROTHY SEDLEY

Once upon a time there was a little girl named Dorothy Sedley. She was eight years old, and lived with her mother, in a large city. Her father had died when she was five years old. So she and her mother were left alone. Dorothy could not go to school because her mother needed her help. She was often very lonesome when her mother would go to the city and leave her at home alone.

One time, when her mother had gone away, Dorothy was sitting on the floor cutting paper when she heard a loud rap at the door. For a few minutes she felt afraid to go to the door, but she finally opened it, and in came twenty-five of the school children of her neighborhood each of them carrying baskets filled with good things. They had come to have a surprise for her. After they had played quite a few games, they spread a dinner. Just as they were seated at the table, in came Mrs. Sedley. She was



When vesper impulse thrills their hearts, the little birds all face the sun.

like some other children, I ran off and went up to the schoolhouse.

My brother, a little older than I, came out and tried to get me to go in, but it was of no use, for I would not go. Then the teacher tried also, but I would not go. When my older brother came out I went right in.

My mother, a little startled, came up to look for me and she let me stay till school was out. Then I went home with my brothers, but I never ran away from her any more.

HOWARD TIDRICK.

Age 13.

THE FRIEND OF THE FOREST

One day a man was going thru a beautiful forest. All of a sudden he saw a cloud of smoke and heard the crackling of fire. He rode quickly to the spot and it did not take him long to get there because he was on horseback. When he got to the place from which the smoke was rising, he thought the train had set the forest on fire.

He started to beat it out with his coat. It took him two hours to get it out. At the end of that time he could hardly walk to his horse because he had been burned so badly. He managed to get home and his mother bound up his wounds as best she could. Then she kept him quiet until his father came with the doctor.

The doctor said he had been every foolish to stay to put the fire out when it was only the forest that would have

awfully surprised, but glad to know the children thought so much of Dorothy.

UNSIGNED.

MY TRIP TO CANADA

When I was four years old, my uncle, aunt, mother, father, sister and myself came to Canada. I remember what fine fun I had on the train. I saw so many wonderful things. We crossed a big river and there were many boats and small ships on it, but the funniest part was when I came to Minnedosa. My father had gone ahead with the car, so he was at the station to meet us. Before the train had stopped my uncle opened the window and looked out. I was sitting on his knee and was looking out too. As soon as I saw my father I jumped out thru the window into my father's arms. How glad I was to see my father again.

PAUL OLSON.

Minnedosa, Man., Age 9.

RUN OVER BY A WAGON

Two years ago I had the misfortune to break my leg. I missed school for four or five weeks. I fell off the wagon and the wagon and eighty-two bushel of wheat went over my leg; so that put an end to us boys riding on loads of wheat. My limb never bothers me now. I get up every morning with my father. We are milking six cows and my work before breakfast is to milk three cows and separate all the milk.

LESTER A STAMBOSKI.

Age 10 years.

HOME STUDY

The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

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JUNE

By Myra M. Mannix

Roses pink and white, and crimson.
Roses dwarfed and roses tall,
Wet with dew, or warm with sunshine,
Nod within my garden wall!
Droning bees, and darting fireflies,
Butterflies and birds in tune,
Happy children, laughing, lilted,
Tell thy presence, lovely June!

At your breath—the buds of May-time
Burst from bondage, opening wide,
Balmy winds that sing of summer
Cool and play on every side.
Days ablaze with golden sunlight!
Silent nights, and crystal moon!
Month of Roses, Love, and Promise—
Oh, to keep thee, gracious June!

THE SOLDIER'S DOG

Last Saturday, as I was going home to lunch, I met a soldier, in a khaki suit, strutting along with spurs clanking on the sidewalk, and before him, in comical imitation of his master's importance, strutted his dog carrying the soldier's cane in his mouth.

There were other dogs about and they trailed along with our distinguished soldier dog, but both they and he knew that they were not in the same class. That dog looked and acted just the way a little girl feels when she goes to school with a new hat and all the other little girls want to chum and sit with her. He was the real king of the castle.

It was some such story as this that we wanted our young people to send us for our new contest and a great many of them did write very delightful letters, but we feel that the time was just a little too short for all the little people to be able to get to town to post their stories, so we are extending the time until the middle of July! Remember that having won a prize does not debar you from competing in a new story contest.

But be sure to observe the following rules:

Write in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Give your age and address.

Have your teacher or parent certify that the age is correct and the story your own work.

Post your story before July 15.

Write anything interesting about a plant, animal, bird or insect and write it brightly.

Address your story to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DIXIE PATTON.

AFRAID OF INDIANS

My cousin has a pony. She takes my sister and me to school. One night, as we were coming home from school, we saw some people and horses, and when we got up to them we saw that they were Indians.

We had never seen Indians before and we were terribly afraid. We made the horse go on the gallop. When we were near home my little brother came to meet us. We had the pony going so fast that the wheel ran right over him, but he was not hurt. We got him in the buggy and went home as fast as we could go. My cousin was so afraid she would not go home alone. My mamma had to go with her. We have seen lots of Indians since, but we are not afraid of them now.

LIDA R. M. DICKISON.

Antler, Sask., Age 7 years.

PICKING SASKATOONS

One day last August we left home at seven o'clock in the morning and drove twenty-one miles to the Pipestone Creek to pick saskatoons.

There were sixteen of us altogether. We took our dinner and supper, along and ate it in the bush. We got there about half-past eleven.

We picked berries for a while, then we had dinner. After dinner we children again picked berries, but we got tired, so we went down to the creek and waded in the water and gathered the pretty shells.

Then we came up and helped take the horses to the creek for a drink, after which we had our supper and got ready for home.

We got home about eleven o'clock at

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

THEIR ONLY SALVATION

On May 16 Mayerthorpe local gave a social and dance at which everyone was invited to advertise the organization of the U.F.A. More than seventy members and guests were present and a very successful and enjoyable time was spent. No doubt all left with the impression that the U.F.A. is an organization worth joining, and we hope to hear of a large increase in the membership in the near future. Their secretary, A. Van Ruyven, states that the farmers in that district are beginning to realize that in organization and co-operation lies their only salvation for the betterment of their economic condition.

ESPECIALLY FORTUNATE

G. M. Drinnan, secretary of the Gadsby Union, attended the picnic of the Lauderdale Union, held at Beaver Dam on June 5, to address those present. Despite the unfavorable weather there was a good crowd out and as the afternoon turned out fine the affair was a great success. The ladies were well to the fore, and according to the report received the Lauderdale folks are especially fortunate in their lady friends. The committee had a very good sports program, with prizes of a substantial nature. The Willow Prairie ball team, who were to play the local team for a purse, failed to put in an appearance, so sides were chosen and a good game was pulled off, at which Mr. Hughes made a very capable umpire. Mr. Hatherly, the secretary, was ill and unable to be present, but Mr. Marshall, the president, was busy making everybody happy, and to him and his boys a good deal of the success was due. Before the athletic events were started Mr. Drinnan addressed the gathering for about 15 minutes, outlining the progress of the association, some of the good work done and projected, and emphasized its value to all farmers. He pointed out the moral support that a large membership gave to the officers and asked all those present who were not already members to join our ranks, and those who were members to be loyal to their local and come to the meetings. At six o'clock the ladies served a bounteous supper. Mr. Drinnan was very pleased at the kind reception given him and states also that it is a very pretty country out there and a very pleasant place to visit.

A FREE DINNER

On Saturday, June 6, a great free dinner for all U.F.A. local unions who trade at Hanna was spread at Brink and Farrell's new stone building. In spite of the almost constant downpour about 150 were present; 300 were counted on had it not rained. D. Buckingham, of Stettin, was present and gave a very fine address in connection with both the U.F.A. and the Co-operative Elevator Co. At the close of the dinner a fund, sufficient to send one of the members who had injured his spine by a fall from a sulky plow to Calgary for a month's treatment by an osteopath, was raised. The membership will pay his board bill as well as his doctor's expenses. Hanna will immediately begin the erection of a co-operative elevator. About fifty new members were added to Hanna local and closer relations established with outside unions which will be advantageous for all co-operative undertakings.

ARRANGING PICNIC

Raven Union, No. 554, held its monthly meeting on June 3, when the resolution of Alix Union, No. 569, re cash discount on machinery, was strongly endorsed. A picnic was fixed for July 15 and committees appointed to make arrangements for same. The secretary was instructed to extend an invitation to Dickson Union, No. 31, and it is hoped that the event will be a great success.

BIG DAY AT HORSE CREEK

Horse Creek Union, No. 347, held their annual picnic on June 3. Glorious weather prevailed and a good crowd turned out. After everybody had enjoyed a regular farmers' picnic lunch, D. McEachern, the genial and ever alert president, in a few introductory remarks, urged the loyal support of all present

to make 1914 a banner year for the U.F.A. He then introduced the speakers for the day, President Tregillus, Vice-President E. Carswell and Director H. W. Wood, whose speeches were short, but to the point. President Tregillus highly commended the principle of Single Tax, and also spoke of the great prosperity of agriculture in Denmark attained by scientific co-operation. Mr. Carswell strongly urged his hearers to support the local creamery and go in for increased hog raising. Mr. Wood gave a practical address on co-operation, concentrating his efforts on the necessity and wisdom of the closest co-operation among the farmers if they were ever to receive the full value of their labor and products. These addresses were greatly appreciated and it is hoped that as a result Horse Creek branch will keep on increasing both in membership and co-operation. The Cremona Band was in attendance and played selections during the afternoon. A long sports program was gone thru and a very pleasant time was spent, besides much good being done by meeting one another on an occasion of the kind. A dance was held in the evening, and altogether this was one of the best days ever held under the auspices of the above union.

BUSY AT SILVERLEAF

The regular meeting of the Silverleaf Union, No. 440, was held on May 13, but the attendance was not large owing to the busy season of the year. The resolution, re the date of machinery notes, was adopted unanimously.

STUDYING AGRICULTURE

Chas. H. Weaver, secretary of Cornucopia Union No. 231, in sending in fees for thirty-one full members and four junior, states: You will see we are a little stronger already than we were last year, altho we have about a dozen of our old members not paid up yet; however most of them have promised to do so. We are holding our meetings once monthly during the summer months and at present about 50 per cent. of the members attend regularly. At our next meeting, June 13, we will try a new idea of one of our members, H. Caldwell, being a paper on some farming subject of interest to everybody. If this proves a success we will try and get one up for each meeting, which will, no doubt, create new interest and possibly get us some new members.

AN EGG CIRCLE

H. G. Hearn, secretary, reports that Keechville Union No. 639, held their Egg Circle meeting on Friday, May 15, paying out \$24, the amount received during the fortnight. The weather limited the attendance but a very interesting meeting was held. Crops in the district look very promising. The wheat, oats and potatoes are especially forward. Gophers are rather plentiful.

INTERESTING DEBATES

A. S. Groat, of Halkirk, reports: We are holding all our regular meetings and always have a good attendance, there being twenty-four members present at our last meeting. The resolutions sent in by Alix Union No. 569 re farm machinery were endorsed by this union after some discussion, unanimously. We have had some interesting debates lately which always bring a crowd, our last one was just a light subject, viz.: "Resolved that the good-natured untidy wife is more conducive to happiness than the tidy crank." T. G. Emmett took the affirmative and President J. Hiles the negative. Both were bright, witty and amusing in their remarks, but the house decided in favor of Mr. Hiles and the cranky wife by a good majority. In reference to the sale of The Guide, one of our best members, Paul Farnells, is taking that up and I think he got a few subscriptions. We have a carload of twine on order this year from The Grain Growers' Grain Co., which we hope to handle either thru the union or our Farmers' Elevator Co.



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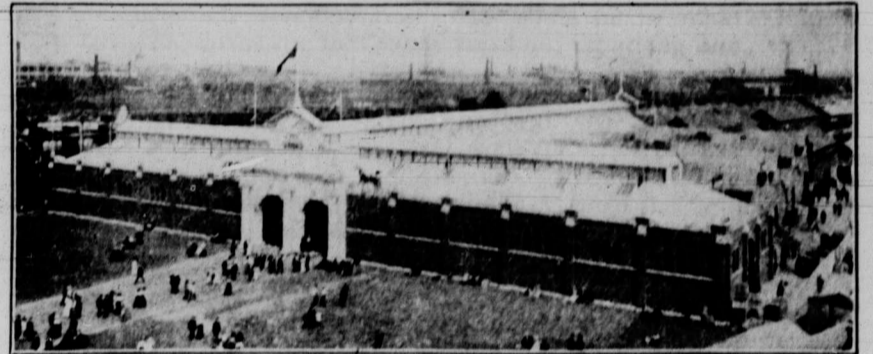
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Saskatchewan

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

BANISH THE BAR

That the hotel bar as an institution of Saskatchewan is doomed to take its place where it belongs, in the comparative oblivion of history, can scarcely be doubted by those of keen observation. The development during recent years of the sentiment opposed to the retail sale of liquor has been as irresistible as the advance of the seasons, and this is true not only of Saskatchewan, but of the whole of Canada and, indeed, of the civilized world in general. Even in the opinion of representative liquor men, the bar has worked its own doom and is sure to go. Quite irrespective of the ethics of prohibition, there can be no reasonable defence of the hotel bar with its ensnaring and debauching treating system.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, in convention at Moose Jaw last February, passed a unanimous vote in favor of the abolition of the retail sale of liquor. It is doubtful if such a vote could have been cast by a thousand representatives of any other trade or profession in the province. These men were selected as delegates without regard to their religious faith or morals and certainly without any thought of how they would vote on such a question. When the matter came up, however, there was not a man in that vast assembly to oppose the resolution. These men were all leaders amongst their fellows and certainly by their action on this occasion voiced, with no uncertain sound, their determination to blot out this curse from our province.

The bar question is one of economics no less than one of morals and men are coming to realize that the enormous waste of the nation's wealth thru drink is vastly greater than can be shown merely by the figures of our drink bill. Those who do not drink have to pay at least in part for those who do.

In the face of the action by our annual meeting, every local is fully justified in exerting all its influence in support of the "Banish the Bar" movement. The decision of this question rests largely with the farmers of the province and as every economic waste has finally to be borne by them, they should certainly see that their permanent interest lies in banishing the bar, if for no other reason than because of the enormous waste occasioned thereby.

present his condition is precarious, but we all hope for a speedy recover for the patient. He is a member of the local and is a very popular boy in the district.

THEO. KINGS, Harptree.

WILLOWMOOR PROSPEROUS

Willowmoor Grain Growers' association is enjoying a very successful year. Our membership has totaled forty-seven, the highest number since we started in 1911. We held meetings every two weeks thru the winter and the attendance was good. The members take an interest in the meetings and everyone is trying to make the Association a success.

Mr. Sales, our district director, was present at one of our meetings this spring and gave a very interesting and instructive address on the purpose of the Association. We made a large order up for formaline this spring and now we have formed the Willowmoor Agricultural Co-operative Association and sent an order for twine to the Central Office.

The annual picnic will be held on July 1 this year. The plowing match and agricultural show will be held early in August.

JAY F. LAYCOCK,
Secretary Willowmoor Ass'n.

NORTH END RESOLUTIONS

At a recent meeting of this Association the following resolutions were passed, and I was instructed to notify you and request that they be published in the Saskatchewan section of The Guide.

1—"It is understood by this Association that the Postmaster General intends to increase the rate for postage on periodicals coming from the United Kingdom. We regard this matter as one of importance in keeping up the unity of the Empire and we protest against any increase in these rates."

2—"In view of the exorbitant charge made by a section of the medical profession, as reported in The Guide of April 29, 1914, it is the opinion of this Association that the Provincial Government should subsidize the doctors, thus assuring them of a certain income and assisting the poor homesteader."

CHARLES GOULD,
Sec. North End Association.

A BIG CELEBRATION

Many thanks for literature, constitutions and membership cards sent so promptly. Just a few notes re plowing match, sports and dance held here by Harptree and Clearview joint locals, at which we had representatives from locals all around including Poplar Creek (Acme), Lakeview, North Side, Hart and Butte.

The weather was ideal and the entries numerous and some of the displays of local exhibits were really fine, especially the four-horse displays, both in the plowing and tandem driven contest. The oxen, too, were represented and showed up well. The first prize in plowing contest—16 in. Great West Sulky—W. Hunt (C. C. King's team—winner of silver cup in 1912); 14 in.—O. A. Hainstock (Pres. Clearview Association); 14 in. Gang Plow—1st, W. Start; 2nd, A. W. Lawrence; 14 in. Walking plow—no entries. Four Horse Tandem—O. A. Hainstock and W. Hunt, competitors—Hainstock won by 1 point. Best groomed team—1st, O. A. Hainstock; 2nd, W. Buckingham. The first and second prizes in the pony race were taken by visitors from Berghough. Baseball game won by Clearview. There were also foot races for the children and the refreshment booth was the richer in consequence for their faces clearly showed they had spent their winnings. The dance in the schoolhouse was A. I. There was a big crowd and fine music. Altogether our second annual plowing contest and sports were very satisfactory. One sad accident marred the closing race of the horse racing. Mons Nuemedahl, in trying to save a little boy, was knocked down and sustained concussion of the brain and a broken jaw. Up to the

Please note that the above local, organized with the following officers: President, W. S. Sanderson; vice-president, Jas. D. Herriot; secretary treasurer, J. B. Cross; executive, Howrie Powell, S. Barlow, S. Kendall, E. Atterburg, A. de Vries, and L. Barlow. I enclose cheque for \$13.00 membership fees.

JOHN B. CROSS,
Sec., Ararat Springs Association.

DAIRY POINTERS

The following dairy facts are displayed in the Better Farming Special, which is at present making a tour of the province of Manitoba over the C.P.R. lines:—

Poor cows are the noxious weeds of the herd. Identify and get rid of them by weighing and testing their milk.

A good dairy herd is the best insurance against hard times or a slump in prosperity.

A cow testing outfit will be supplied free to dairymen and farmers by Manitoba Agricultural College.

In six generations you can have 98 per cent. pure blood in your herd by using a pure bred sire.

The best way to obtain a good dairy herd is to raise the best heifer calves from the best cows. Poor cows can be purchased, but good ones are not often for sale.

Sanitary milk can be produced only under sanitary conditions.

All butter is made from practically the same material. Some is worth 12 cents and some 30 cents a pound. The handling of the milk and cream determine the flavor and quality; these determine the price.

CLOVERDALE-BRED LARGE BERKSHIRES

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

S. V. TOMECKO :: LIPTON, SASK.

LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

We Guarantee to pay the Prices we quote. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Ship now and obtain	HENS	13c per lb.	above high prices as the market will likely drop in the next week or two. Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods.
	YOUNG AND OLD ROOSTERS	10c	
	DUCKS	13c	
	GEESE	12c	
	TURKEYS	Best market price	

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 91 Lusted St., Winnipeg

PLOW SHARES

Cheap Plow Shares kill horses. These fitted Plow Shares are absolutely guaranteed first class in every respect. They are standard in Make and Quality. Stubble, Breaking or Engine Plow Shares same price.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Plow Shares of Every Make



PRICE LIST

12 in. Shares, each \$2.00
14 in. Shares, " \$2.25
16 in. Shares, " \$2.50

THE FARMERS' COMPANY, Selling-Direct-to-User

CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., BRANDON, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farm with the Silo

Continued from Page 12

all the rest of the bunch of pigs put together, because without her I shouldn't have been able to get the stock which you see running around in the yard."

All the pigs are pure bred Berkshires and many of them have taken high places in the show rings. The piggery is quite modern in design, has cement floors in all the pens and at one end is a feed room containing all necessary feed equipment, including water barrels and a steam boiler. Water, of course, is laid on from the tanks in the barn and all feeding is just as easily done as conveniences can make possible.

"This boiler is handy in a good many ways," said my guide. "Take, for instance, the winter time. I have it so arranged that I can get about sixty pounds of steam up and then if I think the water is too cold in the pipes leading to the water troughs in the barn, I can turn in enough steam with the water to first take the chill off. Then again, if, by any chance, the pipes don't drain properly some day after water has passed thru them and they freeze up, it doesn't take long to thaw them out by passing some steam thru. Besides this I don't take any chances with the pig feed. I am a little more fortunate than most farmers in being close enough to town to be able to get all the slops and waste food material from the hotels and houses. This is boiled thoroughly along with some chop before it is fed to the hogs and in this way there is no danger of any disease being brought in."

Alfalfa and Other Crops

The hog pens open up into a hog run, which leads out into a fine alfalfa field and in this pasture, which is part Grimm and part Turkestan, the hogs get all the green feed they require. In a field right next to the alfalfa pasture some Dwarf Essex Rape was just starting thru the ground. Mixed with the rape was a little Common Hog Millet, the idea being that the hogs, preferring the succulent millet, would pasture on it first and allow the rape to get a good start. Besides this there are other fields seeded down to a grass mixture of Rye, Timothy, Alsike, White Clover and Red Clover, three acres of peas, a field of mangels and turnips, all in addition to the wheat and oat crops which give such good yields in this Western country.

The Dairy

When we were coming again towards the gate Mr. Weaver said, "Oh, by the way, you haven't seen my dairy yet, come over and have a look at it." He led the way over to a small house, a few steps away from the living house and about twenty yards from the barn, made of cement blocks and built in basement form. We went down a couple of steps out of the hot sun into as cool and clean a little room as one could wish for. Along the right hand side was a bench on which were the clean milk bottles, and underneath it were the boxes in which the bottles were delivered around town. In the far corner was a refrigerator and cooling chamber in which the milk was cooled as soon as it was brought from the cows. Then it was bottled and delivered to the customers. On the other side was a cream separator, the skim milk from which went to feed and wean some of the small pigs. In the matter of conveniences, things on the Weaver farm are "as handy as a pocket in a shirt." Nor is the house overlooked in this regard. During the summer we were told it was the intention to put a lean-to on to the milk house on the side nearest to the house and in this a four or five horse power gasoline engine will be installed, with line shafting so arranged that the separator can be run with it in the milk house and a churn, washing machine and any other labor saving device can be operated within a step or two from the house.

"Yes," said our friend when we were leaving, "there may be cleaner jobs and there may be easier jobs than farming, but after all it is all a matter of taste. If only all farmers would be a little more progressive, if they would work together more, if they would only try to get together and exchange ideas, if they would only co-operate and put the same amount of organization into their marketing end as other manufacturers do, there would be no need for men to leave their farms because they have become too

dirty because the work was too hard and they couldn't keep help, farming would then be to the majority what it now is only to a few, a very profitable and extremely interesting profession."

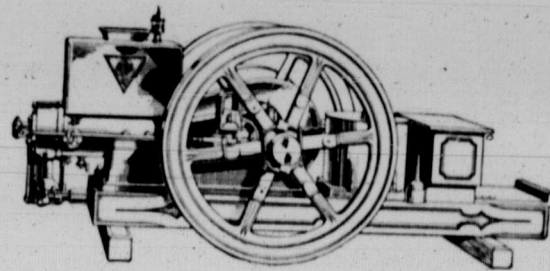
(This is the first of a series of articles which will deal as fully as possible with the methods employed by successful farmers in different districts throughout the Western Provinces. We believe that nothing can be of more service to agriculture as a whole than an exchange of ideas amongst the men who are actually putting into practice on their own farms the principles of scientific farming. Agriculture, perhaps more than any other profession, offers a wide field for individual effort and it is solely with the object of bringing individual methods which have been successful in this country to the knowledge of as many as possible of the progressive farmers of the West that this and subsequent articles of a similar nature are being written.—Ed.)

POTATO SEED

In a poster bulletin received recently from the Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison, Wis., some very good advice is to be found in regard to the potato crop. It advises that for better yields, better quality and better prices, standard potato seed should be planted. The poster is well illustrated with photographs of typical potatoes of both early and late varieties. The advice in regard to ways of improving potato seed is tabulated as follows: 1—By co-operating with your neighbors in securing pure seed, which can be obtained from reliable growers in the province. 2—By planting this foundation stock by itself where it will not be mixed with other varieties. 3—By learning the vine and tuber characteristics of the variety you plant. 4—By discarding as seed all hills which do not have these characteristics. 5—By selecting seed for next year on the field at digging time. 6—By organizing the growers, dealers and others in your community who are interested in the development and improvement of its potato industry. Farmers would do well to keep these rules in mind because by following them a much more desirable sample would result and undoubtedly higher prices would be paid by dealers in the large towns who at present prefer to obtain potatoes from "across the line" on account of their greater uniformity in size, shape and cooking quality. Purity of variety and freedom from disease are the two important factors in determining the value of potato seed and these can be secured only by careful inspection.

CARE OF THE STALLION

Just a word to the stallion owner. At this time of the year, when the horses are on the road, there is a tendency for carelessness on the part of the owner in the matter of leaving the care of his stallion too much to the groom travelling the horse. It is essential, certainly, that confidence be placed in the man, but at the same time he cannot be expected to have exactly the same interest in the horse that the owner has and consequently there is a possibility, and in many cases a probability, that the horse is not being handled in the best possible way. The travelling stallion must be well looked after in the matter of food. Oats should, of course, constitute the main portion of his grain diet, but the weekly bran mash should never be overlooked. A little flaxseed occasionally will be very beneficial and perhaps a little cracked, crushed or soaked wheat towards the end of the season, when the horse is losing some of his breeding energy. This feed must always be fed with discretion. Only feed the horse the very best hay and roughage procurable; give him as much as he will clean up and don't omit the usual brushing and combing at least twice a day. Care should be taken as to shoeing the horse. Change the shoes at least once a month and make sure that in travelling the shoes do not harm his legs by interfering. The writer has already seen one very good horse badly injured in the legs by carelessness on the groom's part in not caring for the horse's shoes. It should be remembered that the stallion is a highly strung nervous animal during the breeding season especially and it is necessary for the best results that the highest amount of breeding energy be maintained. Consequently, give the stallion the best care and the best feed possible and attention to detail in this matter will be amply rewarded.



No tinkering, worry or bother, plugs right along like a steady, well-broken horse

The Alpha Gas Engine

ANYBODY CAN RUN AN ALPHA Gas Engine. Your wife can run it: your boy can run it: the hired man can run it.

THERE IS NOTHING MYSTERIOUS or complicated about an Alpha. That's why it's an ideal engine for farm use.

NOT ONLY DOES THE ALPHA work well but it wears well, because it is made from the very best material and its workmanship and design are high-grade in every particular.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

Send for new catalogue.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

THERE ARE NO BATTERIES TO fuss with or get run down or out of order in operating an Alpha. It starts and runs on a slow speed magneto.

JUST GIVE IT A SUPPLY OF gasoline or kerosene, oil it up and give it a pull and it saws your wood, cuts your fodder, grinds your corn, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or does anything else that you want it to do. It's certainly a great labor saver on the farm.



The Live Stock Associations of Manitoba

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

A. W. BELL

Secretary-Treasurer

Winnipeg, Man.

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

STRATHMORE FARM BERKSHIRES



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

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

Canadian Pacific Railway Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alberta

Willowdale Stock Farm

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
BERKSHIRE SWINE
BARRED ROCK POULTRY
Eight cows and heifers safe in calf to my champion Black Bird bull, "Black Mac 2nd" (5057). These are a choice offering and will make special low price for thirty days. Also six bull-calves, 3 to 6 months old; fifty choice Berkshires, 2 to 3 1/2 months old, \$15 to \$18 each, both sexes. Special offering in poultry, 100, year old hens at \$1.25 each, or \$1.50 in smaller lots. Inspection invited. Write or call on L. McCOMB, HUXLEY, ALTA. Calgary Branch G.T.P. Ry.



Edmonton August 10-15 1914

Exhibition

Runs Rain or Shine

HIGH CLASS ATTRACTIONS

In Premiums **\$55,000** And Prizes

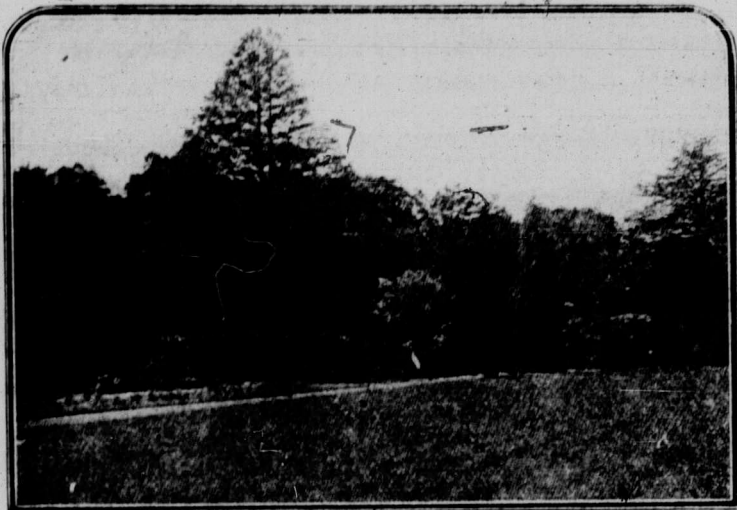
EDMONTON EXHIBITION EXCELS

Write for Prize List

Entries Close July 27th

A. B. CAMPBELL,
President

W. J. STARK,
Manager



Trees Show Progress And Pay Big Profits!

in increased value to the planter and improved conditions. In ten years you can grow trees on your farm to look as well as those in above photo. **PLANT NORTHERN GROWN TREES.** You are losing time and money by using trees imported from the South or East, they winter-kill too much. **PROCURE YOUR TREES IN THE FALL** when they are dormant and do not dry out in moving. Bury them in the ground, and plant as early in the spring as you can do so. Our Nursery Stock is growing well this season, and we offer for delivery in October:

	Per 100	Per 1,000
500,000 MAPLE SEEDLINGS—9 to 12 inch	\$1.00	\$ 5.00
25,000 MAPLE SEEDLINGS—2 to 3 ft.	5.00	35.00
50,000 RUSSIAN POPLAR—2 to 3 ft.	5.00	40.00
50,000 CAROLINA OR NORWAY POPLAR—5 to 6 ft.	5.00	35.00
75,000 RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW—1 to 2 ft.	3.00	20.00
40,000 RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW—2 to 3 ft.	5.00	35.00
50,000 LAUREL WILLOW—2 to 3 ft.	5.00	40.00
500,000 CARAGANA SEEDLINGS—6 to 12 inch	1.00	6.00
100,000 CARAGANA SEEDLINGS—2 to 3 ft.	5.00	35.00
20,000 LILAC—2 to 3 ft.	5.00	40.00

Fall 1914 Ten Dollar Collection

50 Currant and Gooseberry bushes, 2 years old, your choice of varieties	3 Transcendant Crabapple, 5 to 6 ft.
100 Raspberry plants, hardiest varieties	1 Apple, hardy, 5 to 6 ft.
6 Bush Cherry	3 Native Plum, 5 to 6 ft.

Fall 1914 Five Dollar Fruit Collection

25 Currant and Gooseberry bushes	2 Crabapples, 2 to 3 feet.
50 Raspberry plants, hardiest varieties	2 Plum, 2 to 3 ft. 2 Bush Cherry

Patmore Nursery Co. Ltd., Brandon, Man. Saskatoon, Sask.

Farm Weeds

Continued from Page 16

the land with their droppings. With the increase of livestock on the farm, the problem of weed control will be largely reduced because more land will be seeded down each year to grass in a regular rotation and by this means weeds will not be so hard to control. By the all grain farmer, however, another method may be made use of to keep down Wild Oats, which will consist of cultivating the land until the middle of June and then sowing a crop of oats or barley for green feed. This practice is scarcely one which should be encouraged because of the fact that very often the crop proves too tempting to the farmer to be cut when it should be cut—before the wild oats begin to ripen at all for green feed, and such crop is very often left to mature, making the land more infested with shelled wild oats than it was previously.

Stink Weed

Among the annual weeds there is one concerning which farmers should be carefully warned and it is Stink Weed or French Weed. Besides being an annual, this plant also combines in its catalog of undesirable qualities the fact that it is a winter annual also, so that once one plant starts in a field, before long there will be seen surrounding it other plants in all the different stages of development. In the field in the spring young plants will be seen coming out green from under the snow, some just ready to flower and as soon as any growth is noticed in the ground, these plants will complete their development, some having a crop of seed soon after the grain is put into the ground. Another trouble experienced in the control of this plant is due to the fact that the seeds will remain viable for a long time covered up in the ground on account of being covered with a hard, oily coating. These reasons, then, will go to emphasize the fact that Stink Weed is a plant which farmers would do well to keep constantly on the look-out for and also will suggest that hand-pulling and burning is the best method to be followed in controlling this weed, if only a few patches are present. One weed this year is worth looking after and rooting out; if left it will much more surely propagate its species than will any cultivated grain, and instead of a single weed, there will be a dense patch of ever-spreading vegetation which will give the farmer constant work and endless worry to keep under control. If the weed has gained a good hold in the field, cultural methods will have to be resorted to. Discing the crop in the fall right after the binder if possible, either fall plowing or plowing early in the spring and subsequent constant harrowing whenever another crop of young plants is noticed is the treatment. The best time to catch the young plant is just when the two seed leaves have developed; at this stage the harrows will easily drag them up and if the day is hot all the plants will be destroyed. Constant cultivation then, is required if the land is summer-fallowed or harrowing the grain crop before it comes up and after it has reached from three to four inches in height. Too much emphasis can scarcely be given to the fact that none of the plants should be left on the ground or plowed under after they have once formed seed pods. It has been proven that in the dry climate of this Western country, Stink Weed plants having reached this stage contain sufficient nourishment to mature and ripen the seed after being pulled from the soil.

Prevention is Better Than Cure

In relation to the control of weeds, nothing is more true than the old saying, "Prevention is better than cure," and when it is possible for farmers to start in with new land, there is no reason why, with proper care in selection of seed and proper farm methods in handling and threshing the grain, weeds cannot be completely kept under control, but under existing farm methods this work essentially needs co-operation on the part of everyone in the district to be at all thorough. One careless farmer or one speculator who buys a piece of land and lets it lie idle to become more and more valuable solely by the improvements made to their own farms by farmers in the locality, can undo almost completely the good work of all the rest. These facts are realized and legislation has been in force for some time which

has been enacted with a view to control this situation; but, after all, weeds are to a certain extent, a blessing in disguise. The only permanently satisfactory method of control is by including in the farm rotation a grass crop and hence the adoption of stock is the only means by which truly permanent agriculture can be attained.—E.J.T.

WOOL EXHIBIT FOR THE WESTERN FAIRS

To help in its campaign for the sheep and wool industry of Canada the Dominion department of agriculture sent last week to the west a special car of material for a wool and sheep exhibit for the fairs of the west. The exhibit will show the production and preparation of wool for market and the handling of wool from the sheep's back to the finished article. It will include samples of the wool of Canada and other countries, and also faulty and defective wools in order to show sheep farmers what to avoid.

The exhibit was prepared by T. Reg. Arkell, of the sheep branch of the Dominion live stock commissioner's office. It occupies a space of 75 feet, and will be exhibited at the following fairs: Calgary, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, and at the trading fairs in British Columbia. For distribution at the fairs in connection with the exhibit the government has prepared under Mr. Arkell's authorship two excellent bulletins "Preparing Wool for Market," and "Wool and Its Manufacture."

Accompanying the wool exhibit will be an egg exhibit, prepared by W. A. Brown, of the live stock commissioner's office. It is designed to illustrate the best methods of handling and shipping eggs, how to detect unmarketable stock and other points worthy of the poultryman's knowledge.

EXCURSION TO ROSTHERN EXPERIMENTAL STATION

Arrangements are completed between the Experimental Station and the Canadian Northern Railway to run an excursion train to Rosthern from Tisdale on the east and Blaine Lake on the west by way of Prince Albert on July 9, arriving at Rosthern about noon, and leaving at 7 o'clock in the evening. The rate will be single fare for the round trip.

Elaborate preparations are being made at the Experimental Station for the visitors, and the University of Saskatchewan has kindly offered the assistance of a number of their staff to explain various features of the work being carried on at the Station.

The Station has been under way for five years, and has a great many features that are of vital interest to the farmers of Northern Saskatchewan, and it is expected that a large number of visitors both from town and country will take advantage of the occasion.

A SIX MONTHS' HOIST

During April and May a great many poor cows have been milked, giving, in some cases, only 600 pounds of milk and 17 pounds of fat in the month; some have contented themselves with producing even less than this. One wonders if the owners of such cows are contented with records like that, and if the owners of the various factories concerned are content to let their plants be run with such poor support. It is a common occurrence to find groups of 50 and 100 cows at a factory giving on the average 300 pounds of milk more than similar groups supplying the same factory. Supposing a factory is supported by only 200 cows it should thus be comparatively easy to have an extra three thousand six hundred dollars flowing thru it in six months to the patrons if they had better cows. That is a good "six months' hoist."

The factory management is therefore directly interested in recommending cow testing to the patrons and in providing for its operation. Some of the good records received at the dairy division, Ottawa (where full information may be obtained about cow testing) for April and May, are:—90 cows at Ayer's Cliff, Que., with an average of 25 pounds of fat; 85 cows at Atwood, Ont., with 30 pounds of fat; 53 at Wallace, Ont., giving 1,005 pounds of milk and 82 pounds of fat. Three grade cows at Cornwall, Ont., averaged 40 pounds of fat, and a five year old grade at Peterboro, Ont., gave 1,690 pounds of milk and 62 pounds of fat. This cow gave more than four times as much fat as many poor cows, in the month.—C. F. W.

\$35
DOMINION
BICYCLES
FOR
\$25



These famous Bicycles now sold at little more than the cost of manufacture. The Dominion retails at \$35 in Winnipeg, but you can buy it by mail for \$25. Equipped with mud guards, wood or steel Dunlop rims, roller chain, New Departure Coaster, rubber pedals, pump and tools.

Sundries and Tires at wholesale prices to everyone. Send for our illustrated free catalog.

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

HOT DAY!!!
WASH DAY!!
WEARY DAY!

A big family washing on a hot day is the hardest of all household work.

BUT IT NEEDN'T BE!

You can do your weekly washing in 3 minutes by using the RAPID VACUUM WASHER. It makes washing easy, no matter how big the washing or how hot the day. The "RAPID" is the lightest machine made, and the easiest to work. It is very simple—there is nothing to take apart, nothing to lose. It will wash the heaviest blankets or the finest laces without chance of injury.

NO MORE BOILING!
NO MORE RUBBING!
YOU CAN THROW YOUR
WASH-BOARD AWAY!
THE BALL VALVE DOES
THE WORK!

Of all the many different kinds of valves the BALL VALVE is the only one that can create a perfect vacuum. Without this valve the "RAPID" VACUUM WASHER would be useless. Yet the "RAPID" is the only washing machine that has a valve of any kind. This is the reason why the "RAPID" does better and quicker work than any other washer.



THE RAPID VACUUM WASHER \$1.50

Will save you many hours of needless toil. Will save you many dollars a year by not wearing out your clothes. Is being used to-day by over 75,000 satisfied Housewives.

Can be used equally well in boiler, wash-tub or pail. Will do all we claim for it, or we will refund every cent of your money.

AND IT COSTS ONLY \$1.50

FREE—TANTY'S COOK BOOK

We want you to have the RAPID VACUUM WASHER NOW, while the hot weather is here, and to encourage you to send for it TO-DAY, we make you a special FREE summer offer of Tanty's Cook Book—Tanty, the famous chef, has cooked for nearly all the Royal families of Europe. His illustrated cook book contains all his most famous recipes, and the regular price is \$1.00.

COUPON GOOD FOR ONE FREE COOK BOOK
If you send this coupon and \$1.50 cash within ten days from the date you received this paper, we will send you a RAPID VACUUM WASHER and ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE a full-size, well-bound and illustrated copy of TANTY'S COOK BOOK, regular price \$1.00. Delivered by parcel post to your address, all charges paid. Remember—send this coupon TO-DAY and get both THE RAPID VACUUM WASHER and the COOK BOOK.
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BRANDON EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST

The prize list for the interprovincial exhibition, to be held at Brandon from July 20 to 24, has been received. The book is an attractive one and the management is to be especially congratulated upon the evidence shown by the large amount of advertising contained that the circulation of the prize lists at any rate is a wide one. The classification in every department is most complete and the prizes offered are in accordance with the liberal spirit of the Brandon exhibition board. The Percheron Horse Society of America and also the Canadian Society offer special prizes. The Shire Horse Society of England also offer specials, while in practically all the beef and dairy cattle sections specials are generously distributed.

Entries close on July 11. All those interested should write the manager, W. I. Smale, for a copy of the prize list and all further particulars.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE BOTANY DEPARTMENT

The Botany Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College is establishing a botanical garden and arboretum, wherein a variety of plants will be placed with the object of having as complete and representative a collection of plants, trees and shrubs as close to the College as possible, thereby facilitating class study with the summer classes and providing material for the winter classes.

A large number of conifers have been planted this spring. These were sent down from the granite district north of the Winnipeg river this spring by Professor Jackson, of the Botany Department, and so far are doing well. Another lot of conifers was obtained thru the courtesy of Norman Ross, of the Indian Head Forestry Station. These included seedling pines, such as the Scotch pine, jack pine, lodge pine and several spruces. The birch will be grown from seed later on in the season.

A complete set of seeds of grasses and forage plants has been obtained in order to have a representative lot for the scientific study of grasses and clovers by the fifth year students. It is not expected that the entire list, or even half of them, will naturally winter thru in this climate, but an effort will be made to protect the more tender ones from the frost. If this representative lot of grasses can be thus protected, then anyone can see growing at once forty different grasses: Six different fescues, four different rye grasses, three different meadow grasses and ten different clovers. It will be an object lesson on the variety of pastures used in agriculture and may lead to the discovery that far more grasses can be grown in Manitoba than has been supposed.

REGINA EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST

A total of \$40,000 is being offered in prizes at the provincial exhibition, Regina, Sask., from July 27 to August 1. The prize list is completed and is now ready for distribution. Some special features worthy of mention are as follows:

- 1—Amateur exhibitors are given special sections in livestock classes where there are a large number of entries, such as Clydesdales, Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Holsteins and Ayrshires. Exhibits in these sections may also be shown in the other sections for which they may be eligible.
 - 2—Special prizes for livestock are offered by many of the breed associations.
 - 3—Classes are given for farm flocks of poultry, not necessarily pure-bred, to be shown by bona fide farmers or members of their families. Flocks are to consist of one male and six females.
 - 4—A new department is added for seed grain and collective farm exhibits, with \$1,000 offered in prizes.
 - 5—The prize money for creamery and dairy butter is increased more than 50 per cent.
 - 6—New classes are added for flowers and vegetables raised by children in school gardens, and for flowers and vegetables raised on vacant lot gardens.
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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad, and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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

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REGISTERED SEED BARLEY—WE OFFER a limited quantity of Eclipse barley (2nd generation)—a splendid six-rowed variety. Price ex warehouse, Regina: Less than 5 bushels, \$1.50; over 5 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks included. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 171f

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WESTERN MILKING SHORTHORN RECORDS

In a new country such as the West, a country which farming methods have largely been a matter of expediency, it is only recently that the question of more intensive cultivation, in other words mixed farming, has been seriously considered. It is becoming more and more apparent, however, that more stock must be kept and the question very naturally arises in many farmers' minds as to the best kind of stock with which to supplement and eventually supplant all grain growing. There are so many breeds of cattle, sheep and pigs from which to make a selection that the question is often raised as to which breed to chose. Of course this is largely a matter of conforming to the individual requirements of the person making the choice, but in some instances a certain amount of undue influence has been brought to bear in favor of some particular breeds which has had the tendency of making some others suffer somewhat in comparison. This is true to a large extent in a consideration of the milking shorthorn, the idea being prevalent, emanating from breeders and professors alike, that no efficient dual-purpose breed could exist to yield profitable returns to the farmer. It is noticeable, however, that today in many quarters the dual-purpose cow is beginning to be recognized and it is interesting to note that herds of milking shorthorns have been established at the agricultural colleges at Guelph and St. Anne de Bellevue, by the Dominion department of agriculture at Ottawa and by the provincial department of agriculture of Alberta on two of its demonstration farms at Sedgewick and Claresholm. The Dominion department of agriculture has credited the shorthorn with milking capacity be establishing for the breed a record of performance registration similar to that provided for the other dairy breeds. The following are the records of animals which have completed the test at the Sedgewick farm: "Butterfly's Lady McDonal" (first lactation period), 5567.2 pounds; "Ruby," 9011.0 pounds; "Lady McKay 2nd," 10569.7 pounds; "Killeau Beauty 3rd," 10033.4 pounds. Such records as these are evidences to show that besides being characteristically good beef animals, milking strains of shorthorns are quite desirable from a dairy standpoint.

CUTWORMS—SOME TIMELY HINTS

Cutworms are very injurious this spring. Reports of their destructiveness have come in from various quarters. It has been found that poisoned bait made of bran mash, sweetened with cheap sugar or molasses, and made decidedly green with a liberal application of Paris green, to be a very good remedy in the garden. A tablespoonful of this should be put at frequent intervals among the plants subject to attacks, not, however, nearer than 12 inches to the plant; for in case of rain, the Paris green might be washed against the roots and would injure or kill the plants. Thorough cultivation is an aid. Pieces of shingle or board placed at intervals over the garden, serve as traps under which the cutworms hide toward morning, and where they can be found and killed. Frequently the depredators will be found within an inch or so of the plant cut, buried an inch under the soil. Young plants, like cabbage, cauliflower, etc., when first set out in a small garden, should be protected by paper or tin, or a barrier of some sort, which should extend into the ground an inch or so, and two or three inches above the surface. This can be removed when the plant becomes tough enough not to invite attack from the cutworm. On large acreages, fall plowing and thorough cultivation is perhaps the most practical treatment.

EDMONTON FAIR, AUGUST 10-15

The prize list for the Edmonton 1914 Summer Exhibition, August 10 to 15, is out, and, as usual, the premiums offered are liberal and the classification broad. Altogether the association is giving \$55,000 in purses and premiums.

The fine new stock pavilion, the largest of its kind in Canada, is now available for use, and insures the carrying out of the judging program regardless of weather conditions.

Edmonton Exhibition runs, rain or shine, and developments so far point to an exhibition unequalled in Western Canada.

NOTE—1

allowed



732f



7872

7325—Lad sizes 22 to 3 1/2 yards
8128—Mis and 18 yds material w of edging.
7944—Lad sizes 34 to 3 1/2 yards
7872—Lad Cuts in 2 sizes 27-in
7325—Lad sizes 34 to 3 1/2 yards for collar
8210—Lad to 42 bust of 36 incl
8224—Lad to 42 bust of 36 incl
8255—Mis sizes 16 ar of 36 incl collar and
8232—Lad sizes 22 to 3 1/2 yards
8098—Lad to 32 waist of 36 incl

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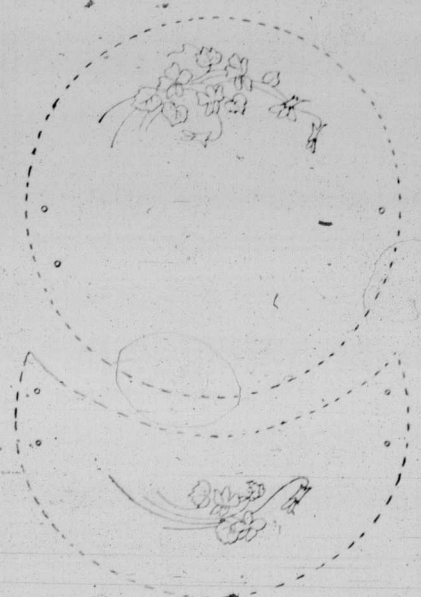
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NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



STYLE 'D'

7325—Ladies' Five Gored Petticoat. Cuts in sizes 22 to 32 waist measure. Size 28 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36 inch material.
 8128—Misses' Corset Cover. Cuts in sizes 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 1 yard of 36 inch material with 2 3/4 yards of beading and 3 yards of edging.
 7944—Ladies' One-Piece Night Gown. Cuts in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. Size 38 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36 inch material.
 7872—Ladies' Gathered Blouse with Square Yoke. Cuts in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material with 1/2 yard 27 inches for collar and cuffs.
 7958—Ladies' Shirt Waist or Blouse. Cuts in sizes 34 to 40 bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material with 1/2 yard 27 inches for collar and cuffs.
 8210—Ladies' Tucked Blouse. Cuts in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material.
 8224—Ladies' Fancy Blouse. Cuts in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.
 8255—Misses' Semi-Princesse Dress. Cuts in sizes 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 4 1/4 yards of 36 inch material with 1/2 yard 27 inches for collar and cuffs.
 8232—Ladies' Two-Piece Tucked Skirt. Cuts in sizes 22 to 30 waist measure. Size 26 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.
 8098—Ladies' Peg Top Skirt. Cuts in sizes 22 to 32 waist measure. Size 26 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material.



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



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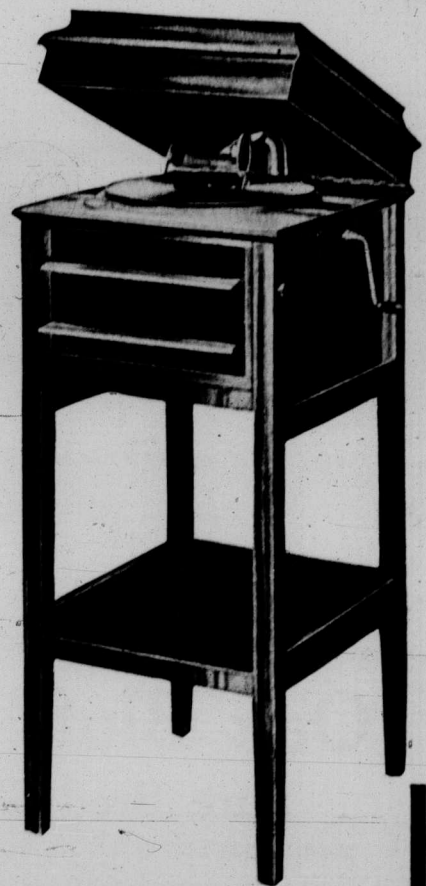


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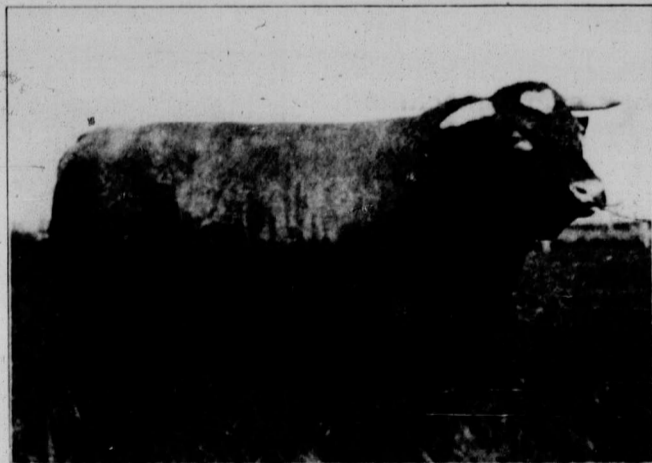
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REGINA, SASK.
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Prize list is now ready
D. T. Elderkin, Manager, Regina

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All other Entries close July 11



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Oak Bluff Stock Farm

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Herd headed by "Gainsford Marquis" (Imp.) and "Oakland Star" 81312 (Imp.), and all our females are representatives of the best Shorthorn families of the day.

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Willow Spring Ranch

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Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

Herd comprises over 400 head and has been raised from imported stock. At its head are "Beau Perfection" 11th, 13402, whose full brother, "Beau Perfection" 21th, sold last month in Kentucky for \$12,000, the highest price ever paid for a Hereford bull in America,

and whose sire at 9 years old sold for \$10,000, and "Drumsticks" 11162, champion bull at Calgary and Lethbridge. Can supply stock of all ages—Bulls, Heifers, Cows. See my herd at the Western Fairs this year.

FRANK COLLICUT, Proprietor, 636 11th Ave W., Calgary

GEO. MURDOCH, Manager, Crossfield, Alta.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

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

ANOI

The Red De Bros. I test un of the heifer 19730 of mil equal that p is the date.

KIL/

Dur has di stallion great which Albert is a r qualit. H. An are w Pebbl both Hencl stud, season

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Breeders' Notes

ANOTHER GOOD ALBERTA COW

The success of the dairy herds in the Red Deer district still continues, Michener Bros. having just completed a seven day test under supervision of the government of their two year old Holstein Friesian heifer "Lady Mercena Meagerold," No. 19730. This heifer produced 422 pounds of milk containing 13.122 pounds of fat, equal to 16.140 pounds of butter during that period. This, for a two year old, is the highest official test in Alberta to date.

KILALLAN STOCK FARM SALES

During the past month N. A. Weir has disposed of two useful three year old stallions. One is "Beware," a horse of great size and splendid underpinning, which was bought by O. Marleau, Ohaton, Alberta. The other horse, "Stand By," is a nice thick colt, showing plenty of quality and good size. He went to Robert H. Anderson, Bawlf, Alberta. Both colts are well bred, being sired by "Dunire Pebble" by "Baron O'Buchlyvie" and both are good free movers. "Baron's Henchman," at the head of the Kilallan stud, is on the road and having a good season.

NEWS FROM DOUNE LODGE

The Guide is in receipt of a communication from W. H. Bryce, of Arcola, in which he states that owing to losing in the same week that fine mare "Rosadora" and her foal, together with "Lady Rotha's" foal, he has decided not to show at all this summer. This is unfortunate, because anyone following the shows for several years past will recognize the keen competition which Mr. Bryce's showing

has a fine record and has left his mark on the young stock, at the Vegreville farm. A large number of the animals in this herd were purchased from J. Bruce, of Ashburn, Sask., and these animals are all imported stock and all the females are representatives of the best Shorthorn herds of the day.

At the Bredt dispersion sale held in December, 1912, Messrs. Roberts were heavy buyers and made another splendid addition to their already good herd—all the animals are of the most approved breeding, full of individual merit and quality and are bound to furnish some grand foundation stock for new men starting in. The animals in this herd are by no means pampered. They have been accustomed to the range for the last two years and are thoroughly acclimatized, and the only reason that Roberts Bros. are selling their herd is that they are taking over a ranch in Texas and all the stock and equipment on the present farm will be sold without reserve. The young stock on this farm have in the past brought good results at the bull sales both at Calgary and Lacombe, and we can certainly vouch for their quality and breeding.

Catalogues will be ready shortly and intending purchasers will do well to get hold of one and get in on the ground floor of a good proposition to be offered by the sale of these Shorthorns at Vegreville on the 22nd of July.

CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

It is indeed curious to note that, in spite of the fact that the horse market has been generally depressed during the past winter, in almost every case breeders



"FOREST FLOWER"
In the herd of Roberts Bros., Vegreville, Alta

always made, and it is hoped by all that in the near future Doune Lodge stock will again be a feature of the Western show rings. Mr. Bryce has twenty-one colts alive with six more mares to foal. The letter goes on to state that there is a large demand for brome and rye grass for pasture and hay, plainly showing that more stock is being raised in the Arcola district. Mr. Bryce himself has just disposed of twenty head of cattle ten steers weighing 1,400 pounds each realized 8 cents a pound and the others, cows and heifers, 7 cents a pound. These cattle were fed outside nearly all winter and received hay and straw with a mixture of chop, which was three-fourth oats and one-fourth barley. After a good rain in the early part of June the crops are looking splendid.

ROBERTS' BROS. DISPERSION SALE

One of the largest sales of pure-bred Shorthorns ever held in Western Canada will take place at the farm of Roberts Bros., Vegreville, Alberta, on July 22, 1914, when 217 head of registered Shorthorns will come under the hammer, and there will be scattered to all parts of Western Canada one of the best aggregations of Shorthorn blood that has ever been got together by a single stockman in Western Canada.

At the head of this herd is "Iron Duke," by "Sir Walter," a bull that

and horsemen who handle the first class animals report excellent sales and most have no animals at all left on their hands. A recent communication from Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., shows that Craigie Mains has enjoyed a splendid winter's trade in Clydesdales. Among the sales reported are the following: to Daniel Howe, Benito, Man., a stallion and two fillies. The yearling stud, "Hillcrest Favorite," by "The Bruce," heads this lot. The two-year-old filly is sired by "Baron Cedric," and is out of an imported dam, while the yearling is sired by "Baron's Gem." Hugh Sutherland, Prince Albert, Sask., bought two good stallions, "Berriedale" (imp.), by "Pride of Beacon," and "Prairie King," a Canadian-bred horse. W. J. Chisholm, also of Prince Albert, purchased the good mare, "Forest Queen," by "Black Ivory," and her filly foal by "Baron's Craigie." He also purchased one of the best quality colts at Craigie Mains, "Oyama of Hillcrest," by "Oyama." To David Dale, Sifton, Sask., went the big, thick, quality horse, "Keir Bandsman" (imp.), by "Royal Edward." Cline, Todd and Cline, Young, Sask., took the splendid black two-year-old stallion, "Hillcrest Buchlyvie," by "Baron of Buchlyvie," and out of one of R. H. Taber's best breeding mares. The Indian Head Experimental Farm bought a pair of low set, quality mares, "Eunice" and "Lonely Lassie." The latter was bred by W. H.

VANSTONE & ROGERS



Clydes, Percherons and Belgians

We have on hand just now some choice CLYDESDALES—big, well-bred fellows with bone and draft-horse quality, just the kind to cross with

the mares of this western country, and which will produce the kind of colts you can turn into good money.

We have also a few PERCHERONS and a good, thick, well-bred Suffolk Stallion. All of these will be sold at snap prices.

The Stallions are guaranteed sure foal getters and you can buy at your own price and on most reasonable terms

Write to our Manager, Jas. Brooks, North Battleford

Where our Stallions are, or to our office

320 STERLING BANK, WINNIPEG

CHAMPION PRODUCING HOLSTEIN BLOOD

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

GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm



Alberta's Largest Pure-bred Holstein Herd

Herd consists of 15 Cows, 20 Three Year Olds, 10 Two Year Olds, 15 Yearlings, 12 Heifer Calves, 3 Bulls ready for light service, and 10 Bull Calves from one to eight months. Choicest lot of cattle representing the best blood lines ever included in this well-known dairy herd.

Do you want a good Bull, or a good foundation stock? Here's your chance.

See our herd at the Calgary, Lethbridge, Edmonton, and Red Deer Fairs this year. We can supply you with anything you want in the Holstein Line at prices that will suit you, and we only keep the best.

JOSEPH H. LAYCOCK
Bonnie Brae Stock Farm
OKOTOKS, ALTA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

GREAT
Dispersion Sale — of —
Pure Bred Shorthorns

The Greatest of all Dispersion Sales of Registered Shorthorn Cattle will be held at

Vegreville, Alberta, July 22nd, 1914

ROBERTS BROTHERS will sell by Public Auction, July 22nd, at 10 a.m. sharp, their entire herd of two hundred and seventeen head of the best registered Shorthorns to be had; fifteen head of horses; thirty-two horse-power Case engine, with ten bottom gang; and ranch, 1,280 acres of the best land in Alberta, with 550 acres under cultivation and located one mile south-west of Vegreville.

All stock and equipments will be sold for cash, positively without reserve. Good terms will be arranged on the land. This will be announced at time of sale. Free transportation to farm at any and all times. Visitors always welcome. Write for catalogue and further particulars.

S. W. PAISLEY,
 Lacombe, Alta.
 Auctioneer

ROBERTS BROS.
 Vegreville, Alta.

Holsteins at Auction

The ROSCARROCK HERD of
PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Belonging to W. J. TREGILLUS, Roscarrock Stock Farm, Calgary, comprising

Ninety Head

Will be Sold at Auction at the Farm, one-half mile from the end of the Glengarry Street carline on Seventeenth Avenue, Calgary, on

THURSDAY, 16th JULY, 1914

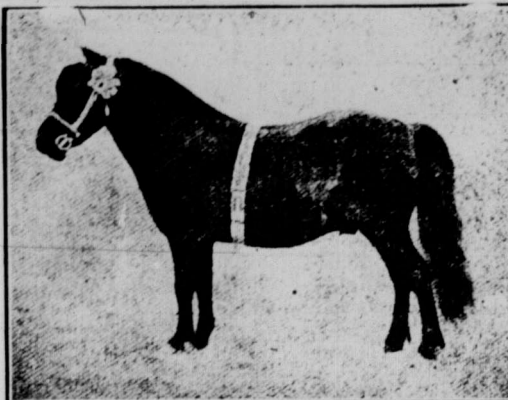
The offering will comprise: Herd Bull; 10 Yearling Bulls, from 12 to 20 months old; 7 Young Bulls, under 12 months; 40 Cows in calf and milk; 5 2-year-old Heifers; 12 yearling Heifers; 15 young Calves, both sexes.

This herd contains some of the best blood of the famous black and white dairy breed. A large number of the animals are descended from R.O.M. and R.O.P. stock, and are well-known prize winners in Alberta show rings. With the exception of a few cows the animals are all Alberta bred.

Catalogs Ready Shortly---Write for One

S. W. PAISLEY
 Auctioneer, LACOMBE

W. J. TREGILLUS
 Roscarrock Stock Farm
 Calgary



FOR SALE
225
Imported
Shetland
Ponies

Direct from Shetland

At the Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Edmonton Exhibitions. Parties wanting a real Shetland Pony should look up this importation at the Fairs. My prices are right, with terms to suit the purchaser. This is the largest importation ever brought to Canada. Address all communications to

W. J. McCALLUM, Cecil Hotel, Brandon

SASKATOON
Industrial Exhibition

August 4, 5, 6, 7, 1914

THE FARMERS' FAMOUS FESTIVAL

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HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, GRAINS AND GRASSES, FARM MACHINERY, AUTOMOBILES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, MERCHANTS' DISPLAY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FLOWERS, FANCY WORK, PLANTS, PICTURES, CULINARY AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

Everything usually seen at a Big Fair and then some

Get a Prize List from the Secretary, prepare your Exhibit and arrange to attend

Reduced Fares on all Rail ads



YORKSHIRES!

The Ideal Bacon Hog

Special Offering to Western Farmers

This is a reproduction of my champion pen of pure-bred Yorkshire Hogs shown at Brandon and Regina Winter Fairs, where they won the following prizes:

BRANDON—First prize pen of pure-bred bacon hogs; champion pen of pure-bred hogs, any breed. On grade hogs sired by a pure-bred Yorkshire boar I won—First and fifth pen of grade bacon hogs; champion pen of grade hogs, any grade or cross.

REGINA—First, second and fourth prize pure-bred Yorkshire farrow of 1913; first, second and third grade bacon hog; first and third pen of pure-bred bacon hogs; champion pen of grade hogs; all specials for pen of bacon hogs. In the carcass competition I won second, fourth and fifth, in class of thirteen, open to all breeds and crosses.

Established a Record for One Exhibitor

This is the kind we keep—the large, growthy bacon hogs, prolific and early maturers. A few sows from our herd or a boar will mean a similar record for you. The kind that the hog raiser wants to grow.

Large Litters All Winners

I am offering Yorkshire sows of all ages for sale, but particularly 40 young pigs of both sexes ready for shipment at \$15 each. Write at once for a foundation herd.

A. C. McPHAIL P.O. Box 956 BRANDON, MAN.

Island Park Farm

Hereford Cattle
Dorset Horn Sheep



My well-known Show Herd of Hereford Cattle will again make the circuit of the Western Summer Fairs this year, and my females are the kind that can win in the show ring and raise a calf every year. I will have for sale at the Fairs

FIVE HEREFORD BULLS

of right breeding and fit to head any herd; also TWO DORSET RAMS, as well as some young stock. See me at the Exhibitions, or write or phone to 2041—13

J. A. CHAPMAN, Hayfield Station, Man.

Bryce, Arcola, Sask., while the former was sired by "Baron Cedric" and was imported by A. and G. Mutch. Both mares were in foal to "The Bruce." Four mares, "Lady Sweetbriar," "Mayrene of Park Mains," "Miss Darling" and "Miss Forbes" were all bought by Alex. Gordon, Adanac, Sask., as foundation for a Clydesdale stud. To head a bunch of seven good mares purchased at Craigie Mains, W. S. Winn has bought the famous stud colt, "Hillcrest Bruce," by "The Bruce" and out of the great mare, "Baron's Lassie," by "Baron's Gem." This was decidedly one of the best stallions on the farm. Three Canadian-bred horses were sold to associations of farmers, one at Star City, Sask., one at Birch Hills, Sask., and a third in Northern Alberta. The two famous stallions, "Dunduff Triumph" (imp.), by "Revelanta," and "Dunure Sparkling Hope" (imp.), by "Baron of Buchlyvie," went to H. H. Horner, Netherlea Farm, Creelman, Sask. Just lately Mr. Mutch took the last two horses of his sale to North Battleford and readily disposed of them in that district.

OFFICIAL AND OTHER DAIRY RECORDS

Records of dairy cows are of three kinds, private, semi-official and official. Private records while comparatively free of error lack the endorsement of official records. They are frequently discounted by breeders as they do not know the conditions under which they were made. Semi-official records are free from error and good as far as they go. Official records are accurate and complete. They carry the endorsement of competent and uninterested officials. They are rarely made on any but pure bred cows.

The manner of making an official test will be of interest to many readers, for without this knowledge a full appreciation of the value of the record cannot be formed. Cows that have made a required number of pounds of butter under official test are eligible to what is known as the advanced registry. This is really a herd book within a herd book. Advanced registration is designed to aid in the improvement of dairy cattle. The Holstein-Friesian Association was the first to establish this system, and has admitted over 26,000 cows. Bulls also may be recorded after showing the required degree of merit as sires. In the main, the plan followed by the Holstein Association is followed by others, therefore its description will bring out the principal features of official testing.

In a little booklet issued by the association it states that this system does not ignore the value of conformation, as indicated by the score card. It is based more largely on the individual excellence of the animal as measured on the part of the cow by her ability in dairy production, and on the part of the bull by his potency as a sire of profitable producers. The official record gives the breeder true knowledge of the dairy ability of a cow. It also convinces his customers for breeding stock. It enables the breeder to select a bull with a heredity that will improve the calves from his cows, whether they are common grade or pure bred. Many owners of grade or common cows will use nothing but a bull of advanced registry breeding. The breeder who does official testing increases the value of his herd and its offspring. He makes intelligent mating possible. He also is likely to win prize money that is offered by the several record associations. Testing of any kind accomplishes a part of these results.

Dairymen who contemplate making official tests should give at least two weeks notice to the association which records his cows, and file a request with the provincial agricultural college for a supervisor. Cows are usually fed well before calving so as to make good udders, and are milked not less than three, and sometimes four times a day from calving until the test is completed. Most supervisors can make valuable suggestions to inexperienced breeders. When all is properly done, testing develops the cow's capacity, and increases her value as a dairy cow for breeding and production purposes.

For admittance to the advanced registry in the Holstein-Friesian Association the following requirements are made: If a cow calve on the day she is two years of age, or previous to that day, she must produce 7.2 pounds of butterfat in seven consecutive days. For every day that she may exceed two years of age at the time of calving and up to the day she is

five years old, the requirement is increased by .00439 of a pound of fat. It is believed that the cow reaches her highest production at five years, tho this does not always hold true. The daily requirement amounts to 1.6 pounds fat per year. Therefore the requirement for a cow calving at exactly three years of age is 8.8 pounds fat in seven consecutive days. At four years the requirement is 10.4 pounds; at five years 12 pounds of fat. There is no increase after that, altho a few cows have made over three times this requirement.

Bulls are admitted to the advanced register when they are the sire of four or more cows in the advanced registry. The letters A. R. O. often seen in connection with Holstein pedigrees stand for "advanced registry, official."

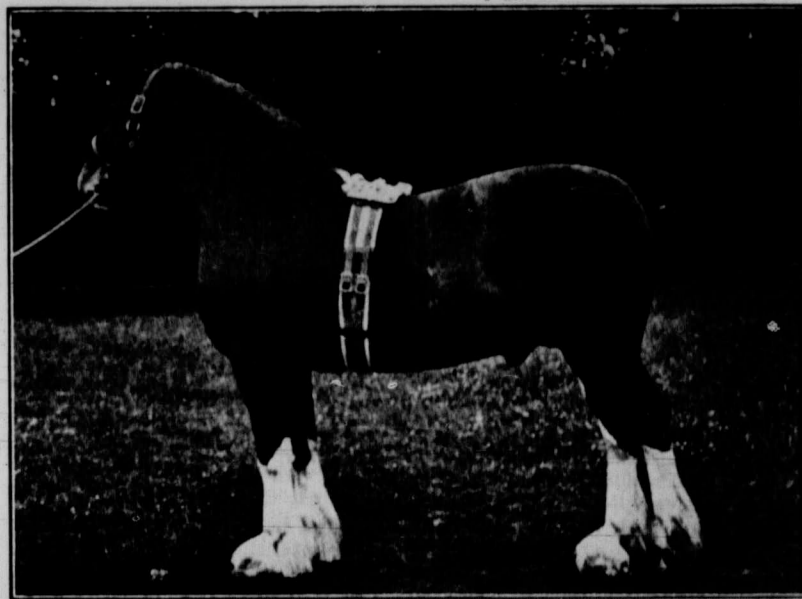
An official seven day record ought to add at least \$25 to the value of a cow since this is about what it costs. All tests are conducted by representatives of the province, agricultural colleges who are called so. The fee for their services is fixed by the college from which the supervisor hails, and the owner of the cows pays all charges for the conduct of the tests. The owner also provides for the accommodation of the supervisor. There are slight variations in the rules regarding fees in different states and provinces. All bills are paid by the owner of the cows directly to the college. Any payment of money or business dealings with the supervisor invalidates the test.

The supervisor is provided by the college, as is most of the material and utensils for making the test. The acid bottles for taking samples and Babcock test are furnished by the owner. The supervisor arrives not later than the last milking before the beginning of the test, and satisfies himself that the cows to be tested are milked dry. If a seven day test is to be made the last milking must be made the same hour as was the so-called dry milking. Hours of milking must be regular, and the supervisor must be present at the beginning and through each and every milking during the test. He shall keep the milker constantly under observation, and satisfy himself at the close that each milking contains nothing but what was drawn from the cow under test. The milk is weighed to the tenth of a pound and the weight recorded. As soon as weighed, the milk from each individual cow is thoroughly mixed by pouring from one pail to another or by agitation with a dipper. A sample is taken in a jar which is labeled and put under lock and key by the supervisor. Duplicate fat determinations are made and the average taken as the final figure. Three decimal places are used in making calculations. If a sample is lost the weight of milk it represents is deducted from the total. All forms which are furnished the record association must be sworn to before a notary by the supervisor. These reports concern the identity of the cow, progress of the work, and irregularities or suspicious occurrence that he may observe with the test.

In the Holstein-Friesian advanced registry no official test is accepted which is begun earlier in the lactation period than the morning of the seventh day after calving. During the official test no condiments, condition powders, tonics or drugs may be given the cow, other than she may of her own act and free will consume. No liquid other than pure water may be given. Dry foods may be softened with water or molasses. Proper medical attendance is allowed. If this takes place a sworn statement must be made describing the condition of the cow and all medicines administered.

Tests for milk and butterfat yield are made for seven, fourteen and thirty days, also for one year. The seven day test is not favored by some critics of advanced registry. They claim that it is not a true indication of the dairy ability of the cow. The criticism is fair, but on the other hand many breeders would not undertake a yearly official test on account of its cost. They will make the seven day test because it can be done for \$25, which is within the means of the average breeder. The Farmers' Review.

Now is the time to cut the weeds around the field next the fence. Run a couple of widths of the mower along the fence and it will be surprising what a difference this will make to the appearance of the field, not to mention the value gained by destroying weeds which otherwise would appear next year in the cultivated crop.



The Killallan Stock Farm Clydesdales

This stud is comprised of a large number of pedigreed Clydesdales and horses and mares bred here have been highly successful in the showing. Buyers can have the choice of colts and fillies by such good stock getters as "Baron's Henchman" and "Dunure Pebble," out of mares by "Everlasting," "Pride of Blacon," "Baron Winsome" and others of the most fashionable breeding. Size, substance and quality are fully maintained in Killallan Stock Farm, Clydesdales. Write for full particulars.

N. A. WEIR :: Ohaton, Alta.

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Aberdeen-Angus Herd

To raise Champions plant
the seed of Champions



See our herds at the leading Western Fairs. We have at present some young bulls, also heifers in calf, for sale.



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and
Yorkshires



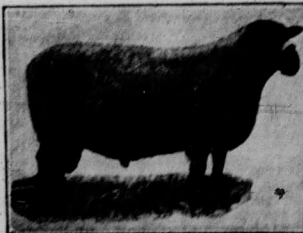
We can supply you with Spring Pigs, singles, pairs or trios. Not akin. Sired by boars noted for their individuality, and out of sows which have scale smoothness and quality. Prices: Singles, \$15.00; Pairs, \$30.00

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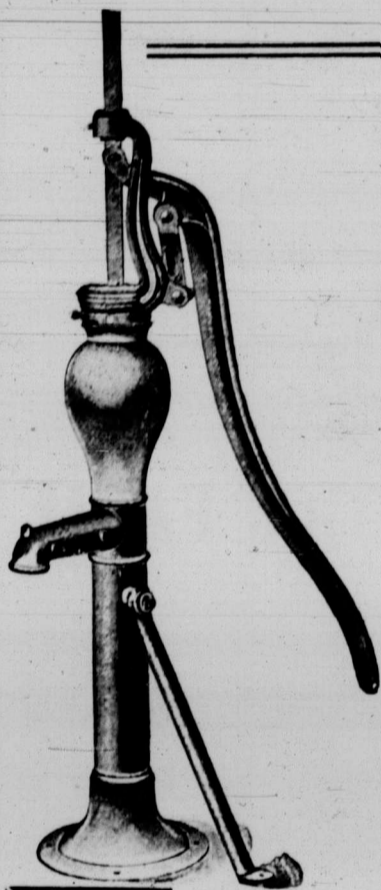
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Why pay middlemen's profits, when we can sell to you—direct from mill and manufacturer—at \$4.00 to \$6.00 cheaper per 1,000 feet, and give you a better grade of material. Send us your inquiries

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO. LTD.
DEPT. C CALGARY, ALBERTA

Portable Gas Engine Tests

Does Your 4 to 10 Horse-power Gas Engine Waste Gasoline?

In the development of gas engines and in the bringing of them to the highest state of economy and durability, the small engine has not been given the consideration which has been accorded the tractor or the large stationary unit. Believing that the farmer should have more information as to what can be done by the small engine, the directors have decided to put on a stationary and portable engine demonstration and to couple with it a feed grinder exhibition.

This paragraph gives as concisely as possible the aim of the directors of this year's Canadian Industrial Exhibition in organizing a stationary and portable gas engine demonstration.

In former years the engineering feature of the exhibition has been the competition between large steam and internal combustion or tractor engines. Such engines were tested for fuel economy, water economy, horse-power developed on the brake and draw-bar horse-power under actual plowing conditions in the field. The value to the purchaser of these annual competitions is clearly recognized by the fact that the event was looked upon among the companies as one of international importance and brought out in competition all the leading farm tractor manufacturing firms. The result has been very satisfactory in that such events have tended to create a high standard of efficiency for the farm tractors now on the market.

Small Farm Engines

While the farm tractor is not by any means losing favor amongst farmers having a large acreage under cultivation, the increase in the number of uses to which small gas engines of from 3 to 12 horse power could be put on the ordinary farms at the present day affords a field in which a very large number of different makes of engines are being operated. Up to the present the ordinary purchaser has not paid any particular attention to the economy of such small engines, as to the amount of gasoline or other fuel used for each horse power delivered by the motor. Relatively speaking, the amount of fuel consumed by these small engines in the work which they do when compared with the amount used by large tractors may seem to many a very small factor, but in reality, from a business standpoint, any undue waste in this connection is just as important as the extra gallon of fuel used by the "twenty-fourty" gas tractor during its day's run. Then again, at the present time small stationary engines are being run constantly so many hours day by day in many places doing definite work, such as running the elevator machinery, charging storage cells in a farm electric light plant and in many other ways. Such engines, in the course of a year, will use up quite a large amount of fuel. If, then, only the relative fuel economy can be arrived at by means of a competition, this information will be extremely valuable to all users of small gas engines and especially will it be valuable to farmers.

The Brake Test

On the south side of the Winnipeg Exhibition grounds, that is, just inside the main entrance on the left hand side, there is situated the gas engine testing shed. In this shed in former years during the exhibition, tractors of all shapes and sizes could be seen belted up to the two big prony brakes which, under the care of two observers, were set to constantly carry a certain load. It might be interesting to some to know just why these testing machines are used and to explain, to use a common phrase, "How they work." Without going into exact detail, the idea is just this. A certain fixed standard has been arrived at which stands for a certain unit of work called horse power, expressed as pounds raised to a certain height in a definite time. It is not necessary to know how this figure was arrived at for this explanation; the main factors to be kept in mind are the three factors which are required to make the determination. The apparatus used to make the test is known as a prony brake. It consists of a large iron drum or flanged pulley around which are passed two or more strands of rope. One end of the rope is held in a wooden sleeve, fastened to the frame of the brake, while the other end is brought together and attached to a beam which is free to move and

rests on the platform of a set of scales. The fixed end of the rope is so arranged that it can be loosened or tightened at will, so as to produce less or more friction on the big brake wheel. Outside of the frame a belt pulley is keyed on to the brake shaft and the engine to be tested is belted up to this pulley. Now, bearing in mind the information or data required to obtain this constant, which is used universally by all engineers as a unit of power, the way in which the brake is operated will suggest itself. During the whole of the test, which is either of one or two hours' duration, the load on the scales is kept constant by the friction of the rope on the pulley. Counts are taken every five minutes of the number of revolutions at which the brake is running per minute, then knowing the brake constant, from this data the amount of work done can be calculated. While this test is going on, other assistants at the engine end have taken note of the amount of gasoline put into and used by the engine during the test. With this information the amount of gasoline taken to develop a horse power on the brake can be obtained and when each engine is tested in this way the relation between the economy of each can be readily noted.

Feed-Grinder Test

Coincident with the development of mixed farming and also due to the fact that on the average farm, in spite of the most careful methods, weed seeds are to be found among the grain, every up-to-date farmer today has a feed grinder which is operated in all probability by a gasoline engine. Enquiries are often received in regard to the size of feed grinder which an engine of a certain horse power will handle. Having these facts in mind, it has been decided that some very valuable information can be obtained by having these engines operate a feed grinder. A record will be made of the feed ground and the fuel used and from these facts it will be easy to determine the relative economy of each engine. In former years, altho the results of these contests have been directly beneficial to the farmer, there has not been any very keen interest taken by farmers as a whole in this contest. The reason has been largely on account of the technical nature of the tests and to the subsequent publication of detailed data sheets which, to any but engineers, were almost unintelligible. Of course the value of such information is unquestionable and has done much to improve traction machinery, but this year's tests should be simple enough and important enough to every farmer, whether farming a large or small area, to justify the expectation that great interest will be shown in the tests this year. It is the intention of The Guide to pay special attention to the results obtained and after the completion of the tests to record in as simple a manner as possible the most important facts which this competition will bring out. E.J.T.

CHANGES IN MANITOBA GAME LAWS

The open season for the shooting of upland and other plover, woodcock, snipe or sandpiper has been changed and the season does not open till the 15th of September and closes on the 30th of November. The open season for wild duck has also been changed and now does not open until the 15th of September (instead of 1st) and closes on the 30th of November. The open season for prairie chicken, partridge, ptarmigan or other grouse remains the same, opening on the 1st of October and closing on the 20th of October. It is unlawful to buy, sell, barter or exchange any ptarmigan, prairie chicken, partridge or other grouse or wild ducks at any season of the year. It is necessary for residents of cities, towns or incorporated villages, who intend hunting, to obtain a game bird license from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, at Winnipeg, before going to hunt. Non-residents of the province must procure a non-resident hunting license before going to hunt game birds of any kind and any resident aiding or accompanying a non-resident to hunt, who has not obtained the required license shall be held equally to have violated the law and shall be liable to a like penalty.

THE MAYTAG

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- RUTH SELF FEEDERS
- STICKNEY GAS ENGINES
- LEATHER BELTING
- ENDLESS DRIVE BELTS.
- OILS AND GREASES
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Uncle Sam, Expressman

Continued from Page 11

citizen. Those carriers who had spent two or three hours a day on a bicycle or horseback delivering letters naturally felt some inconvenience, when their loads were so increased that they had to invest in more adequate equipment. Nearly all complaints from rural carriers turned out to be instances of this kind. Carriers, however, who had a proper equipment—a steady going horse and a wagon—were not particularly overburdened by the increase in mail. In the majority of cases these wagons had been partly empty; and the increased mail from the parcel post simply filled them. Congress had already raised their wages by \$100—increased this year by another \$100—in anticipation of this additional work; so that, except in a few instances of real hardship, they were much better off than before. There have been few complaints from the rural carriers; there are altogether too many applicants on the waiting list looking for their jobs.

With the increase of the mailable limit to fifty pounds, however, many distant mails have come from the star route contractors. These men are not salaried, but hold their positions under contract; the postal department lets out the star routes on competitive bidding, each man putting up a bond for the fulfilment of the contract. According to the stories reaching Washington, all kinds of queer things were now happening on these routes. Men who had never had the advantage of a freight train, to say nothing of an express service, now began to make the fullest use of the new convenience. One star route contractor in Idaho on a chilly morning found himself with three carloads of ore to transport, put up in fifty pound sacks. A report came from a town in Wyoming that the post office, inside and out, was piled high with several tons of beans awaiting shipment to a local mining camp. The office it was said, had been clogged for more than a month, while the weary contractor took the shipment away in daily instalments. At other places carloads of flour, put up in fifty-pound-sacks, were found with postage stamps attached. On the bad mountain roads the drivers were frequently stuck for hours in the mud, their wagons piled several feet high with iron ore, sacks of potatoes, and other now legally mailable matter. In a certain town in Wyoming a number of tie-cutters left one camp to move on to another, eighty miles away. They had certain domestic impedimenta which they called bed and bedding—material that they succeeded in rolling up so that it complied with the parcel post regulations. Ordinarily they have had to pay the stage line five cents a pound for shipping this stuff; the lumbermen, however, had heard of the famous bean and flour and ore shipments and learned that they could mail their furniture for little more than a cent a pound. The local post office was almost concealed by this sudden increase in its business. "The joke is again on the star route contractor," was the comment of the local newspaper on the incident.

"I made a contract to carry the mails, not to be a freight train," this injured citizen wrote to the postal department.

A Parcel Post Town

One case that was investigated by Washington illustrates not only the woes of these contractors, but the new service the parcel post performs. Silver City, N. M., is the terminus of a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. From here for about a hundred miles stretches a road to Mogallon. This hundred miles forms a mail star route. Mogallon is a permanent mining camp of about 1,500 or 2,000 people; the miners live there with their wives and families, shut out, except for the mails, from all the comforts and advantages of civilized life. All their household supplies have come from Silver City; there was a local stage coach freight line, which dragged the things over the mountain road at an enormous cost to the sender—a cost that reflected itself in the expense of living.

But hardly had the fifty-pound limit become effective when merchandise began to accumulate in the Silver City post office, directed to Mogallon. The mine owners first learned the new virtues of the



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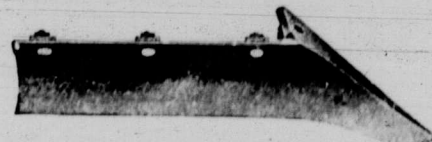
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Gasoline will quickly remove Tanglefoot from clothes or furniture

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ordinary postage stamp; the star route carrier found carloads of crude oil and zinc plates awaiting transportation over the hills. He put on one or two additional teams—all at a great money loss to himself; but his troubles had only begun. The storekeepers in Mogallon now began to order all their ordinary supplies thru the parcel post. Sacks of flour and sugar, casks of molasses, boxes of crackers, cases of breakfast foods, preserves, and all the other numerous things that stock a country store now flowed in by mail. There is little in the form of merchandise that cannot be compressed into fifty-pound sacks; in a few weeks, therefore, the whole town was eating new kinds of food and more of it by grace of the United States mails. The dealers who had been paying the local freight, \$3 a hundred pounds, now pay the government \$1.08. The news rapidly spread to the people, few of whom had ever heard of the parcel post. The catalogs of mail-order houses filtered into town; strange new things, like up-to-date women's hats and fashions in dress, now came into the mail for Mogallon; the people suddenly found themselves part of the outside world and the whole aspect of life as suddenly changed. Mogallon is now a parcel post town; it lives, eats, dresses and enjoys itself largely thru the mails. Not far from 10,000 pounds of the new matter enters the town every day. Moreover, by readjusting his compensation so that he can put on more wagons, the troubles of the star route carrier have disappeared.

Subsidizing the Comforts of Life

The department has already readjusted arrangements on a considerable number of routes like that from Silver City to Mogallon. In hundreds of places in the Far West the parcel post will rearrange the life of people in these remote hamlets. Naturally it does this at a considerable loss. The star routes, however, have never paid for themselves and were never intended to. They were organized to subsidize some of the blessings and comforts of life in districts that had hitherto never known them. The justification in still further increasing this subsidy is that the parcel post, on the whole, yields the department larger profits.

Probably the makers of the parcel post did not have these outlying villages—many of them too small to get upon the map—so much in mind as the great rural population that lies along the free delivery routes. These sections, tho fairly thickly populated, the express companies seldom reached. And here the parcel post renders the same service that the express companies render in town. Every day the rural carrier stops at the farmer's door; he takes anything the farmer wishes to send to town and delivers anything that comes. He is thus a channel thru which trade can constantly flow between the city and the country.

20,000 Packages a Day

And this trade is already flowing in large quantities. It must be confessed, however, that this transit so far has been largely in one direction. By virtue of the parcel post, the cities, both large and small, have already annexed the rural districts; the country, however, has been more backward in putting itself in touch with the town. The greatest single patrons of the parcel post are the mail-order houses. Sears, Roebuck & Company, of Chicago, use it more than any other one firm or individual—on an average 20,000 parcels, representing \$6,000 in postage, leave its headquarters every day. A large force of clerks looks after this mail matter; the post office has established a special office in the store to handle it. Other big mail-order houses in Chicago and New York use the parcel post on an enormous scale. The larger department stores, that do a somewhat different business, are also increasing their sales by mail. People in the north and south are already learning to buy fine dress goods and the like from the finest retail shops in New York. The general anticipation, therefore, that the mail-order houses and the big city stores would increase their sales has been justified. This, it may be remembered, was an argument urged against the institution; there was some fear that their competition would drive the village and small city merchants out of business.

The Parcel Post and the Telephone

But this fear evidently had little foundation. The small city and village merchants seem as enthusiastic about the innovation as are their larger rivals. For apparently it is increasing their trade also.

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side the mails," that is, is not put in sacks, but kept separately in the car. The department is also seeking to find the right kind of "containers" for recommendation. It has just started a campaign intended to bring together the buyer and seller. As an experiment, rural carriers in certain districts will collect the names of farmers who would like to enter directly into business relations with city people. These names will be printed and given to prospective buyers, perhaps distributed in cities by letter carriers. The city housewife can select some farmer with whom she can deal regularly thru the mails. If the plan works successfully in selected areas, it will be adopted all over the country. There seems no reason why it should not succeed. There are many city women, of course, who are lazy and unthrifty and market in haphazard fashion because it saves them trouble. But there are probably enough of the other kind to make such a scheme practicable.

Tho the parcel post has been operating only a year and a half, certain myths have already developed about it. One is that the government has no system of accounting and, therefore, does not know what the new service is costing. Another is that the parcel post deficit is something Brobdingnagian. Another is that the government is cheating the railroads in that it is paying nothing additional for carrying the parcels. The enemy says in one breath that the Post Office Department is losing untold millions—one authority places it as high as \$100,000,000 a year; and in the next that the thing is paying only because the railroad and other carriers are being robbed.

Exploding Some Parcel Post Myths

No itemized accounting, of course, is made of each piece of parcel post mail. It is the very essence of the system that there should not be. The parcels are mail and nothing else, and they go thru the department just like the rest of the mail. The department makes no effort to keep a record of every letter; if it did, the postage rate would probably be nearer ten than two cents; which is only another way of saying that there would be no postal service in the modern sense. Similarly, if the department kept an accurate account of everything put into the parcel post, the cost would be so high that there would be no parcel post at all. The express companies have to keep such records, largely because they operate in connection with railroads and have to have book-keeping records to serve as the basis for division. According to Congressman Lewis, one of the principal authorities on the subject in Washington, this accounting system, outside of the payment to railroads, is the largest item of expense. For every package that goes thru the express, there are eleven separate acts of accounting. In a package in the parcel post, on the other hand, the postage stamp performs all these eleven separate acts. That is what so greatly reduces the cost—what makes the parcel post possible at all.

Tho the government keeps no detailed accounting, however, it is hardly fair to say that it has no idea as to cost. It determines this, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, by accountings twice a year. For the first fifteen days of April and October—season selected because they represent the periods of normal traffic—it takes account of every parcel going thru the post offices in the fifty largest cities and in selected post offices in the smaller districts. Every parcel is weighed, its destination noted, the postage on it recorded, the cost of receiving and delivering is accurately computed. The parcel post history of these thirty days is believed fairly to answer any question that may be asked concerning its cost. The statistics, even when a large margin is allowed for error, pretty well dispose of the idea that the parcel post is earning a deficit. They show that 600,000,000 parcels were mailed in 1913, upon which the average postage was 10 cents. Making a generous allowance of \$10,000,000 for error, this would give the department a revenue of \$50,000,000. The most ingenious enemy of the parcel post cannot possibly figure how it is costing that much, or anywhere nearly as much. The largest single item of increased cost, the added compensation to rural carriers, amounts to only \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. As I have already said, the government has not had to install a new plant to care for this business; it is simply using, in some directions extending, a plant already developed. It is in the position of the merchant who increases enormously the volume of his business without largely increasing his "overhead." The parcel

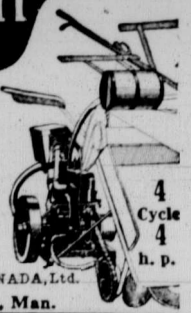
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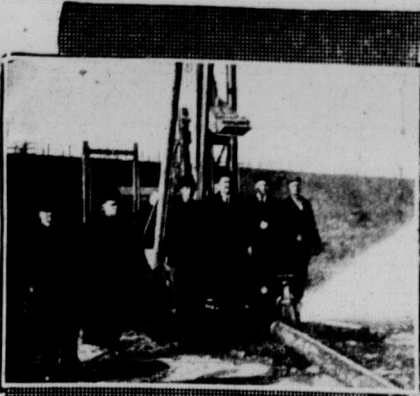
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packages really come under the head of "new business" obtained at a small cost. More clerks have been required, and more delivery wagons in cities; but these additional expenses are small compared with the greatly increased income. Indeed, the idea prevails in Washington that the government does not dare reveal the facts about the parcel post, for fear that Congressmen and Senators, inspired by constituents, will set up a howl for an increase in the pay of rural and city carriers.

But all these profits, it is urged, are made at the expense of the railroads. Any one can make money in the express business, we are told, if he doesn't pay for having the parcels carried. Here, again, the facts are not quite as they are related.

Are the Railroads Being Robbed?

The New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad, for example, receive 30 per cent. of all the money paid to railroads by the American government for carrying the mails. As a result of the increased business of the last year, mainly the product of the parcel post, these roads have received an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in compensation! So far as 30 per cent. of railroad pay is concerned, therefore, there certainly is no case of "robbery." These transportation systems owe their good fortune to the fact that their year of "weighing" came into 1913, immediately after the parcel post began. All this confusion about railroad pay for parcel post is explained by the present system of compensation. It is impossible to weigh each sack of mail as it goes upon the railroad and pay accurately by weight; if the government did this the mails could scarcely move. The department, therefore, has an elaborate system of "averaging it up." On every railroad the mails are weighed once in four years for 105 days, and an average taken for those 105 days. On this basis the compensation is fixed for the next four years. The country is divided into four sections, one section being weighed every year. Last year the eastern states were weighed; this year it is the turn of the Pacific region. By the time this article appears, therefore, the parcel post compensation will be readjusted in about half the country—and that the half with by far the largest traffic. Until these weighings are made, Congress provided that increased compensation should be made to all the roads not to exceed 5 per cent. In some cases this increase was more than enough to make up for the parcel post; in many it was not enough. If the increased railroad pay, as finally arranged, should amount to 25 per cent., it would add about \$12,000,000 to this item of expense—an amount that would fall far short of devouring the increased revenue derived from that source. It is not unlikely that there are railroads that are being unjustly treated by the government in payments for the parcel post. Mr. Howard Elliott, chairman of the Board of Directors of the New Haven Railroad, makes this claim in his recent statement to stockholders. There is no disposition at Washington, however, to make any such situation permanent. Congress, at the present writing, is conducting an elaborate investigation of the question of railroad pay, with the idea of putting the whole thing on a scientific basis.

Express Companies Desperate

But the most picturesque aspect of the parcel post, of course, is its effect upon the express companies. At the present moment their troubles seem fairly overflowing. The postmaster-general, by increasing the weight limit in the first two zones to fifty pounds, and decreasing the rates, immediately pushed the parcel post into the express company field. At the same time the Interstate Commerce Commission cut down the express company rates everywhere. As things stand at present it is far cheaper to use the parcel post up to the 300-mile limit; beyond that the express rates are generally lower. The government has the advantage on the short haul, the express companies on the long. Merely by increasing the weight limit to 100 pounds—the express companies would be practically closed out of this profitable short-haul business. As things stand at present, the express companies can perhaps survive, but with decreased earnings; any extension of the parcel post, however, as they say themselves, would end their occupation. "We can stand what we've got, but for Heaven's sake don't give us any more!" That fairly expresses their attitude. Inasmuch as the extension of parcel post seems fairly

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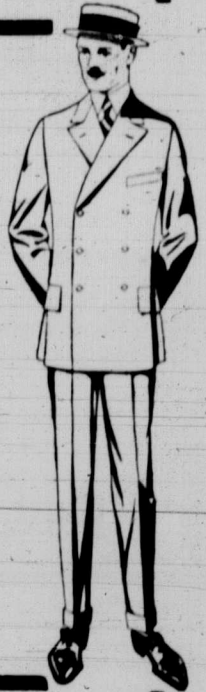
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PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Executive Council of Saskatchewan, having caused a Commission to issue under the Great Seal of the Province directing and empowering Commissioners to inquire into every aspect of the question concerning the sale of farm machinery and other requisites of the farm, and any other matters incidental thereto, the Commissioners have fixed the following times and places for the holding of sittings when evidence will be heard from any persons wishing to attend:

PRINCE ALBERT	FRIDAY, JUNE 19
SHELLBROOK	SATURDAY, JUNE 20
REGINA	MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 20 AND 21
WEYBURN	WEDNESDAY, JULY 22
CARNUFF	THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 23
MOOSE JAW	MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 27 AND TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28
MORSE	TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JULY 28
SWIFT CURRENT	WEDNESDAY, JULY 29
SHAUNAVON	THURSDAY, JULY 30
YORKTON	MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 3 AND TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4
CANORA	TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AUGUST 4
HUMBOLDT	WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 5 AND THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6
SASKATOON	FRIDAY, AUGUST 7
NORTH BATTLEFORD	TUESDAY, AUGUST 11
WILKIE	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12
KINDERSLEY	THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 13, AND FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14
ROSETOWN	FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AUGUST 14

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inevitable, the outlook for the express business in the United States is not especially promising. Significantly, in Europe, where the 110-pound parcel post quite generally prevails, there are no express companies.

A New Spirit

The United States Express Company is already preparing to close up; that is not especially significant, however, as its financial condition has not been strong for several years. All other companies have had material decreases in earnings; nearly all have had to reduce their dividends. But a new spirit has taken possession of the express business. The old attitude of indifference and even of arrogance has disappeared. In the Wells Fargo, especially, a new administration has taken hold and is making all human efforts to adjust its business to the changed conditions. It recognizes that the express business, if it is to endure, must be something very different from what it has been. It is searching all its departments, cutting out waste, installing new methods. The modern watch-ery of efficiency has reached its office. It has called in several of the devotees of scientific management, and it has organized its own commission on efficiency, composed of five of the higher officers, who spend the larger part of their time travelling over the lines, instituting economies and introducing new business methods in all departments. It has organized a food products department, which is attempting, like Postmaster-General Burleson, to bring together the farm producer and the city consumer. It is the theory of the Wells Fargo Company, that, whatever the postal authorities try to do, there are still things that a properly organized express company can do still better. The element of "personal service," the ability to give minute attention to shipments, the fact that they guarantee against loss and breakage, that they call for as well as deliver parcels, that they keep records, and can be trusted to carry valuable packages which one would hesitate to drop into the mails—these things, they agree, give the express companies a distinct advantage over the parcel post.

In the new attitude of the express companies there is a touch of humor. Their every effort is now bent on conciliating the public. They are even sending out instructions to the employees giving them points on etiquette. An agent who receives a parcel is now told to say "Thank you." If it is a lady, he is enjoined to "lift his hat." Certainly the parcel post has accomplished something.

Manitoba Section

Continued from Page 17.

as he loaded the car which had been allotted to Mr. Chesney.

Dated April 5, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. TRUEMAN.

Judge's Decision
County Court Rossburn

In the Matter of an Appeal to the County Court of Rossburn in which R. H. Gardner is the Appellant and Robert J. Johnson the Respondent

The respondent had been charged before a Police Magistrate that he did on the 9th day of October, 1913, at the village of Vista, unlawfully load grain car No. 43892 belonging to the C.N.R., did unlawfully appropriate the said car to his own use or to the use of the Northern Elevator Company for whom he was acting as agent on the said 9th day of October, 1913. At the hearing of the Appeal at Rossburn the counsels for both parties agreed upon admission of notice of Appeal, its service and filing and conformity with the Statute, and that the security was satisfactory and properly furnished. The only objection was raised by the respondent, that no appeal lay, as it was a case where the charge was dismissed and no appeal unless conviction, this was overruled. It was then agreed that the evidence as submitted before the Magistrate's Court should be accepted on the trial without any additional evidence. Mr. Robinson acting for the appellant, and Mr. Willson for the respondent submitted written arguments.

The prosecution was under subsection (C) of section 245 of the Canada Grain

Act and at the trial before the Police Magistrate the evidence showed that the car in question had been allotted to one Arthur Chesney, a farmer, who had grain stored in the Northern Elevator Company's elevator; that Chesney had sold his grain to the Northern Elevator Company and at the time of loading the car in question had no grain in the elevator and apparently, after the sale, no use for the car; that car was taken by the respondent and loaded and billed out in Chesney's name without Chesney's authority and without any understanding with Chesney. The appellant in his evidence stated that this system of taking cars complained of had prevailed during the previous season. The respondent argues that he paid Chesney track prices for the grain (oats), and that having done so, when the Chesney car came along he loaded it, thinking that he was as much entitled to it as if he had not bought or paid for the oats until after loading by Chesney; and further that the use of the word "such" in subsection (C) refers to the car mentioned in subsections (A) and (B), or either of them, and that the Police Magistrate's treatment of the language to the subsection is correct and dismissal justified.

The appellant also takes the word "such" as the pivotal point in the case. He does not apply it to subsections (A) and (B), but to earlier sections of the Act. He argues that sections 195, etc., provide for allotting and using of car and that this section 245 is merely the penalty section and that to make any part of section 245 at all intelligible you must read in sections 195 and following; that respondent and others make it clear that this car was Chesney's car and not the respondent's and in loading the car which had not been allotted to him he had committed the offence complained of and certificate of dismissal should be set aside and respondent convicted.

I incline to the appellant's view. The earlier sections deal with a number of subjects; terminal elevators, country elevators, license storage, weights, mixing grain, cars and car order books, commission merchants, track buyers, etc., then, general provisions until we come to section 236 when we find the subject of the sections following headed as "offences and penalties" and find penalties for unlicensed warehousing, interfering with weigh master, operating elevators without license, falsification of weights, mixing grain, etc., until we come to section 245 when we find the marginal note indicates the application for cars. The Statute seems to deal with the different subjects as above and then to provide penalties applicable to them and in its turn we come to the penalty for the offence charged in this case. There are several subsections (A) deals with the man who transfers his right to a car allotted to him for shipping grain; (B) deals with the man who buys the right of an applicant entitled to a car for shipping grain; (C) with everyone who loads any such car which has not been allotted to him, or out of his turn loads such car. It seems to me that to make section 245 intelligible you must get the provisions relating to offences mentioned in (A), (B) and (C) before you can discuss the innocence or guilt of anyone charged, and to get that you must go back to 195, etc., and then you find that (A) is the man who transfers what he acquired under 196, 197, 198, 199 and 200; (B) is the man who purchases what someone else acquires under 196, etc., and (C) is everyone who loads a car not acquired to him in the manner required in those sections. It reads to me as if the different steps or provisions in regard to same in the Act followed in their natural sequence.

I think the Magistrate should have convicted. The respondent admitted, practically, and the witnesses proved the offence and I think the Act should have been read as I mention.

I must quash the certificate of dismissal and adjudge the defendant in the case before the Police Magistrate (respondent), guilty of the offence charged and impose a penalty of \$25, which is the least I can.

The defendant, (respondent), must also bear the costs of the Magistrate's Court and the costs of this Appeal, allowing the appellant a counsel fee of \$10 on the Appeal.

(Signed)

C. J. MICKLE,

County Court Judge

Minnedosa, June 6, 1914

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 13

Bread made from Canadian wheat also sells at a much lower price in Glasgow than in Winnipeg. It has been claimed and demonstrated many times that Canadian millers sell flour cheaper in Britain than in Canada, and the Canadian millers have not given any reply nor explanation. The above letter is valuable as explaining the market terms of the Northwestern Miller, but in the light of the information at hand it is not questioning the good faith of the writer of the above letter to say it cannot clear the Canadian millers of the charge of discrimination. Our quotation from the Northwestern Miller were published in good faith and we are glad to make this explanation. This question of flour prices at home and abroad should be cleared up definitely. The farmers' case for "free wheat" is too strong to require any bolstering upon misrepresentation. The plain truth is the strength of the case. We shall be glad to hear from any of the Canadian millers who are exporting to Great Britain and to have them clear up the matter. — Ed.

SASKATCHEWAN HAIL BILL

Editor, Guide:—I have just read Mr. Paynter's letter in which he criticizes Mr. Holmes' views on the Hail Bill, and as I understand The Guide is willing to hear both sides of any question, I would like to be allowed to say a few words in support of those, like myself, who do not believe in compulsory insurance. One thing is certain, I am not rushing into print as I have thought of writing on this subject for a long time.

Why this Hail Bill passed so easily is beyond me. Look at the large majorities that the temperance people are asked to put up before they can secure any legislation touching the liquor evil. But if the Hail Act gets a majority of one in any municipality it at once comes into force. I believe the Hail Bill has passed in many places without being given due consideration. The trouble lies just here. The circumstances of the average farmer are such that he simply can't afford anything expensive. He is told that government hail insurance is dirt cheap and without weighing the matter thoroughly he jumps at it. When, oh, when will we get to understand that neither the government nor any other concern can compensate us for loss by hail unless we give them the money to do it with? Insurance is a good thing for those who want it. Compulsory hail insurance has been a good thing in 1913 for the government. It isn't every new venture that yields such a handsome profit as \$50,000 in one season.

Mr. Paynter says that Mr. Holmes is just as liable to be hit with hail as any man, and that hail is liable to occur in any part of the country. While this may be true, it is also true that there are some parts a good deal more subject to severe hail storms than others. A few years ago when I lived in Southern Saskatchewan our delegate to the Grain Growers' convention at Prince Albert (F. M. Gates) on his return stated in his report that when compulsory hail insurance was discussed that nearly all the delegates from the northern part of the province were of the opinion that in their districts the chances of serious damage by hail were so slight that they did not feel warranted in favoring a compulsory Hail Bill.

It is the opinion of many farmers here in the Elma municipality that the government would be perfectly safe in insuring us for two cents an acre. To the big farmer who has all his land under crop and wants insurance, the bill may be a fine thing; but to the struggling homesteader with a small acreage broken, or to those with considerable hay lands or stock farms, who are not yet able to fence, it is only an added weight to the ever-increasing burden of taxation.

One correspondent has suggested that

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, tho not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

the government create a fund out of the profits of hail insurance to protect us against some future serious loss by hail. I would like to suggest that if the government continue to reap such handsome profits on the Hail Bill that they create a fund to compensate us for loss by frost and drought and then they will be doing something worth while.

It is pleasing to note by the numerous letters appearing in The Guide that the people all over the country are getting together and organizing, in order that they may deal more effectively with the problems that confront us, and that for want of a better place the rural school houses are being utilized for this purpose and also to improve the social condition of the prairie life. Here in this vicinity the people are not allowed to use the school, but we are waiting patiently for a day of better things.

W. D. TREE

Ormstown.

A PROBLEM

Editor, Guide:—A problem confronting the Grain Growers' Association is how to secure permanent competition and still retain the advantages of local dealing. It is not, I believe, our purpose to entirely eliminate the middleman until at least we have something to take his place, but an independent source of supply seems to be necessary to serve as a check and corrective.

Now a manufacturer must prefer a constant and reliable, rather than a spasmodic and irregular, demand for his products and few of them will care to break away from a sure trade unless we can offer them something permanent and substantial. We should have something to give them that promises ample compensation for the loss of the ordinary retail trade which they will probably be unable to retain or recover.

It is easy to get a temporary reduction in prices—an order or even a proposed order to an independent manufacturer is all that is required—but this does not bring the problem any nearer a solution, it only aggravates the trouble.

When once we induce a manufacturer to supply us directly we are morally bound to give him such support as will keep him fully employed, and it is a bad breach of faith and a worse stroke of business to desert him after we have deprived him of his former trade. He should be the first care of every good Grain-Grower as the retailer is in no immediate danger of extinction. The latter will get all the support he needs from outsiders and unworthy members of our association, who like to secure the benefits of competition without taking any of the risks—mere camp-followers, who will not expose themselves in the fight, but are generally on hand to share in the spoils. The formation of numerous co-operative trading companies within our associations should give the manufacturer the assurance he requires and at the same time might afford the advantage of inspection before purchase which we now have with the local dealers. Such trading companies would need little capital, and it would be best to start with little, but their charter would give them a standing at the bank that would enable them to finance any deal they would likely care to undertake. As their knowledge and experience increased they might add to their capital until they could successfully operate such enterprises as general stores and grain elevators.

F. HOWELL

Boissevain, Man.

REAL VETERAN REFUSED

Editor, Guide:—I noticed in your issue of May 29 a sarcastic criticism about the Fenian raid veterans' grant. While your remarks may in some cases be perfectly correct, on the other hand there may be other cases like my own where a genuine veteran who was under fire and helped with a very few others to hold the position all one night and repelled the invaders, has been refused the grant simply because he could not give, after a lapse of forty years, the required guarantee of a comrade in arms. There are many changes in forty years. Men move long distances from the scene of operation. Possibly not one of their comrades may be left alive. Affidavits or other proof will not take the place of the required guarantee. My own opinion is that after leaving it so long the government would have done better to have left it alone altogether.

W. S.



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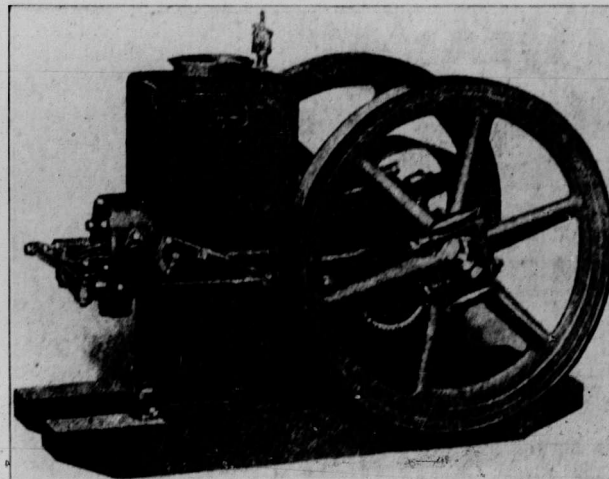
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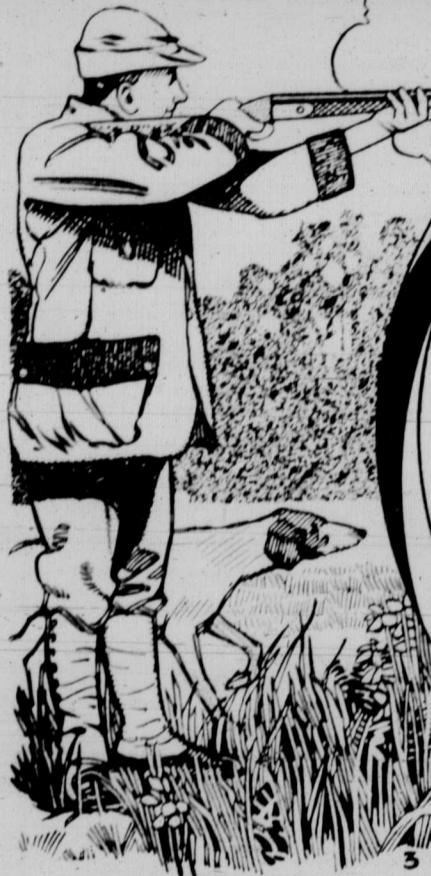
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SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Did you ever notice in an otherwise clean field a small patch of weeds somewhere near the headland? And have you ever figured out how they managed to get there? Nine times out of ten the weeds get into a new field first from the noon-hour feed which is given the horses during breaking or summer-fallowing. Probably, if you are like the majority of farmers, you will keep the dirtiest oats, that is those having the most weed seeds in; for horse feed, and consequently where fed to the horses out in the field weeds will spring up. To remedy this why not get the feed oats chopped? or at any rate don't let the hired man feed the horses on the cultivated ground. Feed them on the sod at the headland, and if the weeds grow there they will stand a good chance of being smothered out by the other native plants already firmly established in the ground.

If you live in Manitoba you can get your drinking water analyzed by the chemistry department of the Agricultural College. Why not send in a sample?

Why is it that implement bearings wear out so quickly? Did you ever take a drive on a work-day around thru the district and never hear one plow wheel squeaking? Details count on the farm. Why not get the men to fill up an old tin box with grease—a tobacco box is generally available around the farm, and it just fits nicely into the tool-boxes which are generally on the plows. See that he keeps both the axle hub and the grease box filled and the plows will last just about as long again.

If you are using an engine gang in some heavy land, have you ever tried rubbing a little oil over the shares at night. It is always good policy to do this on Saturday night. It will keep the glaze on the share, and if rain should intervene will protect the share from rust and pitting, which so soon makes any share refuse to clean.

Did you ever find that the engine wouldn't start some morning? After trying the batteries with an ammeter, cleaning and tightening up the connections, cleaning the spark plug or contacts of the make and break, making sure that the gasoline supply pipe was full and turned on, and after cranking until you felt as if you had pushed the engine for a mile, did it ever occur to you that perhaps there was some water in the gasoline? If there was it would have settled to the bottom of the supply tank during the night and would be the first liquid to flood the carburettor when the supply cock was turned on. Drain off what is in the bowl of the carburettor and try some fresh gasoline. Probably the engine will start. Anyhow it is worth trying.

About the last thing to do when the engine goes wrong is to "monkey with" the magneto. Try all the other things first. It is not often that a magneto gets out of order, but when it does only an expert can fix it, and it will generally pay to get a new one.

Keep an eye on all the bolts and nuts. Directly you see one loose stop and tighten it. Bolts and nuts are used to connect different parts of implements firmly together. When they get loose, jarring takes place and parts very quickly wear out.

You may be sure that every nut and bolt provided with an implement when new has its special work to do. Any one allowed to be missing for any length of time is bound to do more or less damage.

Perhaps you think that a split key is not necessary on the end of a lock nut. If a hole is provided in the end of a bolt for a split key it is good business to see that one is kept there, and when you are putting in the key don't forget to open it up enough so that there is no possibility of its being able to slip out.

Keep a watchful eye on the crows. If you give them half a chance there will be some young chicks missing.

Have you an implement shed on the farm yet? Just figure out whether it is cheaper to buy a new implement every three or four years or to put up a good shed, which will keep all your implements in good shape for three times as long, besides affording a good handy place for a bench, tool and forge shop.

Keep your plowshares sharp.

With a rolling coulter you can often save the plow from injury. If you set it so that it will cut just about half an inch deeper than the point of the plow and about one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch outside the landside of the plow, if stones are present in the ground the coulter will hit them first, roll over them, and in doing so, raise the plow point above the obstruction.

Did you ever try oiling the ends of the whiffletrees with common machine oil to keep them from shrinking in the hot weather? Oil applied to any wood will tend to keep it from shrinking and swelling with the weather.

Haying time will soon be here. Are the mower knives good and sharp? It is well to have a couple of good files handy so that a good edge can be readily put on the knife blades.

Are the ledger plates on the cutting bar of the mower worn? If they are new ones can usually be obtained and when put in will make a great difference to the draft of the machine, as well as to the job done by it.

Take a piece of wire some wet day or odd afternoon and clean out all the oil holes, and pour some oil in each when cleaned out.

Is there any play in the head end or knife end of the pitman rod? If there is, try to take it up, either with leather at the head end, or by tightening up the nut at the knife end. It will pay to look after play at this part.

Find out too if the bearing of the shaft which drives the crank disk is worn, so that there is quite a little play. If there is, put in a new bearing before the shaft has a chance to become worn out of shape by travelling in a slack boxing.

One of the chief requirements of trees which are to be planted out is that the ground in which they are to be placed shall be in good tilth and contain a plentiful supply of moisture. Hence the land requires a large amount of working in preparation for trees.

—E.J.T.

CHOKING IN HORSES AND CATTLE

Horses frequently choke from too rapid eating of oats, and cattle are very commonly troubled on attempting to swallow apples, turnips, or small pieces of ear corn. In either of these cases much distress is occasioned and serious danger. In treating the horse, the best treatment is to give it a little oil, after which rub the hand up and down the gullet to scatter the accumulated oats. Sometimes it is necessary to make an incision in the gullet, thru which the material is removed. Better have a veterinarian do this. When food lodges in the gullet of cattle, suffocation soon follows if it is serious and in the upper part of the gullet. When such objects have lodged near the stomach there is less danger. Of course, the first treatment is to try to force the object down by using the hand, if at all possible. If this cannot be done, a probang should be used. The probang should be very limber, so as to bend easily, and it should be used with great caution. Cattle often are killed by the accidental puncture of the gullet as the probang is pressed down towards the mouth of the stomach. Consequently no unyielding article like a broom handle or even a buggy whip should be used. If a regular probang is not available, a rope a little less than one inch in diameter can be inserted and gently worked down the gullet. Before using the rope, grease it well and make a knob at the end to be inserted. This knob can be made of cotton strings or muslin cloth.

GRAIN GROWERS' PRODUCE MARKET

Successful Calgary Experiment

E. J. Fream, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. writes to The Guide as follows:—

In answer to your request I might state that last fall at the request of the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta it was decided to open up a department for the handling of farm produce, and with this end in view a stall was leased on the Calgary public market, and a man who had had over 21 years experience in the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society was secured to take charge of the department. No advertising has been done and the work has grown thru the recommendation of those who have shipped to us and are satisfied with the treatment received. The regular market days are Wednesday and Saturday, but with the growth of business it is now necessary to have the market open six days a week.

Produce is received by us by express or freight and is handled to the best advantage, either by retailing it over the counter at the stall or by wholesaling when the supply coming to hand is too much for the market. This has happened quite often lately, especially with eggs. The commission charged on any goods retailed is 10 per cent. upon the sale price, while on goods wholesaled the commission is 5 per cent. Up to the present time the Produce Department has handled butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and during the winter months quite a large quantity of dressed pork. The only instructions issued are those found upon the enclosed sheet.

At the start of the season we had considerable trouble owing to the fact that we were receiving quite a large amount of produce which was really in an unfit condition for sale, but I think I can safely state that conditions are now improving and the quality of the produce coming to hand is very much better. Up to the present time we have handled nearly \$11,000 worth of farm produce on the market, and the system we adopt is that of settling on the Monday following the receipt of goods for all goods sold, remittances going out by Dominion Express order.

A Shipper's Letter

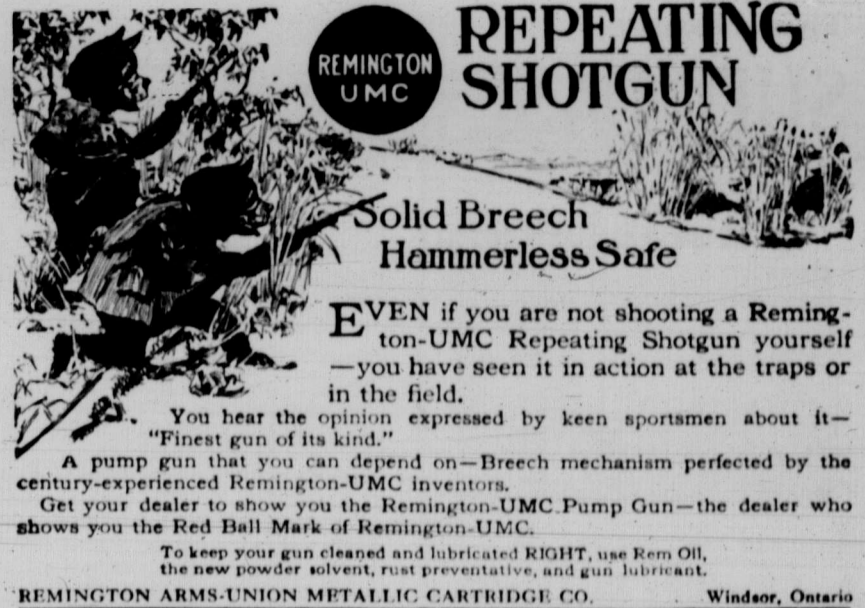
The following letter has been received from a shipper to the market:—

Editor, Guide:—Thru your columns I would like to publicly thank The Grain Growers' Grain Co. of Calgary for the way they have conducted their poultry sales during 1913 and 1914. I shipped them 13 shipments of poultry and the average net price was around 20 cents the pound, or about 5 cents per pound more than the packers and general dealers were paying. In The Grain Growers' Grain Co. I believe we have a company worthy of the name and it would be with pleasure that I could recommend such a firm to my poultry shipping friends, knowing they will get exactly what their produce merits. But we are all at some time liable to become more or less careless and depend upon it it is bound to show up in the returns we get. The best and nothing but the best should be every one's motto. It would be unreasonable to expect a poor lot of stuff to fetch anything like the price of a properly packed and clean lot even if it got sold at all. This end of the business is up to the shippers and every one should take the greatest care to see their goods are spotlessly clean and well packed. We must remember there will be more stuff than ours on the market, and we ourselves prefer goods that are nicely packed clean and looking nice rather than stuff that had every appearance of coming thru a cyclone and not over good at that, so let our motto be, "Only the Best."

L. L. JONES.

THE TARIFF REVOLT IN ITALY

A "National Anti-Protectionist League" has just been inaugurated at Milan amid scenes of intense enthusiasm. The platform was occupied by men eminent in many walks of life and representative of different schools of thought. They included rigid Conservatives, revolutionary Socialists, militant Republicans, devoted Royalists, aggressive Radicals, mild Pacifists, and fervent feminists. And the common bond uniting all these people was dislike of the present protective system, and the desire to see an all-round reduction of the tariffs which are galling all classes of the Italian people.



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EVEN if you are not shooting a Remington-UMC Repeating Shotgun yourself — you have seen it in action at the traps or in the field.

You hear the opinion expressed by keen sportsmen about it—
"Finest gun of its kind."

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Get your dealer to show you the Remington-UMC Pump Gun—the dealer who shows you the Red Ball Mark of Remington-UMC.

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STRONG MADE BEST MATERIAL

HOME BUTTERMAKING

Market reports invariably quote creamery butter higher than dairy butter which is the designation given to that which is made on the farm. It is unfortunate that circumstances at times make it impracticable for dairy farmers to patronize a creamery. When this can be done, not only are the profits, as a rule, increased, but much hard work is taken away from the overburdened members of the family.

There is no good reason why butter made in the home dairy should not be as fine as that made in a creamery where cream produced under all manner of conditions has to be made up. All that is necessary is the carrying out of a well established system in feeding the cows, caring for the milk and cream and the churning and putting up of the butter. In order to teach the proper method of carrying out these various operations, there has been prepared, under the direction of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner at Ottawa, a bulletin entitled "Buttermaking on the Farm," written by Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division.

This work, which may be secured free from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, explains the common defects of dairy butter as well as the conditions that are necessary to produce fine flavored cream. It then deals with churning, washing, salting,

working and packing butter, and considers the modern necessary utensils and their care. These are shown in clear illustrations.

This Bulletin, which is No. 17 of the Dairy and Cold Storage series, concludes with the following recommendations: "Keep good cows, feed them liberally, keep them comfortable and clean when in the stable, skim a rich cream and keep it cool, churn at a temperature that will give a flaky granule in the butter; use clean, pure water for washing butter; not more than three degrees colder or warmer than the buttermilk. Put the butter up in neat, clean, attractive packages, and keep everything in and about the dairy clean and attractive."

AMERICAN DETECTIVE STORY OF CANADIAN LEGISLATURE

Continued from Page 8

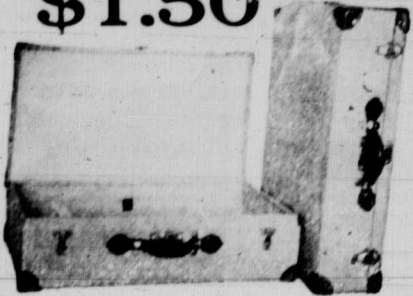
go thru a state of legislature in the United States, as this Montreal Fair Bill.

The prime minister appoints his government. The chairman of the private bills committees are of his appointment. The Conservative leader said that he had seen so many vicious bills go thru, aimed directly at government funds, that he saved his energy on a bill like the Montreal Fair where the government was not being robbed. Then, too, the Liberal majority was too large to defeat

This Handy SUIT CASE

is yours for

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Strongly constructed with fibre matting covering over steel frame. Metal corners. Fancy paper lined. Webb straps in-body. Brass lock and catches. Size, 24 inches. If you are going to travel send for this. We guarantee satisfaction or money back.

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The Central Farmers' Market Association

WINNIPEG

is the medium through which the PRODUCER disposes of all his farm produce DIRECT to the CONSUMER.

Write us for the prices we can get for you and for directions for shipping.

WE SUPPLY EGG CASES

OATS

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption.

It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

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A WELL-FILLED POCKETBOOK is a guarantee against hard times. Let us tell you how to earn the extra money you need. Write a letter to The Circulation Manager.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Direct Legislation

The Direct Legislation League of Manitoba, with which the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is affiliated, has issued a special election number of its monthly bulletin. The issue is chiefly devoted to replying to Premier Roblin's criticisms and denunciations of Direct Legislation, and contains many good points in favor of that reform. The following are some extracts:

The Humbug

Some boy friends of Darwin once plotted a surprise for the great naturalist. Capturing a centipede, they glued onto it a beetle's head, the wings of a butterfly and the long legs of a grasshopper. Then, putting the creature in a box, they took it to Darwin and asked him what it could be, explaining that they had caught it in the fields. Darwin looked it over carefully.

"Did it hum when you caught it?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, sir," they answered, nudging one another, "It hummed like everything."

"Then," said the philosopher, "it is a humbug."

Ex-Premier Roblin is stumping the country trying to fool the people with a bug similar to the one taken to Darwin by the boys.

He pretends to criticize Direct Legislation but it is really a Roblin-made humbug which he places before the people in the vain hope that he will be able to persuade them to vote against their own interest.

The People Will Not Vote On All Laws

Sir Rodmond asserts that under Direct Legislation the people will vote on all laws. This is a false assertion. The people will only vote on such laws as they express a desire to vote upon by means of a petition.

In the case of the initiative eight per cent. of the fully qualified voters of Manitoba must sign the petition. In the case of the referendum five per cent.

The ordinary routine business of the legislature will go on as usual and the people will only interfere when the legislature refuses to do something for which there is a strong popular demand or attempts to do something contrary to the wish of the electors. Only big vital issues will be voted on by means of the initiative and referendum. A number of these can be submitted on separate ballots at a general election. There will be no need to hold elections any more frequently than is done now.

Ballots Will Be Small

The Oregon ballot is another section of the Roblin humbug.

Over two-thirds of this ballot is occupied by the names of candidates for office. Every officer, from a dog catcher to a judge is elected in Oregon. A movement is on foot to change this so that fewer officers will be elected and more appointed.

Measures occupy very little space on the Oregon ballot. For example, the space occupied by the Woman Suffrage amendment measures one inch by two and a quarter inches. If we had Direct Legislation the questions of Woman Suffrage, Banish the Bar and Compulsory Education would be submitted to the electors on separate ballots, similar to the ones now used on money by-laws or local option. The electors would vote yes or no on each question, according to their own wish and the will of the majority would become law.

The Publicity Pamphlet

Another part of Sir Rodmond's stock in trade is the Oregon publicity pamphlet. This contains a copy of the measures to be voted upon with the arguments for and against each measure, written by the ablest persons on each side. This pamphlet is mailed by the secretary of state to every voter six weeks before the election. It provides authentic information for the guidance

of the voters. For example, if we were voting upon Woman Suffrage by means of a referendum, Sir Rodmond might write an argument against it and Mrs. Nellie McClung one for it. The voters would read both arguments and vote according to the dictates of their own reason.

This method of conveying information to the voters is much more reliable than the party newspapers and has a splendid educational effect upon the electorate.

The Vicious Interests

An attempt is being made to prove that Direct Legislation would be welcomed by the vicious elements of the community.

The falsity of this insinuation is easily exposed by a mere statement of the friends and foes of Direct Legislation.

In Manitoba this is the line-up for Direct Legislation:

- The Methodist Conference.
- The Trades and Labor Council.
- The Grain Growers' Association.
- The Royal Templars.
- The Good Templars.
- The Single Tax League.
- The Political Equality League.
- The Labor Candidates.
- The Independent Candidates.
- The Liberal Party.

Against Direct Legislation

The Roblin Government. The hotel-keepers, the proprietors of "clubs of that class" and a few decent but deluded citizens who have not studied the question or are blinded by partizanship.

The foul insinuation that the majority of the electors of Manitoba can be influenced to vote for booze and vice is a gratuitous insult to the people of this province and should be resented by all who value her fair reputation.

The opponents of Direct Legislation know that the majority of the electors are intelligently progressive and that the death knell of vice and privilege of all kinds will be sounded when the Initiative and Referendum are placed upon the statute books.

They do well to fear the people. Let no good man be fooled by their sophistries.

Responsible Government

"Direct Legislation will destroy the British system of responsible government," says the purveyor of humbug.

The agent is responsible to his principal at all times.

The servant is responsible to his master. The employee to the employer. Members of parliament should be responsible to the people at all times and will be when we get Direct Legislation.

At present these so-called servants may squander the public land and the public money; they may and do reject the petitions of the people and turn a deaf ear to their complaints; they pass laws contrary to the public will and the people cannot undo their servant's mistakes.

Under Direct Legislation the people could prevent these mistakes and could compel their servants to listen to their demands. Direct Legislation will establish true responsible government.

As a bad child dreads the whip; as a thief fears the policeman; as a vicious horse hates the curb; so do crooked politicians dread, fear and hate Direct Legislation.

The good men in public life have nothing to fear from this measure, but the way of the transgressor will be made hard.

Men who are anxious to serve the people welcome Direct Legislation.

Men who desire to rule the people oppose it.

Who wants to elect a ruler? Let the people rule and let govern

ment responsible to the people and not to the campaign fund contributors be established

British Ideals

George Bradbury, M.P., introduced a bill in the federal parliament to prohibit the use of the Union Jack for advertising purposes but Sir Rodmond is still using it very extensively.

There are some of us who love the flag so well that we hate to see it waving over bar rooms and "clubs of that class."

We hate to see the flag stained with beer and vice and crime. We want a clean flag to wave over a clean province and in order to purge and disinfect our political life we are working for Direct Legislation. But Sir Rodmond says this is un-British and Sir Rodmond is an honorable man, but slightly at fault in this matter.

The greatest glory of Britain is that she has led the world in the school of self-government; that her people have always been jealous of their liberties and prepared at all times to take the necessary action to preserve and extend those liberties.

Gradually the government has broadened down from precedent to precedent and the people have taken an ever increasing part in political affairs. Slowly but surely the British race has stumbled along toward the goal of democracy. We are on the threshold now and will not turn back the forty Roblins spouting humbug bar the way.

The Referendum has many able advocates in the old land including the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne, Conservatives one and all.

The British ideal is a government of the people, by the people and for the people and if we are true to the traditions of our race we shall take whatever steps are necessary to attain this end.

Magna Carta was passed in spite of King John.

The Bill of Rights was passed in spite of Charles the First.

Direct Legislation must be passed in spite of Sir Rodmond Roblin.

Choose your side now. Are you for Roblin and boss rule or are you for the people's rights and liberties? He that is not with us is against us. If you believe in Direct Legislation get out and fight in this election, as you never have fought before. Don't be lulled to sleep by a sense of false security. Get out and fight. Every blow counts. Let every man who believes in Direct Legislation get out and work against the Roblin Government and on July 10, we shall win a victory for the cause of popular government which will be heralded to the four corners of the earth.

INSOLVENCY IN GERMANY

The tariff wall in Germany at any rate, has not succeeded in keeping out the tide of insolvency. The recently published bankruptcy figures for Germany show this fact very clearly. In the following table, taken from the Economist of May 30, the figures are given from the year of crisis, 1911 up to 1913. In the third column are petitions which the Court refused to accept, on the ground that the property available would be insufficient to cover legal costs. The number of the latter has steadily risen from 11 per cent. in 1901 to 24 per cent. in the year just over.

Total Number of Bankruptcies in Germany

Year	Petitions	Refused
1901	10,569	1,150
1902	8,826	1,388
1903	9,627	1,451
1904	9,501	1,575
1905	9,357	1,649
1906	9,401	1,633
1907	9,855	1,754
1908	11,571	2,193
1909	11,005	2,375
1910	10,783	2,396
1911	11,031	2,351
1912	12,094	2,885
1913	12,528	3,006

"Especially noticeable," says the Economist, "is the rapid increase in the number of bankrupt companies, a sign that this form of enterprise is becoming increasingly popular in Germany for risky undertakings." And this takes place in the Tariff Reformers' model country!

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 27, 1914.

Wheat—The wheat market for the week ending today was quiet and decidedly lower. There has been very little change in factors dominating, but prices here have been following the outside markets very closely and at the close of the market today all grades here showed a net decline of 3 cents. The sharp decline that has been recorded reflects undoubtedly a liquidation of long speculative holdings that had been in the market a long time and holders found it necessary to sell-out in the face of the phenomenal crop out-turn in the American winter wheat belt and the excellence of the promise in the spring wheat area over the whole of North America. Possibly part of the decline in the American markets, principally Chicago, can be attributed to hedgings of new winters that are arriving at the principal markets. The question naturally arises—Will the American farmer continue to offer freely his product at the prevailing prices, which, to say the least, are not attractive? Should he cease to sell, it will, no doubt, have its effect on prices and this would be reflected here, giving a firmer tone. The cleaning out which the American markets have had has left them without such distressed selling and while hedging pressure will be on an enlarged scale, it has not yet reached the volume that fully offsets the rather broad commercial absorption of new and old wheat that is going on each day. Undoubtedly the country is in for a sharp re-adjustment to the general level of wheat prices, but at the moment, futures are low for the volume of actual pressure that is going into it. Old stocks of wheat are being reduced rapidly and the fact stands out that the record wheat crop has been well distributed in the course of a year.

In the past week the lowest prices since 1907, and the lowest in June since 1903, have been established in Chicago, the influence being the bumper winter wheat crop, the harvest of which is progressing rapidly. There has never been a crop that has had as little vicissitudes as this one. Speculators were slow to accept the immensity of it, but since they have sentiment is running riot on bear side. Longs have liquidated and professional operators have been very aggressive sellers. Foreigners have been large buyers. The prospects are for a record export movement. The spring wheat crop has also been favored with ideal weather conditions and a continuation of them will mean a total wheat crop far in excess of any previous one in the country. Canadian crop has received timely and beneficial rains and it looks as if the North America could hold the key to the world's wheat situation in the 1915 crop. European markets are being somewhat affected by the American outlook. The cash demand in this market during the period under review has been indifferent, exporters only taking limited quantities at any one time and offerings continue to be fairly heavy.

Oats—The market has been running fairly quiet, but towards the end of the week it has been a little weaker in sympathy with lower wheat values and pressure in the coarse grains in Chicago. The one redeeming feature has been the excellent cash demand which practically all grades have been enjoying and which should put prices back to those prevailing a week ago.

Barley—The market quiet with very little trading. Evidently thru lack of offerings exporters have been unable to do any good business and values show a decline of about a cent a bushel for the week.

Flax—Market has ruled very quiet and at times it has been very difficult to trade in it. The Duluth market has been weaker on the whole, which decline has been reflected here and values at the close of the market today are about 1 1/2 cents lower all round.

SHIPMENTS					
1914	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	
lake	61,945	12,055	4,711	1,575	
rail	1,174,484	974,858	17,758	64,020	
1913	lake	661,433	21,342	1,050	5,473
lake	107,102	511,835	268,834	654,830	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY			
Week Ending June 26, 1914—			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	4,028,375	468,570	263,007
Total	Not Reported		
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	5,353,198	2,391,887	842,952
At Buffalo and Duluth (Not reported)	86,000	65,000	4,000
Total this week	Not Reported		
Total last week	10,210,401	7,652,380	1,598,847
Total last year	11,065,504	9,307,085	1,572,045

MINNEAPOLIS WOOL MARKET		
Minneapolis, June 27—		
	Per lb.	
Unwashed medium wool, as to quality and condition—	\$0.21	\$0.19
Unwashed coarse wool, as to quality and condition	19	17
Medium, coarse, burry, seedy, very chaffy and poor wool	14	12
Sheep pelts as to size and amount of wool each	75	1.00
Dry Western Montana and similar pelts, per lb.	10	10

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET		
Liverpool, June 27.		
	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	\$1.07	\$1.07
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1.04	1.04
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel		
Futures Weak		
July, per bushel	0.98	0.99
October, per bushel	0.97	0.98
December, per bushel	0.98	0.98
Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is 4 1/2 2/3—Manitoba Free Press.		
Weakness in American cables yesterday prompted further selling here. Later there was further liquidation in July with persistent talk here of early shipments of new American winters, and expectations of liberal American shipments this week as indicated by Bradstreets. The distant months were supported and after the opening decline advanced 1/4 to 3/4, with shorts covering. Private reports from America say that there is a disposition shown by farmers in America to sell sparingly at present prices and this, with the holding attitude by Russia, caused some apprehension. Toward the close market was dull, with pressure on favorable harvesting reports from Russia and values were 1/4 to 1/2 lower.		

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK		
Chicago, June 27—		
Hogs—Receipts 11,000, slow and steady; bulk, \$8.25 to \$8.40 light, \$8.10 and \$8.40; mixed, \$8.05 to \$8.42; heavy, \$7.95 to \$8.40; rough, \$7.95 to \$8.10; pigs, \$7.30 to \$8.15.		
Cattle—Receipts 200; slow and steady; heaves, \$7.50 to \$9.40; steers, \$6.90 to \$8.20; stockers and feeders, \$6.15 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.70 to \$8.85; calves, \$6.75 to \$9.85.		
Sheep—Receipts 5,000; steady; sheep, \$5.40 to \$6.30; yearlings, \$6.40 to \$7.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.30; springs, \$6.75 to \$9.50.		
Eastern demand made the hog market firm today for shipping grades, but the trade was not active in the mixed and packing kinds. Cattle prices were almost entirely nominal. Sheep and lambs, as a rule, went on direct consignment to packers.		

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 27, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.88 1/2	\$0.87 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	87 1/2	85 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	86	83 1/2
3 white oats	38 1/2	35 1/2
Barley	49 1/2	41-50
Flax, No. 1	1.38 1/2	1.50 1/2
Futures—		
July wheat	89	84 1/2
Sept. wheat	81	79 1/2
Beef Cattle, top		
Hogs, top	87 7/8	89 40
Sheep, yearlings	7.40	8.42 1/2
	5.00	7.50

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the two local stockyards this week have been as follows: Union stockyards, 1,041 cattle, 10,435 hogs, 12 sheep, and 44 calves; at the C.P.R. yards, 181 cattle, 1,870 hogs, 10 sheep, and 50 calves.

Cattle
The cattle trade during the past week has been very brisk, most of the offerings having been cleaned up before the noon hour. The offerings were good quality, on the whole, but the supply was in excess of last week by 369 cattle and 1,522 hogs, the strength of the market being kept up by the presence of outside buyers. Cattle have been selling very well, one small bunch reaching 8 cents. These, however, were extra good and the majority sold from \$7.50 to \$7.75. The best finished kind is in good demand, but care should be taken in shipping grass fed cattle, because it is expected that in the near future the market for this class of stock will take a drop. It is generally expected that this week there will be a steady market right thru. The market for hogs has decreased and prices are 25 to 50 cents lower than those quoted last week. Milkers and springers have also taken a drop of from 5 to 10 dollars a head—the only kind in demand being large cows showing good milking qualities. Stockers and feeders are selling steady. Choice veals are selling at from 8 to 9 cents, with medium veals ranging from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents.

Hogs
The hog market, as was expected last week, has kept its strong tone and the price has advanced slightly. Choice hogs all week have been selling at \$7.40 and this price is being bid for them this morning (Monday). The outlook is fair for the following week, it being expected that prices will remain about the same, but on account of the weakness in the Southern markets, probably no advance will take place.

Sheep
Only a few sheep were sold this week, most of them being spring lambs. The market for such is steady.

Country Produce

Note—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
The price of butter remains the same this week, dealers quoting 20 cents for fancy dairy butter, 18 cents for No. 1 dairy butter, and 14 to 15 cents for good round lots.

Eggs
In regard to the egg market dealers are somewhat hesitant to quote 18 to 20 cents for eggs unless it is distinctly noted that this is only subject to candling. They say that a large proportion of the eggs sent in are worthless and as a consequence they are not very desirous of paying a good price when there is the added trouble of carefully candling every crate which is received. Farmers would do well to note these facts and individually might very readily build up a market for their own produce if they would only pay attention to sending in only the very best and freshest produce.

Potatoes
Potatoes are a better price this week, \$1.15 to \$1.20 being the price per bushel. It is expected that this price will hold, no Manitoba new potatoes being on the market until July 20.

Milk and Cream
Owing to a misunderstanding last week the change in the price of sweet cream was not noted and as a consequence some enquiries were received as to the reason for the high price being paid in the city. As far as possible the prices quoted on this page are correct and it is hoped that no mistake of a similar nature will occur again. Today (Monday) the price of sweet cream is 26 cents and that paid for sour cream ranges from 19 to 21 cents, according to grade. Price for sweet milk is still 15 cents.

Dressed Meat
Prices for dressed meats do not vary much, there always being a good demand for choice carcasses. Prices are as follows: Beef, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents; pork, 11 cents; spring lamb, 21 cents; veal, 11 to 13 1/2 cents; mutton, 15 cents.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK
South St. Paul, June 27—Receipts at the stock yards have been as follows: Receipts—250 cattle, 1,500 hogs, and 100 sheep. The following gives the range of prices: Killing Cattle—Steers, \$6.00 to \$8.75; cows and heifers, \$5.00 to \$7.75; canners, \$5.75 to \$4.50; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5.00; bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.60; veal calves, \$6.00 to \$9.00. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, \$9.00 to \$9.50; heaves, \$5.50 to \$7.50; stock steers, \$5.00 to \$7.40; stock cows and heifers, \$4.25 to \$6.75; stock bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.00; market steady. Hogs—Price ranges between \$7.00 to \$8.00. Market steady. Shorn Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50; spring lambs, \$6.50 to \$9.00; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.50; bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.55; ewes, \$2.00 to \$3.25. Market steady.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
	July	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat			
June 23	89	81	79 1/2
June 24	89 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2
June 25	89 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2
June 26	88 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2
June 27	89	81	79 1/2
June 29			
Oats			
June 23	39 1/2	36 1/2	
June 24	39 1/2	36 1/2	
June 25	39 1/2	36 1/2	
June 26	39 1/2	35 1/2	
June 27	39 1/2	35 1/2	
June 29			
Flax			
June 23	138 1/2	142 1/2	
June 24	139 1/2	143 1/2	
June 25	139 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
June 26	138 1/2	142 1/2	
June 27	138 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
June 29			

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, June 27)			
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars, f.o.b.	80	88 1/2	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	88 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	86 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	85 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	86		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	86 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	85 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	80 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	87 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	85 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	86 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., settlement	86 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	86 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87 1/2		

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 23 to June 29 inclusive																					
Date	WHEAT						OATS				BARLEY		FLAX								
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Pd	1 Pd	2 Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.	
June 23	88 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2				39 1/2	39	39	38 1/2	38 1/2	53	51 1/2	49	48 1/2	138 1/2	135 1/2	123 1/2		
24	89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2				39 1/2	39	39	38 1/2	38 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	49	48 1/2	139 1/2	136 1/2	124 1/2		
25	89 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	82 1/2				39 1/2	39	39	38 1/2	38 1/2	53	50 1/2	49	48 1/2	139 1/2	136 1/2	124 1/2		
26	88 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2				38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	49	48 1/2	137 1/2	134 1/2	122 1/2		
27	88 1/2	87 1/2	86					39	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	53	51 1/2	49	48 1/2	138 1/2	135 1/2	123 1/2		
29	88 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2					39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	49	48 1/2	137 1/2	134 1/2	122 1/2		

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock			Country Produce			
				MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	
Cash Wheat	88 1/2	90 1/2	97	Cattle			Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	87 1/2	89 1/2	94	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	20c	20c	21c
No. 2 Nor.	85 1/2	87 1/2	93	7.50-7.75	7.50-7.75	7.00-7.50	No. 1 dairy	18c	18c	18c
No. 3 Nor.	83 1/2	85 1/2	91	Best butcher steers and heifers	7.25-7.50	6.50-7.00	Good round lots	14c-15c	14c-15c	17c
No. 4	81 1/2	83 1/2	88	Pair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	79 1/2	81 1/2	86	Best fat cows	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	Strictly new laid	18c-20c	18c-20c	18c
No. 6	77 1/2	79 1/2	84	Medium cows	5.35-5.75	4.50-5.25	Potatoes			
Feed	60	60	60	Common cows	4.50-5.00	3.50-4.00	In sacks, per bushel	\$1.15-1.20	\$1-1.10	25c
Cash Oats	39 1/2	39 1/2	35	Best bulls	4.85-5.10	4.50-4.75	Live Poultry			
No. 2 C.W.	39 1/2	39 1/2	35	Com'n and medium bulls	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.25	Young Roosters			
Cash Barley	52 1/2	52	48 1/2	Choice veal calves	7.50-8.00	7.00-8.00	Fowl			
No. 3	52 1/2	52	48 1/2	Heavy calves	6.50-7.50	5.50-6.00	Ducks			
Cash Flax	137 1/2	137 1/2	117	Best milkers and springers (each)	860-870	865-880	Geese			
No. 1 N.W.	137 1/2	137 1/2	117	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	845-850	845-855	Turkey			
Wheat Futures	88 1/2	90 1/2	97	Hogs			Milk and Cream			
July	80 1/2	82 1/2	93	Choice hogs	87-90	87-95	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	26c	26c	27c
October	79 1/2	81 1/2	91	Heavy sows	85 7/8	85 7/8	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	19c-21c	19c-21c	22c
December	79 1/2	81 1/2	91	Stags	84 80	85 00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	21 50	21 50	21 50
Oat Futures	39 1/2	39 1/2	35 1/2	Sheep and Lambs			Hay (per ton)			
July	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	Choice lambs	5 00 each	5 00 each	No. 1 Red Top	816	816	815-816
October	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	Best killing sheep	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	No. 1 Upland	814-815	814-815	814-815
December	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2				No. 1 Timothy	819-821	819-821	819
Flax Futures	137 1/2	138 1/2								

NOTICE

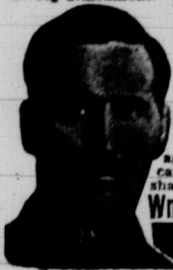
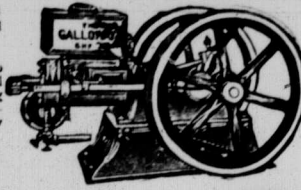
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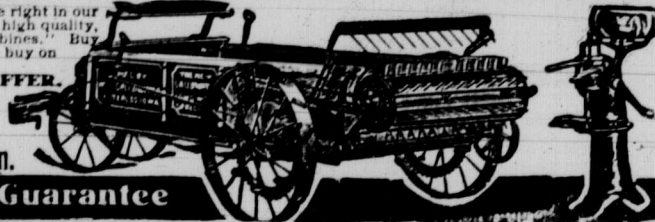
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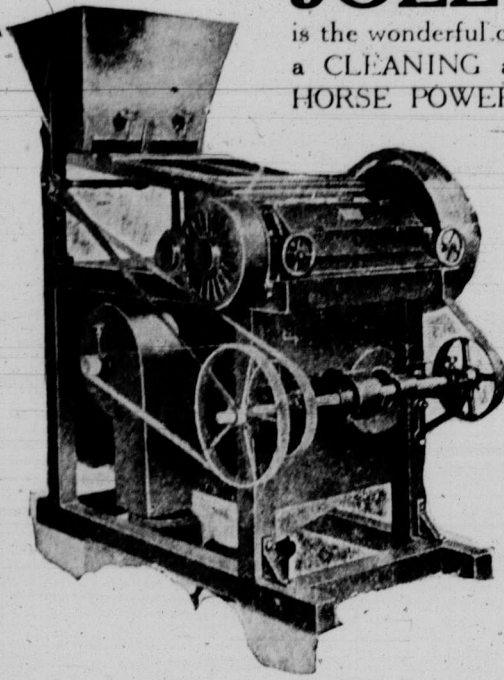
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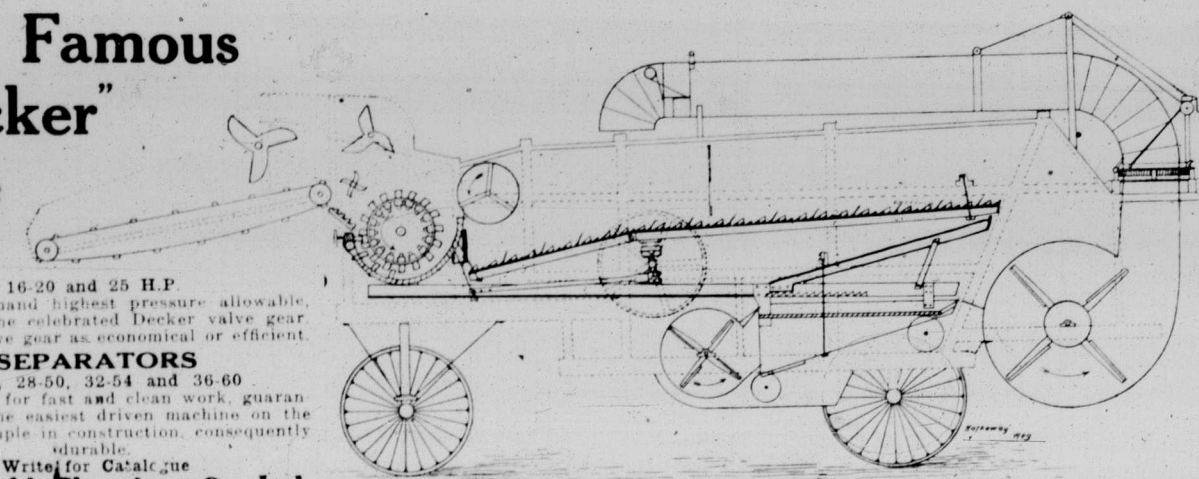
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THE DRAFT HORSE
Any breeder who wishes to raise draft horses should always try to raise the best possible. It may require a little more money to purchase one or two good mares for foundation stock, and this applies to all the different breeds, but it goes without saying that the breeder who uses the best foundation stock that it is possible for him to acquire will be a long shot ahead in the end. Having got good foundation stock, the next vital question that faces him is to find the best stamp of a sire to which to breed his mares.
It is just as easy to raise colts from a good pure bred sire as it is to raise the progeny of a scrub. It may possibly cost a few more dollars for service fees, but here again in the end the wise breeder is ahead. Many of the scrubs which we see in this coun-

try are not horses; they are either misfits or monstrosities, and every true lover of the horse, be he a drafter or a trotter, should endeavor to breed as true to type as possible. In the draft horse we want size, coupled with good conformation, just as in the Hackney we look for nice conformation and good action.
Great changes have taken place in the draft horse in recent years. What were considered good drafters twenty years ago would today be designated "farm chunks." The draft horse of today is partly the result of judicious breeding and partly the product of a temperate environment. We do not look for a great deal of action, endurance or activity in the trot of the drafter, what we aim to accomplish is size and strength, the power to draw heavy loads at the walk. Breeders themselves in

their insatiable desire for size, have caused, at times, a certain coarseness of structure, which we sometimes see in heavy horses, upright shoulders, long backs, etc. In the draft horse what we want to see is a good tempered, well coupled active animal, wide in the chest, indicating lots of heart room, legs well set under his body, good broad, big feet, a nice flat flinty bone, not too much hair or feather, as it is sometimes called, a short back and slanting shoulders, so that when his neck goes into the collar, something has got to move.
There is a large amount of skill and good judgment required in the raising of good draft horses, just as much, if not more, than is required in the raising of a good trotting horse. As we mentioned before, we must have the foundation stock, then we must use a

good deal of discretion in order to determine the best kind of sire to breed to, in order to throw the draft class we wish to produce. Of course there are possibly fewer risks to be run in the raising of the drafter than in perhaps any other breed, and to the farmer, this is a more inviting field.

It has been said that the draft horse is wanting in intelligence, but the writer has seen as much, if not more, intelligence in the drafter as in any other breed. One thing to be remembered is that while the drafter may be the progeny of well-bred dams and sires, most of the horses employed by our large cartage firms and corporations are geldings, and while their breeding doubtless influences to a certain extent their value and usefulness, it goes without question that it is on their own individual merits that the gelding rises or falls. But, on the other hand, the farmer who goes in for raising draft horses should always remember that "blood tells." The type of animal to raise good drafters should, as well as having a long pedigree, be of the right stamp individually, and if these points are looked after, there is no fear but what good stock will be the result.

All our breeds of heavy horses were got from European countries, and when we wanted heavy horses we have had to go to Europe for them, but there is no reason why good drafters cannot be raised just as well in this country, and we know quite a number of breeders who are raising good ones, but there is a wide and lucrative field for the breeders who, with good discernment and judgment, go in for raising high class draft horses.

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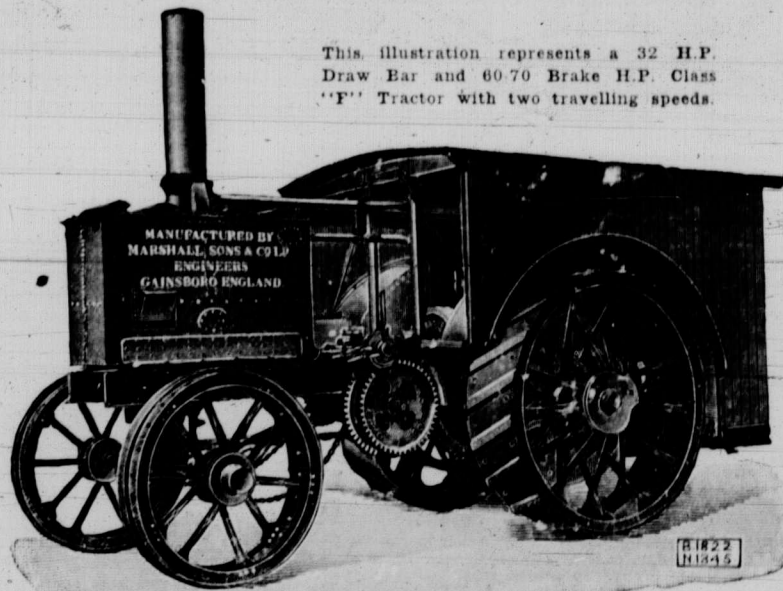
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For Windows and Doors see Spring and Summer Catalogue, page 221.

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Top has two large cupboards below which is two tilting sugar bins in centre, a large cupboard with bevel plate mirror 19 x 14, drawer and large shelf neatly shaped. Plate rail along top adds greatly to its appearance. Regular \$28 value. Finished in natural or cherry. No. 46—Kitchen Cabinet. Price **\$21.75**



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FRED. J. C. COX, President. W. J. BOYD, Vice-President. W. H. EVANSON, Treasurer A. W. BELL, Mgr. and Secy.

THE FEEDING VALUE OF SKIM MILK

In order to determine why skim milk has a feeding value, we must know: (1) what milk contains; and (2) What is taken out with the cream and what remains in the skim milk.

The average composition of whole milk is as follows:

Water.....	87.10
Fat.....	3.90
Milk Sugar.....	4.75
Proteids—	
Casein.....	3.
Albumen.....	.4
Ash.....	.75

When cream is taken from the milk by a separator or by hand, practically all of the fat is taken out. The skim-milk which remains is frequently referred to as "serum," and it contains everything but the fat, as follows:

Water.....	87.10
Fat.....	.02
Milk Sugar.....	4.75
Proteids—	
Casein.....	3.
Albumen.....	.4
Ash.....	.75

The skim-milk has a feeding value because, although the fat has been extracted from it, it still contains the proteids; that is, casein and albumen, which are known as the flesh-forming constituents of food. The function of the proteids is to furnish material for the formation of lean flesh, blood, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, and wool. The fat taken from the milk with the cream is the energy-producing constituent of food—it is stored up in the body either as fat, or it is burned in the system to produce heat and energy. The equivalent of the fat taken with the cream may be added to skim-milk in the form of chop, oil meal, or other ground feed.

Bulletin No. 126 of the Kansas Agricultural College says: "The percentage of protein in skim-milk is greater than in whole milk, and as protein is what produces bone and muscle, the feeding value of skim-milk is apparent. The fat taken from the skim-milk can be readily supplied in the fat and starch contained in grain."

The secret of success in feeding skim-milk lies in feeding it when warm, before it has a chance to become a breeding place for undesirable germs. The value of the butter fat which has been taken from the milk can be easily replaced by adding corn meal worth 2 cents a pound. This will then be as nutritious for the stock as milk containing butter fat worth 25 cents a pound. For feeding young pigs, skim-milk to which has been added corn meal, is worth about 25 cents a hundred pounds. When the pigs are larger it is worth about 20 cents per hundred pounds. For calves it is worth even more than it is for pigs.

Professor Henry, in "Henry's Feeds and Feeding" says: "The principal reason for the high value of skim-milk as a feed for growing pigs is that it is essentially a growth-producing food, containing all these elements ordinarily in the milk. It is a well known fact that in the corn belt the tendency is to feed pigs too much of a fattening ration in the form of corn. Such a ration lacks the growth making elements which are supplied in the best form by skim-milk and butter-milk."

In some recent trials made by the West Virginia Experiment Station it was found that with eggs selling at 20 to 25 cents per dozen, skim-milk used for moistening the mash fed to chickens had a feeding value of about 2 cents per quart.

When feeding calves or pigs, regularity must be observed. If the practice has been to feed cold and sour skim-milk, it should be fed so all the time. If sweet skim-milk has been fed, care should be taken to see that it is always fed sweet. Herein lies one of the chief objections to skim-milk returned from the creamery; during the long, hot hauls of summer it is usually sour; in winter it may be sweet, but it is cold.

With a cream separator on the farm all these troubles can be avoided. A separator keeps the skim-milk at home in the best condition to feed young stock. The danger of inviting trouble by feeding cold and sour skim-milk, part of which may have come from a herd showing traces of disease, should not be overlooked.

A Hint of the VALUES in the C.S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED Gasoline Engine AND Farm Supply Catalog.

\$36.25 Gets This Perfect

1 H.P. Gasoline Engine It Will Develop 1 1/2 H.P. And Is Complete Ready To Run



This engine is a brother to our "Handy Boy." It is an engine the farmer needs for pumping the water, and one that the women folks can use equally as well on the washing machine. It is the last word in gasoline engine construction. It is perfect in every detail, simple, reliable and economical and so very easy to start, that any boy or woman can operate it, and it only costs about two cents per hour to run it. It is sold on 30 days' free trial, satisfaction guaranteed. Complete with pumping jack and belt, \$43.50.

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A Chat With Parents



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Never have your boys and girls had such opportunities as we are giving them just now.

If you are interested send for our booklet entitled, "Canadians in the Making." This little book will tell you all about what we purpose doing for the young folks on the farm. Your only expense will be the two cent. stamp on your letter. Every parent should have it.

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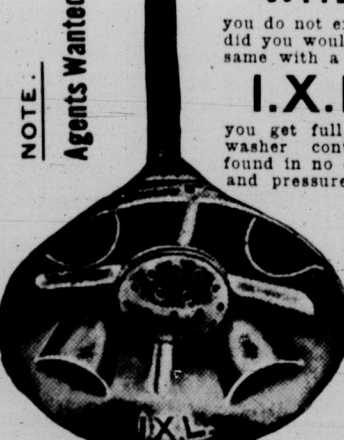
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Agents Wanted

WHEN YOU BUY A HORSE
you do not expect the seller to throw in a cow for the price, if he did you would at once have doubts of the horse's value. It is the same with a washer. When you buy an

I.X.L. Vacuum Washer
you get full value for your money. It is the original vacuum washer containing several patented and exclusive features found in no other machine. It washes in the new way by suction and pressure, forcing the suds through the clothes, washing out the dirt. It also Rinses and Blues, and all with very little effort. Washes a tub of clothes in three minutes, everything from the finest to the coarsest articles without injury.

NO POWER REQUIRED
There are no moving parts to get out of order, and you do not have to put your hands into the hot suds.

SPECIAL OFFER. G.G.G. Coupon
Return this coupon and \$1.50 to the DOMINION UTILITIES MFG. CO. LTD. Box 486 WINNIPEG, and you will receive an I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, all charges prepaid.



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300 Barrels

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GLADSTONE, MAN.



FARM HELP!

ORDER EARLY

No Provincial Government in Canada is more Constantly Alert than the Government of Manitoba to Assist the Farmers in Practical Ways



The present prospects in Manitoba are for an exceptionally bountiful harvest. An unusually large amount of plowing was done last fall and the area devoted to wheat, oats and barley has increased. All this points to a busy harvest season. **WHAT ABOUT YOUR FARM HELP?**

The Dairy industry is showing rapid development in Manitoba. There is a large increase of cattle and livestock generally. Sheep, for instance, have increased this year by nearly 23,000 over last year. Fodder crops have kept pace. In short, Mixed Farming in Manitoba is coming into its own. Perhaps you who read have taken it up or are on the

point of doing so. **WHAT ABOUT YOUR FARM HELP?**

It is estimated that Manitoba needs a total of 35,000 men on the farms in addition to the 25,000 already employed and that another 5,000 domestics could be used on the farms to advantage. **WHAT ABOUT YOUR FARM HELP?**

Manitoba farmers who desire to avail themselves of the government's assistance in securing farm help from the Old Country will require to apply at once. The plan of securing this Hand-Picked-According-To-Individual-Needs sort of help, the very best you can get,

has been successfully conducted by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture for over a year. The best services of the Department are yours to command.

All you need to do is to drop a postal, requesting an Application Form. This will be sent you by return mail. It contains full particulars as to the operation of the plan and a series of questions, the answers to which will guide the Government's representatives in the Old Country in selecting for you the cream of the agricultural labor market. The kind of men you want will be yours when you want them, if you act promptly. Write for an application form. **WRITE RIGHT NOW!**

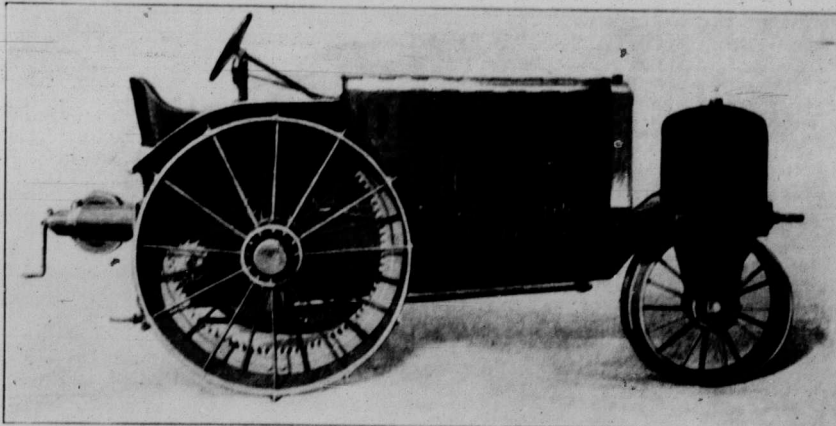
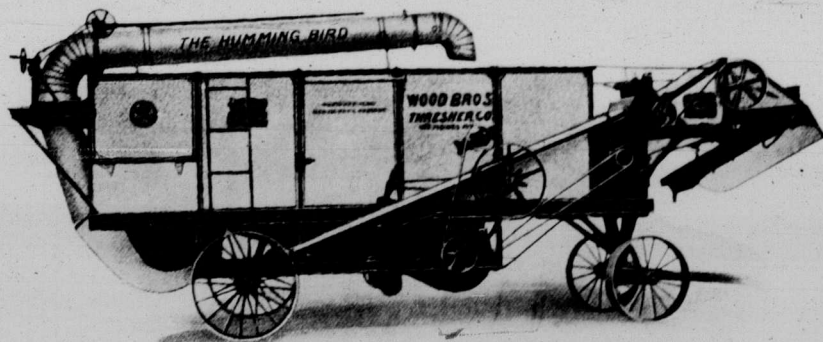


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Hon. George Lawrence

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration

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LASTING SATISFACTION GREATLY INCREASE YOUR PROFITS AND SAVE YOU ENDLESS WORRY

The New Steel "Humming Bird"

There is evolution in all things. The days of the old-fashioned, wood-built separator are fast fleeting. The "Humming Bird" is the outcome of more than a quarter of a century's experience in threshing machinery building. It is the work of the famous Wood Bros., of Des Moines, Iowa, and in every respect represents the very summit of construction known to modern methods of farming. Not until 1913 did the first "Humming Bird" make its appearance. Careful and severe tests proved this new creation to be the best ever. Its success was instantaneous. United States and Canadian threshermen are loud in their praises of the "Humming Bird" the **GLEANER AMONG ALL THRESHERS.**

Eight Reasons Why

- Steel construction means strength and rigidity
- More perfect design and modern construction
- Wind stacker is built on the frame of the machine
- Absolute simplicity and no weak parts
- Runs smooth and makes no noise
- Does not throw the grain over
- Cleans anything and everything thoroughly
- Earns bigger profits and is a money maker every way

Threshermen should lose no time in becoming better acquainted with this wonderful separator. Write us today for further information. It will be gladly forwarded.

The "Wallis Cub" 15-20

The "WALLIS FUEL-SAVE TRACTOR CUB" is especially designed for general daily farm use on the road or in the field, where the utmost in power and efficiency is required. The "WALLIS" will deliver a brake test of 60 H.P. and 30 H.P. on the draw bar, running on the low or plowing speed, when operating on level ground. It will pull four plows breaking, and six plows in stubble. The "Cub" weighs approximately 2,500 pounds, consequently the possibility of miring itself is reduced to a minimum. The "WALLIS FUEL-SAVE TRACTOR" is equipped with a three-speed transmission—two speeds forward, and one reverse, and the gear shifting is accomplished by a single lever. **AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF THE "WALLIS FUEL-SAVE TRACTOR" is the spiral spring mounting, front and rear, which absorbs all shocks and jars and increases its life three times over that of ordinary tractors.**

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This tractor is built for hills, and it will take them too! The "Wallis" is as easy to drive as a team of horses. It is built to defy dust and dirt. Being armor-clad, there is not the slightest chance of grit and dirt coming in contact with the working parts. Note the hood protection. All working parts enclosed run in oil. The "WALLIS" may be turned within the radius of its own length. Further, it leaves no trail of packed ground behind, and fuel consumption is exceptionally small, owing to the absence of useless dead weight and the presence of the three-speed transmission, which permits full power of the motor at all times.

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In Your Heart You Believe in Co-Operation

You may not BELIEVE you do; you may not KNOW you do; but in your mind, nevertheless, is a knowledge of the value of co-operation.

You know you could not build a barn alone, but you know that with other men to help you, the task becomes easily possible.

Perhaps, though, you do not fully appreciate what you can do through co-operation along bigger lines.

Just for this reason, the great mass of common people have for centuries been struggling for the betterment of their conditions. But only in the last century has it been realized that co-operation is the strongest weapon we have with which to fight our way to freedom.

The Result

is that the progress of the masses toward economic freedom has been more rapid during the past century than in all the ages before. Right here in Western Canada, thousands of people are awake to the fact that what is

impossible for one, is easy for many. Thousands, however, have not yet read the signs aright and refuse to see the light that is before their very eyes. The question for you to ask yourself is—

Which Class am I in?

Are you active among those who have in the past few years done things? Are you helping in the development of that concrete example of co-operative success—The G. G. G. Co.?

It would take pages to tell you ALL that the farmers of Western Canada have accomplished through their own pioneer company. To mention some of them briefly, though:—

Many of you know the different conditions under which you market your grain now as compared with ten years ago. Then you could not even get a car in which to ship it. Today, just get in touch with the G.G.G. Co. and it means real competition. You know you can buy your

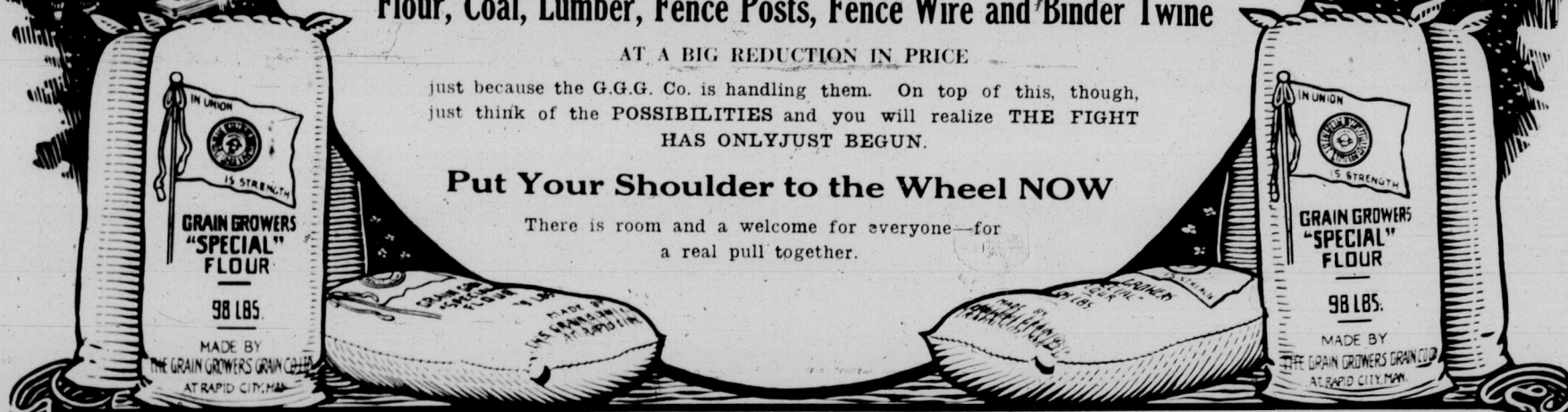
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just because the G.G.G. Co. is handling them. On top of this, though, just think of the POSSIBILITIES and you will realize THE FIGHT HAS ONLY JUST BEGUN.

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There is room and a welcome for everyone—for a real pull together.



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