

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

JULY 28, 1915



THE HONEY HARVEST

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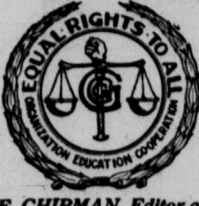
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BRANDON, MANITOBA

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



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

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ALBERTA GOES DRY

On July 21 the people of Alberta, under the new Direct Legislation Act, pronounced by a majority of over two to one in favor of the proposed liquor act prohibiting the sale of liquor throughout the province. The biggest majorities in favor of prohibition were piled up in the country districts in the southern parts of the province, while in some of the northern constituencies where liquor is now barred, except by permit, the majorities were against.

All the cities with the exception of Lethbridge went dry, Edmonton showing a majority of 3,600 and Calgary about 3,300.

Only isolated polls gave a wet majority. The result in both Calgary and Edmonton was a big surprise, since the general opinion was that these cities might break about even. On the contrary, however, both went dry by convincing majorities. The voting shows that 14 out of 55 constituencies went

"wet." Full returns are not available, but out of a total vote polled of about 76,600, the majority in favor of prohibition is about 20,000.

The new liquor license act which comes into force in Alberta on July 1, 1916, abolishes 320 hotel, club and wholesale licenses in the province. No liquor can then be bought in Alberta except for medicinal, scientific or sacramental purposes. For these purposes liquor will be handled by dispensaries under control of the government. The act, however, does not prevent individuals importing liquor for their own use from outside the province. The act provides for no compensation for those who lose their licenses.

The Alberta Liquor Act was submitted to the people under the Direct Legislation Act. This is the first time that a vote was so taken in Canada. The proposed act, attached to a giant petition, was submitted to the legislature last session, and according to the

terms of the direct legislation provisions was passed on by plebiscite to the people. The legislature at the next session must pass the bill according to the Direct Legislation Act.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS

Work is well under way on the new stockyards which is being established at Edmonton by the Edmonton Stockyards Limited. Spur tracks have been graded in from the C.N.R. and G.T.P. railways, both of which run alongside the stockyards site, while the C.P.R. have an arrangement with the C.N.R. to handle freight from their line to the yards. The G.T.P. will handle cars consigned to the yards from points on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia line and the Alberta and Great Waterways line tapping the new country north of Edmonton.

The plans for the buildings at the yard call for two large sheds 326x246 feet, containing pens 26 x24 feet, di-

vided by alleyways. The cattle pens will be paved with brick, and the hog pens with concrete, the former giving a better foothold for larger animals. A number of improvements over existing yards elsewhere are proposed. Light will be admitted from the roof, sides and ends of the sheds. The sides will be constructed so that they can be raised to admit a free circulation of air. Ventilators will be built in the roof over each alley. The tracks in the yards are depressed so that the stock can be unloaded on the ground level, doing away with the usual inclined chutes.

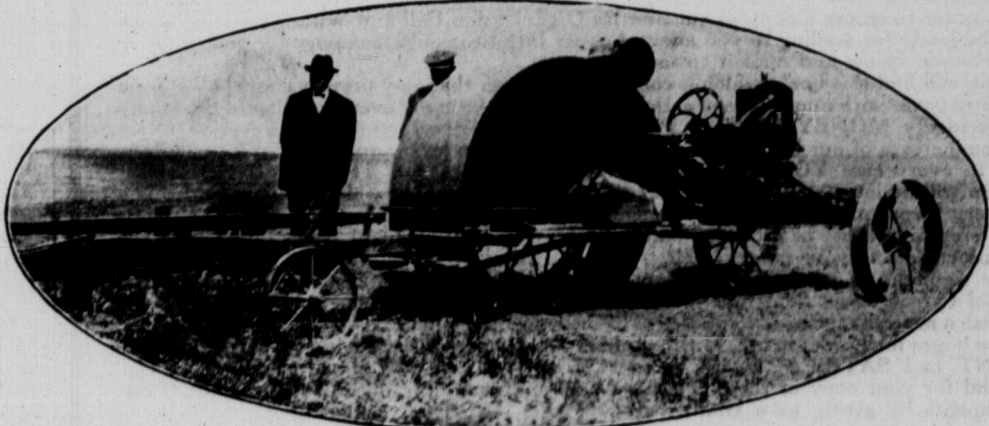
Yardage fees have been announced by the company as follows: Horses 25c, cattle 25c, calves 10c, hogs 5c, sheep 5c per head respectively.

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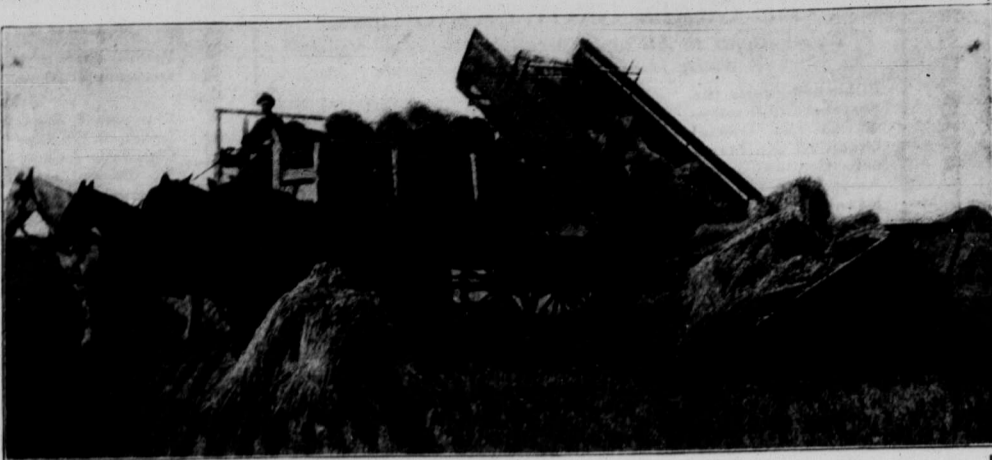
There is going to be a Serious SHORTAGE OF LABOR this Harvest

This is what farm journals and daily papers have been pointing out for some time past. As it is their business to get reliable information, you can depend on what they say. Here is a news item from a Winnipeg daily of recent date:

"Expert Warns Farmers of Labor Scarcity"

"Baill White, of the Alberta Provincial Publicity Bureau, believes that farm labor will be exceptionally scarce this harvest season. He is also of the opinion that wages will be higher this year than for some time past." Mr. White says that never before has he seen the crops looking better—the farmers are preparing for a record harvest.

A Saskatoon weekly, referring to the coming harvest, says: "The indications are more pronounced than ever that there will be a big scarcity of men." These are warnings that farmers and threshermen cannot afford to ignore. There is only one practical solution of the harvest labor problem: A



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Aug 28—G.G.G.

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

WAGES CLAIM

Q. B hired with A for a term for a set wage. A was not able to pay B at the end of the term. B entered claim against A inside of a month, but before settlement was made A died. An insurance company has a mortgage of \$4,000 against his land of which the interest is past due now and this fall the second year's interest will be due. The insurance company is threatening to foreclose if the interest is not paid when due. The farm is let on shares but there will be no crop as all the cultivated land is summer-fallowed this year. In case of foreclosure will B's claim for wages come first if the farm should be sold for the amount of the mortgage, or even less, or would B have first claim on the money that would be realized over and above the mortgage?—H.H., Sask.

A. Mortgage money would be paid first in case of foreclosure, and if there is a surplus B would share with the other creditors.

GRAZING LAND TAXED

Q. Is a person liable for taxes on a quarter section of school land leased from the government for grazing purposes?—J.H.

A. Yes, he must pay taxes.

RECOVERY OF DEBT

Q. I owed a man about \$60 last fall. He asked me to loan him a wagon and tank for two weeks to draw water, agreeing to pay for its hire. Now when I want it back he says he is going to keep it till I pay him my debt. He is using it all the time. Can he hold this wagon and tank and use it, or can I collect rent for it?—J.H.N., Sask.

A. You may charge rent for your wagon and tank. The borrower has no right to hold tank and lender may recover same.

INSURANCE POLICY MIS-REPRESENTED

Q. In March, 1915, an agent insured me for \$2,000 on a twenty-year pay policy. The agent misrepresented the benefits in several ways and I have witnesses to prove that his statements were untrue. I signed a note for payment. What can I do to get note back?—Inquirer, Sask.

A. If you can prove misrepresentation you had better return policy and ask for note. If they refuse and have turned the note over to some third party for value and without notice of defect, you can be sued for the amount, but can join insurance company as a third party and avoid judgment against you.

TO MAKE WHITEWASH

Whitewash is usually made by slaking lime with water, adding more water and applying with a brush or broom. At least this is the way it was made down on the farm.

A whitewash that will last longer than one season on the inside of buildings and which has been recommended in one of the government reports is made as follows: Slake half a bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping it covered; strain and add a peck of salt that has been dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and one pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix and let the compound stand for several days. Apply as hot as possible, using a brush kept especially for the purpose.

This whitewash will cost more than the other but makes a very white smooth surface and is quite enduring. Where whitewash is applied to rough boards, fence posts, etc., for disinfectant purposes a more suitable mixture is made by adding water and some disinfectant to slaked lime. The above formula is intended more for inside finishing, where in some places it will be quite as satisfactory as the more expensive paint.—Geo. H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College.

Tommy came out of a room where his father was tacking down a carpet. He was crying lustily.

"Why, Tommy, what is the matter?" asked the mother.

"P-a-p-a hit his finger with the hammer," Tommy replied thru his sobs.

"Well, you needn't cry about a thing like that," comforted his mother. "Why didn't you laugh?"

"I did," Tommy answered.—Teachers' Magazine.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 28th, 1915

ALBERTA GOES DRY

Direct Legislation has had its first test in Canada and has been proven an unqualified success. On July 21 the people of Alberta, at a referendum vote under the Direct Legislation Act, declared in favor of total prohibition by a vote of nearly two to one. As a result all the bars and grog shops will cease to sell liquor after July 1, 1916, and all other liquor licenses, wholesale and retail, will be abolished. The Alberta vote could probably be duplicated in every Canadian province, for the tide of public opinion has set in irresistibly against the wastefulness and degrading influences of the liquor traffic. But the people of the other provinces have no opportunity of expressing their opinion on this great question, for the reason that no other province has the Initiative and Referendum on the statute books. The liquor interests of Canada have maintained their hold up to the present time by dickering with the few men who constitute the provincial governments and by corrupt methods have been enabled to continue in the traffic. But in Alberta under the Direct Legislation Act the liquor interests found that the question was out of the hands of the government entirely and rested with the mass of the people absolutely. To corrupt the people of a province is impossible, and the liquor traffic in Alberta has been abolished. Those who believe in clean politics and democratic government henceforth cannot oppose Direct Legislation. The Saskatchewan government may now revive its confidence in the people of that province and bring into effect the Direct Legislation Act which they have kept in cold storage so long. The \$12,000,000 which the people of Alberta have yearly been spending on booze will now be saved for useful purposes. It is quite appropriate that one of the youngest provinces of Canada should be the first to put the liquor traffic down. It is an evidence of the new progressive spirit of the West. It is also an evidence that at heart the people are in favor of clean politics and democracy. Now it is up to Manitoba to clean out the booze business. The people are ready for it, and if given an opportunity will wipe this disgraceful stain off their record, where it has remained for many years. The people of Manitoba will not be satisfied until they have joined the ranks of their two sister provinces to the West.

THE RURAL TELEPHONE

One of the greatest advances that has been made in recent years towards making farm life more attractive is the extension of the telephone into rural communities. Just as the telephone has become a necessity to the business and social life of the city, so it has been found an essential to the well equipped farm and up-to-date farm home. Rural communities where the telephone has been installed and efficiently administered would rise in armed rebellion if this great convenience were taken from them. The city man uses the telephone to talk to someone a few blocks away or even in another part of the same building, but the farmer needs the telephone to talk with his neighbor on the next quarter section, or to the doctor, the minister, the veterinary, the grain deal-

er, the implement man, the railway station or the telegraph office in the town several miles away. The rural telephone need not cost a great deal of money, especially if the farmers will co-operate with their neighbors in cutting and erecting the posts and stringing the wires. A good telephone with a lightning arrester, two batteries and the necessary inside wire and ground rod can be bought for less than \$15.00, and all the wires and fittings necessary for the line for about \$16.00 a mile. With the subscribers living not more than a mile apart it is thus possible to instal a telephone system with a cash outlay of not more than \$30.00 per phone. To save a single drive thru a January blizzard to perform an errand which means life or death, may be worth a good deal more than the cost of a telephone, while the convenience of being able to keep in touch with the markets and to know what is going on all over the world without leaving the farm is of immense value to every progressive farmer.

FREE TRADE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY

A number of newspapers have assailed The Guide for making the statement in a recent issue that "the Liberal party officially have given no indication that they will reduce the tariff if given an opportunity." The Liberals, it is said, are on record as tariff reducers, and it is pointed out that they went out of office in an effort to further reduce the tariff, and that they protested against the increases recently made by the Borden government. The Guide is prepared to admit that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other leaders of the Liberal party have at different times made eloquent and convincing speeches against the iniquities of a protective tariff. Sir Wilfrid has said that Protection is bondage, even as African slavery is bondage, and that for every dollar the tariff puts into the public treasury, it puts three dollars into the pockets of the protected manufacturers. But the trouble is that Sir Wilfrid and his party, tho they talk Free Trade when in opposition, have so far always practised Protection when in power. In the last session of parliament under the Laurier government a most interesting debate occurred between Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, the former claiming that the tariff was on the average lower than it was when the Liberals took office in 1896, while Mr. Foster asserted that the duties collected were actually higher on the average than they were prior to the Liberals taking office. Both had facts and figures which strongly supported their case, and it was shown that while some duties had been reduced, others had been increased and in a great many cases valuations had been raised so that some of the reductions in duty were more apparent than real. It is true that the Liberal party, after being in power for fifteen years endeavored to take a step towards Free Trade by means of the Reciprocity Agreement, and The Guide did everything in its power to support them on this issue. The farmers are often blamed for the defeat of the Reciprocity measure, but we are convinced that the real reason for the defeat of the Liberal party in the elections of 1911 was not the antagonism of the people to Reciprocity. The bad record of the

Laurier government in its dealings with government contractors, its maladministration of the public domain and its extravagance in dealing with the public funds caused many people to turn against Laurierism, while the fact that both Liberal and Conservative leaders had been educating the people to Protection for fifteen years made it difficult for many people to see the benefits of Reciprocity. The record of the Liberal party at Ottawa certainly does not inspire one with the belief that the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with a safe and solid majority at his back, would mean even a considerable approach towards Free Trade. We know what Sir Wilfrid has promised and what he has not done in the past, but what his policy is for the future no one seems to know. He is under no pledge, so far as we know, to reduce the tariff if returned to power. If any of the Liberal papers that have been criticizing The Guide can tell us when Sir Wilfrid Laurier pledged himself to Free Trade or tariff reduction since 1896, we shall be glad to hear from them.

THE SESSIONAL INDEMNITY

A number of Canadian newspapers, Conservative, Liberal and Independent, have expressed their approval of the suggestion recently made in these columns that the salary of members of the Dominion Parliament should be increased to \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year. In the United States the salary of members of congress, both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives is \$7,500, and in addition each representative has for his use a private room and a secretary, while senators each have two rooms, a well paid secretary and a stenographer. The chairmen of committees have additional clerical assistance and office room. Unlike members of the Canadian Parliament the members of the United States Congress have to pay their fare wherever they travel on the railroad. Formerly they were given free passes by the railways and telegraph companies, but this custom is now prohibited by law. Congressmen, however, receive an allowance of 20 cents per mile each way from their homes to the capital. The actual fare is only from 2 to 3 cents a mile, but all efforts to reduce the mileage to actual expenses have been ineffective. This arrangement is a financial gain to those members who live at long distances from the capital, the Pacific coast for instance, who receive considerable sum of money in mileage, but usually make only one trip a year. Those living near the capital, on the other hand, receive only a small allowance and spend considerable sums in travelling expenses thru frequent visits to their constituencies. The American system in this respect works out very differently from that in force at present in Canada, where members of the Dominion Parliament receive no travelling expenses, but are allowed by law to travel on the railway at all times free of charge. The Canadian method of providing for transportation seems to be better than that of our neighbors to the South, but in the payment of members and the provision for clerical assistance necessary for the discharge of their duties we might benefit from the example of the United States with good results. With a salary of

\$7,500 a year and a law which will not permit any candidate for the House of Representatives to spend more than \$5,000 in any campaign for his nomination and election, it is possible for a member of that body to maintain himself and his family upon his salary without suffering the financial embarrassment which makes politicians often the prey of unscrupulous lobbyists and patronage seekers. We do not believe that, by increasing the salary of our members, candidates who were seeking to get elected for what there was in it would be any more strongly attracted than they are at present. If we expect to get our most able and trusted men to represent us at Ottawa, we surely should be prepared to pay them a salary sufficient for them to live upon in comfort and to safeguard them from the temptations and influences which would prevent them from worthily representing the people who elect them.

PROTECTION THAT DESTROYS

The Toronto News, in commenting upon the advice given to the farmers of the West by The Guide to elect Free Traders to Parliament, makes the assertion that "Free Trade would make the grass grow in many streets in Older Canada, and throw tens of thousands of people in every industrial centre out of employment." The News, as well as other Protectionist newspapers, frequently makes assertions of this kind and there are many people who do not stop to reason things out for themselves who believe this statement to be correct. Its truth, however, has never been demonstrated. On the other hand it has been proven over and over again that many industries would be benefited and

encouraged by a policy of Free Trade, which would give the manufacturers and their employees cheaper raw material, cheaper machinery, cheaper homes, cheaper food and cheaper clothing. The Canadian Government employs a large number of trade agents in British and foreign countries for the purpose of finding markets for the natural products and manufactures of Canada. In competing with their rivals in foreign markets, Canadian manufacturers are, however, very greatly handicapped by the higher cost of production caused by the Protective Tariff of Canada. Some Canadian industries, notably the agricultural implement industry, are able to hold their own in foreign markets in spite of this handicap. But if all duties were abolished in Canada our manufacturers would be able to reduce their cost of production considerably and so increase both their profits and their sales abroad to a very great extent. The same conditions exist in manufacturing for home consumption. The "Protection" of one industry always means the placing of a burden upon every other industry, and one reason why British and foreign manufacturers are able to successfully compete with Canadian manufacturers in the Canadian market is the high cost of production in this country caused by Protection. In other recent articles The Toronto News has pointed out that the development of agriculture and the settlement of large areas of vacant land after the war will naturally result in a normal and healthy growth in the cities, and we would suggest that The News confer with itself and see if it cannot be convinced that in order to build up the prosperity of Canada it would be wise to relieve the agricultural industry, and all other productive industries, from the

burden and incubus of the Protective Tariff.

ENSURE PAYMENT FOR PRODUCE

Evidence of the pressing need for some adjustment of the farm produce market is coming to hand daily. Every year farmers are robbed of thousands of dollars' worth of farm produce. Why is there not more agitation to remedy this state of affairs? By passing legislation making it compulsory for produce merchants to be licensed and bonded before being allowed to do business farmers would have a guarantee that payment would be made for all the produce handled. In the July 14 issue of The Guide the problem was discussed and a detailed remedy was suggested. Farmers must look after their own interests. If a sufficient number realize the importance of this matter and persist in having matters looked into, the remedy will soon be forthcoming. Every farmer should do all he can to have the farm produce trade placed, by means of proper legislation, on as satisfactory a footing as the grain trade.

It was a lovely fight in Alberta but the liquor gang was up against the real thing at last and the inevitable happened.

The organized farmers in Alberta acquitted themselves nobly in the fight against booze.

Wise men will get ready for the harvest in advance. It will pay to have the machinery in good shape and the help engaged before the crop is fully ripe.

What will Manitoba do on the temperance question?



WHAT HAPPENED IN ALBERTA ON JULY 21, 1915

Farm Experiences

SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

Some of your readers, no doubt, will remember my letter of last winter, published in The Guide, on alfalfa. How I sowed Grimm, Baltic and semi-palatineck, in rows thirty inches apart; how I let stock in the fall eat it off close to the earth and how a writer in The Guide said I had made a mistake. Now that the first winter is passed and the first cutting harvested, I propose to make a report of facts as they have occurred. First, then, the ground was so dry and loose on the surface all winter that where the snow did not cover it the Jack rabbits literally dug into the ground from one to three inches, uncovering the crowns and eating them off, thus killing many plants. I have seen it so dry in South Dakota that men plowed when the thermometer registered from 10 to 25 below zero. But where the rabbits did not eat away the crowns there was no killing out, so far as I could see, unless it was with the Grimm, which seems to have suffered most. The Baltic stood the winter and work of rabbits in good shape, so that the line between the Grimm and Baltic was plainly visible as soon as they began to show the green. Where the snow covered the ground both came forward in fine shape as soon as spring opened, and on July 1, nearly hid the ground, standing a little over knee high. The semi-palatineck came thru unscathed from frost or rabbits, started to grow a few days earlier than Baltic or Grimm, and at this writing, July 7, the four rows, fifteen rods long, make one solid mass covering the ground completely. The stand is over a foot high, some of the stems being from 30 to 36 inches long. For over a week it has been in full bloom, covered with blossoms as yellow as an orange. It has the habit of trailing along the ground. An old alfalfa grower tells me that "it is just splendid," and that it can be mowed as well as the ordinary crops of alfalfa. Judging from the time of bloom it is nearly or quite ten days earlier than either Grimm or Baltic. I shall not cut it, but let it make all the seed it will, which I shall try to save. For pasturing I think it has no equal. So well pleased am I with planting in rows thirty inches apart that I have seeded two acres this spring in the same way, using three pounds of seed, while a neighbor used seventy-five pounds to seed five acres broadcast. If I had an instrument that would sow one pound to the acre it is all the seed I would use, for my seeding this year is very much too thick. I feel quite confident that if the crowns are covered with earth in the fall almost any variety will winter safely. One could use a corn plow to cover and a sharp harrow to uncover the plants. The two workings of the soil would, I believe, pay in an increased yield.

My crop of Baltic and Grim is hanging on my fence, two sacks to a post—just as well, hang four. I cut it in the morning and sacked it in the afternoon, using sacks that have once been used for bran. I shall hang them in my chicken coop, which is 14 by 24 feet, and ultimately will pass it all thru a cutter into a mess for chickens and ducks, out of which they will, in combination with other feed, make eggs for a winter market. Alfalfa being as valuable as bran, why not use sacks that have once been used for bran? They can be used over many times. In using sacks there is no wastage of leaf. By using a properly constructed frame to keep the mouth of the sack open, one man can sack and tie 150 to 200 sacks a day, and that means anywhere from two to four tons, and when once hung up you can bid defiance to storms. Neither do you have to wait for it to dry.

J. R. LOWE.

Chaplin, Sask.

HOMESTEADER'S CHAIR

The accompanying cut shows a simple homemade easy chair. Seat is 20 inches high from the ground at the front and

WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE?

We welcome contributions to this page from our readers. Each article should relate to one subject only; it should be the actual experience of the writer and should not exceed 500 words in length. Every farmer has some particular way of doing a thing which saves him time and which his fellow farmers could make use of to advantage. If you have a "good thing," would it not be a generous act to tell your friends about it? All the readers of The Guide are friends, so make this a place for "swapping" ideas. If you have nothing else to write about, give your experiences on any of the following subjects:

What work can be most profitably done on the roads thru the summer? How can roads in your district be best maintained?

Which way have you found to be the most profitable in marketing your grain? By the load at the elevator, consigned to a commission firm, on the track, or how?

When do you figure on having your cows freshen? And why?

What provision do you make for succulent crops for your pigs during the summer? What crops do you sow, and when and how for this purpose?

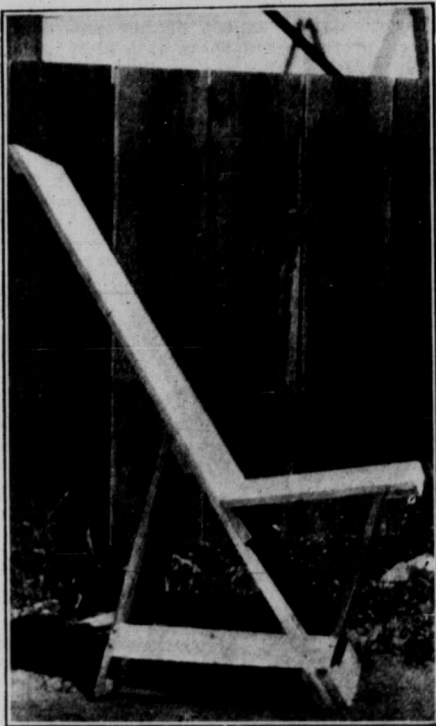
How have you made provision for a plentiful water supply on your farm? Did you have any difficulty finding water? What method did you adopt or what led you to dig your well where you found water?

Have you an automobile? If so, how much does it cost you to run it? Is it more economical than a team of drivers? Do you consider it a good investment for the farmer?

How much did you make feeding steers during the past winter? What did you feed, how much and so on?

We pay for any of this material used at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Address all letters to Agricultural Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

18 inches at the back. The back rest is 36 inches high from the seat. This slope gives a very comfortable seat. By turning the chair over so that the seat becomes the leg of the chair, the whole may be used as a couch. The seat is 15 inches by 17 inches and 3-inch lumber is used. The chair was designed by W. F. Stevens, Edmonton, and is on



Homesteader's chair

view on the Alberta mixed farming special train, which has recently been touring that province.

PROFITABLE GRAIN MARKETING

Perhaps no subject of vital importance to the farmer is so neglected by those addicted to giving advice wholesale than the question of profitable marketing of grain. It is left to the commission firms to hand out advice, and a lot of it is worse than none, and I think many farmers will welcome the articles in The Guide on the subject. Having seen many good farmers lose heavily thru lack of intelligent handling of grain, and incidentally having done the same myself, I have given the subject much consideration, and my observations may be useful to some. Just as preparation of product and efficient salesmanship affect the profit of the manufacturer, so does like attention often determine the profit in whole or part of a farmer's year's labor. The manufacturer has the matter ever before him and can thus perfect his system. To the average farmer it may be only one transaction, and his whole year's labor and investment being involved make it a vital question to him from a financial standpoint. Several conditions are essential to success. The farmer must be acquainted with daily markets and prices for the whole season. He must have a working knowledge of the different grades of each grain, for only then will he be able to decide on the method of handling his

grain to the best advantage. Time spent in getting this knowledge will pay much better than neglecting it to keep the plow going for a future crop. Like the majority of farmers I have to sell in the fall, and am pretty well satisfied on the point that the early market is best, and think it is worth a cent or two more per bushel to be threshed early. The fall price is always higher, wheat will grade higher, have less dockage, and generally there will be less spread between grades in the first two weeks of the season. As a rule I have always lost money, and seen others do the same, by holding for short periods in the fall. Some think it too risky, but with a reasonable chance of a machine I sell most of my grain as soon as it is cut for a net price on track, to stand inspection at Winnipeg, October or November delivery. I aim to grow grain in car lots only, so that I can follow this method, as I have always made from four to ten cents per bushel more this way than any other. I think the farmer who has to sell by the load or in small lots is often sacrificing most of his profit to the elevator company either thru lower price, heavy dockage and unfair weighing, and by planning ahead I have been spared the chagrin attendant to "giving away" several hundred bushels of each kind of grain. If my grain is clean I load over the loading platform direct from the machine, saving elevator dockage and charges, but quite often wheat, barley and flax will pay for cleaning, and in such cases I clean at home or thru the elevator, the former way being the most satisfactory. I prefer selling on the track as soon as loaded rather than shipping to a firm to handle. Often a definite price at the local elevator is better than taking chances with the commission firm when one is not well acquainted with the different solutions of trade terms. "Sell on inspection," or "sell at once," "hold till further orders" have meant losses of fifty and a hundred dollars per car to many a farmer, myself included.

In the case of mixed samples, I have always found that the local elevator will pay a better price than is received on consignment, and can advise anyone to sell grain locally that might go "rejected." It pays well to clean grain thoroughly of small kernels when selling on track to stand inspection, saving in both freight and dockage, this being most marked in wheat, barley and flax. It will pay well to do this cleaning at home and load over the platform, as the dockage and charges at the elevator—alho just—amount to a considerable sum at present prices. I have found their grain cleaners far from satisfactory in removing wild oats and shunken grain, and I think it good business to keep this at home for feed.

THOS. W. WOOD

Man.

Ed. Note.—There are many methods of handling grain. Farmers have different opinions on this subject owing to the various experiences which they have had in handling their crop. On another page a competition is announced offering books to the value of five dollars for the best, most concise letter received from our readers relating their experiences to show the most advantageous method which they can employ in handling their grain.

LOCATING WATER

Like T.W.W., Man., I think a farm with no water is a poor deal, but, unlike him, I find the willow method a sure shot—it never fails with me. I located here in the Alberta bush in the winter of 1907-8, and as the ground was frozen I could not dig a well, but used the creek water until spring. Then I tried the willow and located water at 14 feet, and lost no time in boring but went after it with pick and shovel and got a good supply. I was located about 80 rods from the road, so, in 1914, when a fire came along and burned my stable, I decided to move my cabin out to the road and build a barn, if I could find water. I took a willow fork and started out. I located a vein I thought would be about 10 feet deep. Then I built my barn, moved my house, then dug the well. I found water at nine feet, but dug 12 feet so as to have water for stock in the winter, as I prefer well water to letting stock on to the ice to drink. I have, at the present time, eight feet of water in a five foot round hole.

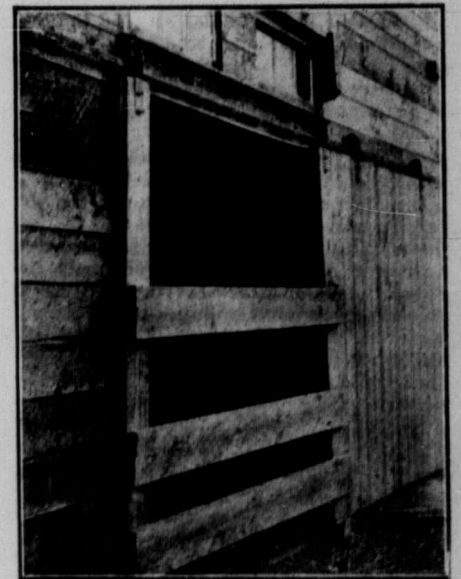
I have tried the following with success: I break this bush land late in June five inches deep, disc thoroughly and seed to winter wheat or rye. Cut the grain when ripe and let the land lie and mow it for three years. Then the roots are all rotted and it will plow like timothy sod.

J. R. DININNY

Alta.

SUMMER GATE FOR BARN

Herewith is a photograph showing a gate I have fixed to my new barn. The advantages of this are obvious, especially at this time of the year and where a hanging door is used it is very simple



Summer gate for barn

to construct. I used 8 inch by 2 inch lumber and a pair of rollers and an extra length of track completed the materials. The whole was put together and in position in about an hour.

Alta.

—J. B.

There is always lots to do on a farm, but it doesn't pay to keep too close to nature. Alho you may not think so, your wife and family, the hired man and even you yourself will benefit from a change of scene occasionally. If the better farming special has not already visited your town, make arrangements to take the family in to see it. Scientific agriculture may seem to be only fit for "professors and such like," but let the visit of the train to your town act as an excuse to allow you to take the time off from work and you will find it will be well worth while. You will find, too, that the "science" of the professors is just something which will enable you to account for a good many happenings on the farm which you had wondered about for several years.

On the Screen

A SERIAL STORY

BY OLIVER SANDYS

Continued from Last Week

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Daphne Greening, an Australian girl, married to an Englishman, leaves her husband because of a quarrel caused by his foolish jealousy. She resolves to become an actress and, under the name of Daphne Barry, seeks a position on the London stage. The first successful actress she succeeds in interviewing advises her to keep off the stage, and tells her of the difficulties and temptations of stage life. For two discouraging weeks Daphne continues her search for a position on the stage and fails to notice in the "agony" columns of the newspapers her husband's persistent request that she return home. At last she secures an engagement to rehearse a dangerous horse for a motion picture company, the leading lady, whom she very closely resembles, being unable to manage the animal. A born horsewoman, Daphne immediately conquers the horse. She is complimented by the manager, who offers her a permanent position, tho she can only take small parts on account of her lack of ability as an actress.

But she strove to ignore the possibility of that danger and dear delight even from herself. It was not to be dwelt on. And yet, in the night when she lay alone in the darkness, thinking, thinking, unable to sleep, she found herself hugging the precious thought to herself as one might a little child.

In the daytime she found she had little leisure for repining, and was glad of it. Besides rehearsing Cabbage Tree, she had to personate small parts in many other picture plays in Hughes' repertory. Many of her afternoons were spent with the Egertons.

She was always trying to inspire Lilly with confidence in prospect of the time when she would have to ride Cabbage Tree again. And Lilly would say "yes" and promise to remember with her big eyes, wide with fear, fixed on Daphne's face, while Daphne explained what a tractable animal Cabbage Tree really was.

A week later Lilly was well enough to attend rehearsals, and Daphne abandoned the part to her. She was sorry to have to do so. She enjoyed the riding, especially now that she and her mount were on such excellent terms.

It was obvious to every one that Lilly Fuller could not conquer her fear of the horse. In the earlier scenes, where her riding was a secondary matter, it was a pleasure to watch her rehearse. She was a clever little actress, and her face was a playground for every emotion she cared to express. But the moment Cabbage Tree was associated with her part her dramatic ability completely deserted her. Then she could depict but one emotion—terror.

The reason lay entirely with herself. Altho she did not know it, and could not help it, her nervousness affected the horse. The lack of firmness in her seat, and the indecision that showed in her hands, irritated him.

When she should have held him together she rode with a slack rein; when his head ought to have been free, her weight was always on it. The abrupt change from Daphne's sympathetic handling made him more than ever resent a rider he had chafed under from the very beginning.

At the end of that day's rehearsal Lilly, white and shaking, would have fallen out of the saddle but for her husband's help. Daphne was out of sight, rehearsing under one of Hughes' lieutenants. Cabbage Tree looked around now, his lips moving in anticipation of the lump of sugar his late rider had accustomed him to, but which his present one had, with all Daphne's other instructions, completely forgotten. Because of the expected sugar the horse had gone thru an unpleasant hour without undue show of resentment.

Lilly, watching him, could not restrain a shudder.

"Look at him showing his teeth. Take me away, Ege," she cried.

Cabbage Tree had no sugar that day.

Somewhere in his equine consciousness he registered the fact.

V.

It was the morning of the dress rehearsal. The photographic record of "Cabbage Tree's Last Ride" would be gin in an hour's time.

Across the breakfast table Egerton looked up at his wife.

"I say, Lil, you're not eating anything. You'll never get thru like this."

The actress pushed her plate away and poured out another cup of tea. It was almost black.

"Rotten for your nerves," her husband frowned.

She gulped it down and then got up. It was time to be off.

"Don't worry about me, Ege," she said. "Honest, I don't feel so nervous as I did. I mustn't forget Cabbage Tree's sugar this time." She put two or three lumps in the breast pocket of her riding coat. "Ready?"

Egerton took her hands and held them tight.

"Why don't you cry off, Lil? Miss Barry would take your place. And if old man Hughes cuts up rough, it only means forfeiting your salary—"

"It's not that. I've never broken a contract in my life, and I'm not going to begin now. No, I'll get thru all right. Last night I dreamed three times that I was falling, so it's sure not to come off. Dreams always go by opposites. Kiss me, and let's be going."

"Why do you want to kiss me?"

Strong feeling made Egerton's voice

animated face, and his heart-strings tightened.

As they passed Daphne's lodgings she came out, bound like themselves, for the scene of rehearsal. She wanted to see how things were managed; to be helpful to Lilly if she could.

"How do you feel?" she asked.

"First rate, thanks."

"Brought the sugar?"

"In my pocket." Lilly nodded.

"Three lumps if he believes."

She hooked her arm in Daphne's, and the three walked on together.

"Ever seen a Cinema record made?" asked Egerton.

"No, never. I'm quite interested."

Arrived at their destination the Egertons had to leave Daphne. Operations were about to begin, and they had to make-up.

If ever nature and art could appear at war they did so here this morning. To Daphne, looking on at the preparations, the incongruousness of it all struck her in a new light.

Hitherto she had been able to forget the theatrical aspect of her surroundings, or to regard them as a side-issue, relatively insignificant to the rural beauties of their setting. To her the interest of her new occupation lay in its out-of-door life. That, and the saddle exercise had made her elude its artificial side.

The exhilaration of fast movement on springy turf with the wind in her

But what disconcerted her most of all was the astounding aspect of the performers' faces. She knew nothing of the limitations of photography in its relation to color, and she was quite unable to understand why the actors and actresses had made-up with blues and yellows instead of the usual pinks and whites. They reminded her of the painted savages whose pictures she had seen in books of travel.

Thruout the rehearsal, Hughes and the operator of the ever clicking camera dominated the proceedings. They were always between Daphne and the action of the scene, ordering, shouting, gesticulating. The performance itself went on in comparative silence, broken periodically by a stampede of hoofs. With each change of scene a move had to be made to the new spot where it was to be enacted. Every few minutes Daphne was following in the wake of a hurried procession. To her unaccustomed eyes these breaks and the marshaling of Hughes' forces seemed to result in confusion.

As a matter of fact, the rehearsal was going without a hitch, taking very little longer to perform than the actual play would on the screen. In less than half an hour the final scene was in progress.

"Now then, Miss Fuller," shouted Hughes, "keep it going. Make it the real thing, and don't lose your head. Egerton, mind your cue when you let off at Cabbage Tree. Ready? Then make it hum. Up with you; up with you! Off she goes. Gee! She's riding today! Over the gate! Grand!"

There was a move after this. The chase proceeded by "flood and field." All was motion. Then came the moment when the big scene of all—the crux of the play—was reached. High above the onlookers Cabbage Tree and his rider made their appearance on the brink of the cliff.

"Come along!" cried Hughes. "Don't spare the horse. He can do it all right. Slower now. If he can't walk let him slide!"

Egerton, as the bushranger in pursuit crouching far below among the bushes, ready to shoot, saw unutterable fear in his wife's face. He could do nothing to help her. She had begun the precipitous descent.

Daphne, from afar, also saw that Lilly in her nervousness was hanging on to Cabbage Tree's head. She was afraid to shout advice. It might startle the rider and cause her to lose the fragment of self-possession still left to her. She felt her own heart beating fast with apprehension.

Hughes, who was no horseman, was unappreciative of the actual danger. Cabbage Tree was fighting for his head. Lilly, straining at the reins, prevented him getting a safe foothold. It was all wonderfully convincing, and the manager waxed enthusiastic.

"Fine! Now hold him, ready to rear. Egerton, fire! Plump out of the saddle. Grand! A splendid fall! Couldn't have done it better. Don't waste time. Up, up on your feet and race off!"

As Cabbage Tree plunged and reared, Lilly had pitched forward with sickening realism, and the horse falling over her had lashed out before he, too, lay still.

The slight figure of the woman did not move.

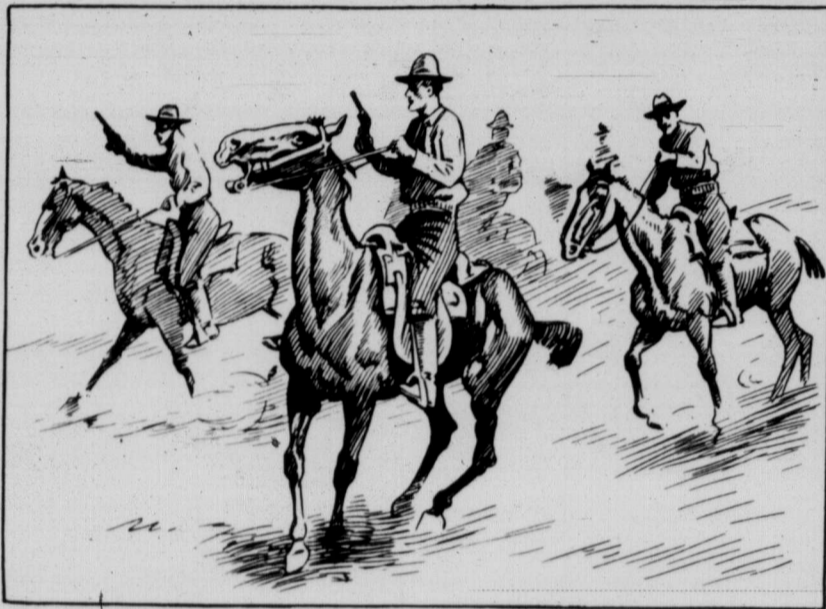
At that moment the machine ceased revolving. Everyone knew then something had happened. Cabbage Tree struggled to his feet. The prone figure, with one foot still in the stirrup, was dragged along violently.

Egerton tore up the cliff, uttering a great cry. Hughes followed him; then Daphne. The players, awe-stricken and livid beneath their make-up, climbed after them. Egerton reached the spot first.

"Lil, Lil!" he called, raising her.

Daphne took one look and had to

Continued on Page 15



Behind him . . . bushrangers in pursuit. The gang surrounded the barricaded hut.

harsh. He divined her reason well enough.

"Because—oh, for luck!"

And yet they kissed as people do when the prospect of months or perhaps years of parting lie ahead of them. Later, when rehearsal should be over, each was assured that the other would confess what that kiss had signified at the moment.

Lilly blinked the moisture from her eyes. Egerton cleared his throat. A few minutes later they were walking fast toward the heath.

It was a more than usually fine October morning. The sun was struggling thru a luminous haze, giving that refractive brilliance to the atmosphere so desired by photographers.

Later it would be hot. Dew sparkled on the grass. Birds sang. It was all exquisitely sylvan. Nature seemed in one of her beautiful, benignant moods.

Lilly pressed her husband's arm.

"It's good to be alive," she whispered. "Good to be working. Good to be riding—even Cabbage Tree—on a day like this. I feel—oh, I can't exactly explain how I feel, Ege! Full of big thoughts."

He glanced down at her sensitive,

face; the crashing thru the dry bracken under cover of the trees; the natural difficulties of the steep climb up and down the cliff face, had not allowed her healthy colonial mind to dwell much on stage conventions.

But now, no longer a participant in the scene, the full perspective of it came upon her with something like a shock. All its unrealities were laid bare. Its fascination was lost in the mechanical process that dominated it.

Once the action started she had the impression of witnessing a mute rite devised to satisfy the greedy gaze of an uncanny machine. The black appliance on its tripod, with its incessant click-click-click, its protruding eye following every movement with basilisk intentness, affected her unpleasantly.

Other things, clashing with fitness, hurt her sensibilities. To one like herself, versed in the characteristics of bush life, certain inaccuracies of costume, a hogged mane or a docked tail, anachronisms of furniture in the log hut, and the up-country bank premises, the modern type of revolver used by the bushrangers—things that had escaped her when seen separately—now struck her as discordant.

Marketing Your Grain

A Series of Articles Showing the Various Stages and Steps by which the Grain Crop of Western Canada is carried from the Farm to the Foreign Market

Article IV.—Weighing and Terminal Storage

The following account of the weighing system and terminal storage was written by Dr. R. Magill, chairman of the board of grain commissioners:

Accurate weights are as important to shippers of grain as accurate grades. As the grading gives the price per bushel the shipper receives for his grain, so the weighing fixes the total amount. It must be admitted, however, that Canada has been more successful in regard to grading than in regard to weighing.

It is true that weighing grain appears to be a much easier matter than grading it. To read the weight on a scale is simple compared with estimating the quality, condition and admixtures of grain. The one appears to be a purely mechanical process that can be done by anyone who is able to read, the other requires accurate observation, expert knowledge and sound judgment.

This, however, is not a fair statement of the case. In fact, the successful organization of a weighing department in Western Canada is a much more difficult task under the conditions than is presented by inspection:

1. Grain is received into about 2,500 country elevators, and it is weighed in every elevator. Inspection, on the other hand, is concentrated at a few strategic points.

2. The men who weigh the grain in the elevators are employees of the elevator companies. The men who grade the grain on the other hand are employees of the state. This is a radical difference between the two. In weighing, one of the interested parties does the actual work, in grading neither does it. In the terminal elevators there is present an employee of the state to supervise the other weighman, but even this is radically different from the method of inspection.

Weighed in Elevator

3. The grain is weighed, as a rule, after it goes into the elevator, while it is graded before it goes in. Further, if the grade given by the inspector is challenged, there is an opportunity for reinspection and appeal, but if the weight given be challenged, there is rarely, if ever, such an opportunity. A lot stored by itself separately could be reweighed, if there has been no leakage between the receiving pit and the scale, or between the scale and the bin, but in all other cases, and these are the majority, the grain is binned with other grain and it cannot be reweighed.

These differences between "weighing" and "grading" as actually carried on are fundamental, but they are not the only difficulties in the way of a satisfactory weighing department.

The scales in the country elevators are approved and inspected by the Inland Revenue Department, and this work of systematic scale inspection is very difficult. There are so many elevators that the Department of Inland Revenue would do well if it managed to secure one good inspection of each scale per annum. But one inspection is totally inadequate to the needs of the work. A scale may be very easily and readily put out of order, and there may occur some condition in the elevator that would render the weight unjust, even tho the scale were right. Further difficulties arise from the possibility of car damage and leakage, of pilfering and of variations between the scales, both of which have been inspected and approved.

As stated above, the scales are inspected by the Inland Revenue Department,

If you haven't got a copy of the Canada Grain Act, get one for your own protection. They are free upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, House of Commons, Ottawa. After you get a copy read it, and after you have read it, read it again.

ment, and the actual weighing is done by the operator of the elevator.

The Canada Grain Act, however, has some sections framed with the object of protecting the shipper. Section 158 provides that "persons interested in the weighing of grain at any country elevator shall have free access to the scales while such grain is being

official certificates of weight are given there.

The chief weighmaster has charge of all the weighing, under the board of grain commissioners. His authority in matters pertaining to weighing is similar to that of the chief inspector in matters pertaining to grading.

By an arrangement made by the



Unloading a car of grain at the terminal elevators. The shoveller may be seen (inside the door) and the inspector taking a sample.

weighed." The shipper, therefore, can supervise the weighing if he chooses to do so. Again, the act provides a penalty for falsifying or misstating the weights (section 240), and in section 175 it provides for an investigation by the board of grain commissioners.

Investigating the weight of a lot of grain after the grain has been stored

ministers of the two departments concerned, the chief weighmaster is also the scale inspector at the terminal point. In this way he has authority both as regards the scales and the weighing. The conditions for accurate weighing are, therefore, better at the terminal than at other elevators. The scales are larger and more frequently examined.



Weighing the grain. The scales are at the top of the terminal elevators and the weights are checked by government weighmen.

with other grain, or has left the elevator altogether, is, however, a most unsatisfactory affair.

Weighing at Terminal Elevators

While there are state weighmen at some other points (mills and public elevators), it is at the terminal elevators that the state has done most in the matter of weighing; the weighing department has its headquarters there, and

The elevators are also more frequently examined for leakages, etc. The records are better kept, and the actual weighing, tho done by an employee of the company, is supervised by an employee of the state.

When a car reaches the elevator siding, it is examined for defects or leakages, and a record is kept if such are found, of the car number and the con-

dition. A seal record is also taken. The depth of the grain in the car is measured and recorded, and the load line noted. The grain is then unloaded, elevated to the hopper above the scale, and weighed by the company's weighman under the observation of the government weighman. A draft ticket showing the amount weighed is punched by the scale register. A record of the weight is taken, and upon this the certificate of weight is issued.

The Lake Terminals

The terminal elevators have up till the present been all built at Fort William and Port Arthur. They are called "terminal," not because they are situated on Lake Superior, or because they have been built at the lake terminal yards of the railway lines, but because the inspection of western grain ends at them. The grade given as it leaves the elevators at these points is the final grade, the grade on which it is sold and delivered, both in Eastern Canada and the foreign markets. Eastern inspectors have nothing to do with the grading of western grain—they are restricted to the eastern product. In the Winnipeg Grain Exchange contracts are made on the basis of delivery at Fort William and Port Arthur, and as in the trading so in the grading. The point of delivery, and the point of final inspection are at the large elevators at these points.

And these points are well fitted to be terminal points. They are points at which the railway lines and the lake steamers can most easily meet. They are, therefore, and will remain the chief transportation artery between East and West. It is sometimes said that Canada has pursued a mistaken policy in building the large terminal elevators at the head of the lakes, and that she should build them rather at the Atlantic ports. This view forgets two most important conditions, that of inspection, and that of alternative markets and routes. It would be very difficult and expensive to have the inspection and delivery at the Atlantic seaports, and to store grain at these ports pending sale would limit the seller to European markets. Inspection of western grain can be done more efficiently and more economically at Fort William and Port Arthur, and grain stored there can be sold either in Eastern Canada, the United States or Europe, and be shipped thru either Canadian or United States channels.

Capacity of Elevators

Fort William and Port Arthur are well situated for both purposes. Hence the terminal elevators for east-going grain have been built there. And these elevators have grown both in number and capacity with the trade. The following is a list of them, showing capacity of each:

Fort William	
	Bushels
The Grand Trunk Pacific	6,000,000
The Western	1,000,000
The Consolidated	1,750,000
The Fort William	1,750,000
The Ogilvie	1,100,000
The Canadian Pacific "D"	7,350,000
The Grain Growers' Grain Co.	2,500,000
The Eastern	2,235,000
The Empire	1,750,000
Port Arthur	
The Dominion Government	3,250,000
The Port Arthur	9,500,000
The Horn and Co.	750,000
The Thunder Bay	1,500,000
Total capacity	40,435,000

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

WANDERERS

By Victor Starbuck

The ships blow out to sea;
The gulls mount up the sky;
The dawn is filled with wondrous things,
With billowing sails and climbing wings;
Of sea and sky their hearts are free,
And so am I.

The sails drift in from sea;
The gull-wings shoreward dart;
All wandering things turn home, turn home
From cloud flecked skies and windy foam;
They turn at dusk to nest and quay—
I to your heart.

POLITICS AND SCHOOLS

Among the quaint inconsistencies of our time is the rule, in force in the city of Winnipeg, I cannot speak for the country, that a school cannot be used for a political meeting without rent being paid for it, whereas these schools have, within the last year or two, been opened for the use of the public without charge.

Now, in our opinion, if there is one purpose more than another for which our schools should be given free it is for political meetings of every complexion. The rent of halls is a big item in the expense of a campaign, particularly as the owners of public buildings, with fine patriotism, usually double the rent on these occasions. Here are public buildings belonging to the people, most of them having a fine assembly hall, standing idle. Why should not these buildings be put at the disposal of the candidates so that they may be able without any great expense, to bring their platforms and claims for office before the people. It would seem to me to be one of the most obvious and natural means of shortening the campaign fund.

There would have to be some arrangement made, of course, to prevent that old political dodge being worked of one party getting the school for the whole time of the campaign and shutting out all the other candidates.

But with a proper arrangement it seems to me that this should prove of great assistance in alleviating the condition prevailing today, which makes it almost a foregone conclusion that the man who runs for parliament must either have an independent fortune or else accept of the party campaign funds and put himself under the obligation of doing exactly as his political leader bids him when he gets into office.

I would like to see every school house in the province of Manitoba thrown wide to all the political candidates during this campaign for committee rooms and public meetings, and let these public buildings, paid for by the people, save the people from paying three times over for the rent of halls and offices. For, of course, no matter what the immediate source of campaign funds may be, it is always the people who pay in the end.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

WILL YOU HELP WITH PETITIONS?

Will any of our Manitoba readers who are interested in woman suffrage and are willing to help in getting the petitions signed, please communicate at once with Mrs. F. J. Dixon, Tremont Block, Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg, Man.

It is generally understood that the women of Manitoba are on the eve of securing the right of citizenship, and anyone who would like to have a hand in bringing this about should turn in and help today. Next year or the year after won't do.

The task facing the women of Manitoba today is to get a petition signed by twenty thousand adult women, before the end of October. They're go-

ing to do it whether you help or not, but they need your assistance. If you really want the franchise you will communicate with Mrs. Dixon today and tell her exactly what you can do for the cause.

A MOTHER, THEN WHAT?

An editorial so named appeared some time since in The Delineator, and brought forth the following letter from a subscriber:

I am one of those women to whom the paragraph entitled "A Mother, Then What?" was addressed, and it struck me with the force of a blow, for "then what?" is the problem that is filling my thoughts just now. I believe I have solved it. Shall I tell you about it?

Both my children, a girl of sixteen and a boy of eighteen, are off to college for the first time. Now what must I do with my life, with these hours of activity, when mind and hands must be engaged in something, since their old vocation is, in a measure, taken away?

Hands that have been so busy for eighteen years now find time to be idle. Household duties that once seemed endless have now shrunk until one-fourth the usual time will accomplish them all. The constant chatter, the violin and piano, the croquet and tennis courts,

true, it might become, and probably is in thousands of cases, and my whole soul revolts and cries out: "It must not be so! It shall not be so!"

"Then what?" Heretofore I have helped them with their problems and their theses, their history and their music, and now I will not be left out of all of it just because a few hundred miles separate us. Just because James is a sophomore in a Southern school of technology, under military discipline, he will find that his mother has brushed up her trig, and her chemistry, and he will find no stoop to her shoulders, nor lack of interest in her eye.

Just because he has been in touch with learned men who keep up with, and discuss with him, the current events and news of men of national importance, just for that reason must I carefully read the daily papers, keep in touch with all that is making history, and be ready, as of yore, with an opinion of my own.

Already my daughter is commencing her letters, "Ma chere mere," and it has sent me to find my French books. Heretofore I have corrected her in her music, and now she is making such rapid strides in the favorite study that I find my sentimental resolution not to touch the piano gives place to a resolution not to let her get ahead of me.

There has always been such a "chummy" feeling between James and "mith-

slithy figure, like a dancer on a magazine cover.

I have known a pumpkin vine to go out of its way to climb a spruce tree and dangle its golden Jack-o'-lanterns among the dark foliage before the astonished neighborhood. Cabbages and potatoes are full of comedy tricks.

Are plants conscious, indeed!
—From The Delineator

A POWDER REMEDY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I saw in The Guide a letter from Springwater asking for a cure for bedbugs, so I will pass along to her the cure I got from a lady that was writing to the Home Loving Hearts page. Get pure pyrethrum powder, price fifty cents a pound, also a powder gun, price seven cents, and blow it all over the mattress and in the cracks of the springs and on the walls. You will also find this very good to kill flies by closing the door and blowing the room full of it.

Hoping that Springwater will see this. I will sign myself,

DEWDROP

DO YOU RUN YOUR HOUSE BY SYSTEM?

To be a systematic housekeeper means to be a Jack-of-all-trades. An ideal housekeeper must know how to market, to cook, to wash and iron, to bring up children, to sew, to sweep and dust, to manage fires, to keep accounts and to nurse.

She must know what to do for croup, colds, burns, cuts, bites of insects, bruises and all small ailments. She may not have to do all these things all the time, but at any moment she may be called upon, without warning, to do one or all of them.

She must know how to market that her table be provided with proper food. She must know the amount of nourishment different food-stuffs will furnish.

The woman who does not know how to wash and iron must often put up with very poor laundry work. She who knows how the work should be done can direct an incapable worker so that good results are obtained.

There is always sewing to be done in a house, and much of it must be done by the mistress. Mending, buttons to be sewed on, a stitch here and there—the stitch that in time saves the nine. Sweeping and dusting come with each day, else the house is not in sanitary condition. There is a right and wrong way here, a hard way and an easy way.

Kitchen fires and furnaces have drafts and dampers that need to be understood or else disaster follows. Here the mistress must be the authority. Many a good dinner has been spoiled by a refractory range.

It must be admitted that many an expert housekeeper finds the keeping of accounts her greatest bugbear, but she will invent a system all her own and intelligible to herself alone.

How can there be perfect system where one person has to be such an encyclopedia of general knowledge?

A mistress blessed with good house-keeping judgment and a right amount of tact establishes a system to meet the requirements of her particular household. This system consistently adhered to oils the works of the domestic machinery and makes just the difference between a well-regulated home that invites enjoyment and suggests restfulness, and the slipshod household, where the mistress frets continually and wonders why the business of running a house is so exhausting—so irritating.

C. C., Brooklyn, N.Y.

LETTERS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Any person desiring to communicate with a contributor to this page must enclose the letter in a plain stamped envelope and forward it in another envelope to the editor of this page, with a note saying for whom the letter is intended. Addresses will not be sent out under any circumstances.



An outdoor livingroom, attractively furnished

the workshop in the rear of the lot—are all quiet now.

This is the vision that comes to me: The children come home for their first vacation; the same loving mother meets them; the same loving children greet her; a personal inspection of everything is made; personal experiences are exchanged, home interests are discussed, then what?

Do they have just the faintest suspicion that mother is getting old? Not grey—those grey hairs were there before they went away, but is she not getting "old-timey," or "old-fashioned," or "behind the times?" Talk does not come as easily as it used to, and why?

Their minds have not been running together of late. They have been out in a world where "progress" is the slogan; they have been under influences calculated to broaden and develop them, and mother has stood still. They have been progressing, and that at a rapid rate, and are "up-to-date" from the latest invention to the latest football news and the most popular ragtime. They have simply grown out of mother's life, and she has failed to try to prevent it.

This is a "vision," as I say; a hypothetical case, but how true, how easily

er," and such a bond of loving sympathy between "mother dear" and Inez, and now it must not be broken by having them grow out of my knowledge as well as my life. So "then what?" means, with me, study, progress, keep up with the pace I have set for them.

MRS. M. W. B.

VEGETABLE COMEDIANS

Botanists are rushing into print with thrilling news which any amateur gardener could have told them, or which the naturalist parson, Gilbert White, of old Selborne, a century and a half ago, would have accepted as "old stuff" (pardon the argot).

Do plants act consciously?

Do they! The goings-on in the vegetable garden these witching nights of growing weather are something scandalous. Vegetables are shameless cut-ups. As soon as they begin, as it were, to feel their oats, then look out for clandestine Burbanking. A cucumber will pilfer sunshine from the complexion of the summer squash in a neighboring bed, and turn a sickly yellow. Then it will caricature its victim by growing an awkward bulge at one end. The demoralized squash will assume an unbecomingly green, and spin out in an undulant,

SASKATCHEWAN AGAIN LEADS

The farmers of Saskatchewan have a right to be proud of the beautiful and substantially built structure in Regina which now houses the head office staff of the world's greatest elevator and grain company, and which is owned and controlled by the farmers of this province.

On the last day of June the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company moved its head office to the ground floor of the company's new building, where it will have permanent and commodious quarters. This beautiful two-storey and basement building is centrally located and so strongly built that if at any time the space is in demand two additional stories may be added. Thus another of the dreams of the pioneers of our great farmers' movement has been realized and at least one of our great farmers' organizations is housed in quarters over which no city speculator has any control.

In this, as in so many things, Saskatchewan has again taken the lead in a manner that should appeal strongly to the 17,000 Saskatchewan farmers, most of whom are members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, who own this company, the unparalleled success of which so well demonstrates the power of concerted action by Saskatchewan farmers under the protection of Saskatchewan legislation and under an exclusively home control directed by our own central management from our own business premises situated in our midst.

This beautiful and substantial, yet not too costly, building of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. is the first property of the kind owned by the farmers of Western Canada and marks an epoch in the development of our great movement for economic emancipation. When our organizations take to building permanent homes for their business headquarters it indicates to the world that the farmers have faith in the permanence of their own movements.

The late Mr. Green used to dream of a great building in Saskatchewan which would house all our organized farmers' enterprises. He pictured it as the home of the Co-operative Elevator Company, the Hail Insurance Commission, the Organization and Educational Department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, as well as its co-operative wholesale department, its marketing department, its employment bureau, its pure-bred sire exchange, legal department, correspondence course and winter school, and above all our own printing department, where our own periodicals would be produced under our own control. A portion of this dream has now been realized. How much more may be realized in the unfolding of the years depends upon the enterprise, the loyalty and the faith of those who have allied themselves with the movement in this, Canada's one exclusively agricultural province.

A LATE HARVEST LIKELY

The harvest in Saskatchewan is going to be later than the average this year on account of cool wet weather. The growth is good and an average yield is in prospect, but the chances of out-of-condition grain being threshed are very great. There will be frosted wheat and there will be damp and tough wheat which must be quickly got to the terminals to save it. Not a bushel should be lost.

The interior terminal elevators, if properly handled, should be of very great value this year. But at Moose Jaw we have the anomaly of a huge terminal, splendidly equipped with a capable manager, and connected with only one of the three railways running into Moose Jaw. The Central Executive has been bringing pressure to bear for the connection of the C.N.R. and G.T.P. to be completed at once.

DEALERS' ENORMOUS PROFITS

"The consumers on the prairie are not paying nearly enough for their fruit" was the statement of fruit jobbers and wholesalers at an important conference held at Calgary recently comprising representatives of British Columbia fruit growers, fruit brokers, jobbers, wholesalers and dealers as well as of consumers, express companies

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.

and provincial and federal governments.

The fruit industry of British Columbia, so far as the growers are concerned, is in a deplorable condition and, unless some remedy is found, bids fair to suffer ruin. It is true that the prices secured by the British Columbia growers last year are absolutely ruinous, but the remedy does not lie in attempting to make the prairie consumer pay higher prices.

A proposal to ask the federal government to impose a prohibitive tariff on fruit that would make the Prairie Provinces a close preserve for British Columbia fruit, to the exclusion of all other fruit, was a remedy proposed and which received much support from the growers. Thus, by forcing us to buy British Columbia fruit at "much higher" prices, it was hoped to save the situation for the grower without disturbing the middlemen who have fastened themselves as vampires upon this industry.

The writer, in addressing the gathering at a dinner at the Palliser Hotel, given by Calgary Board of Trade, dealt broadly with the case from the consumers' standpoint and insisted that the farmers were paying all they could afford for fruit, that to raise the prices would curtail consumption, whereas the imposition of a prohibitive tariff would antagonize 90 per cent. of the prairie consumers.

He drew attention to the fact that whereas the British Columbia growers secured an average of only 17 cents

with a very intricate and pretty drill with oats. Elkherd gave a flag drill which was very pretty and well done. Great credit is due to the teachers for the pains they must have taken with the children. The prize for drill was \$5.00 presented by N. E. Hall.

Just as the drills were finishing President Maharg and Secretary, J. B. Musselman entered the grounds, and they gave excellent addresses. Supper and sports followed until dark when the younger people moved down town to the Star Theatre, where the most successful dance in the history of the town was held, over 75 couples attending. The proceeds were in aid of the Ladies' Rest Room recently established for the use of farmers' wives. Everyone seemed happy and the general expression was "The best picnic I ever attended." But next year will be still better.

HARRY GILES.

JOHN A. EDWARDS,
Sec., Glenavon Local

NEW ROBSART LOCAL

I am enclosing \$14.00 membership fees for the members of Robsart local, which was formed a few days ago with the following officers: President, N. A. Olmsted; vice-president, J. E. Moriarty; secretary, A. E. Morrison; directors, M. E. Hanson, T. Stevenson, George Hendrickson, Robt. Daniels, Chris. Risvold, Rasmus Nashl. Members: Wm. C. Young, W. Bush, M. V. C. Byington, F. R. Morrison, Frank Palmer, J. J. Tvance, J. E. Olmsted.

THE PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Below is a further list of canvassers who have obtained ten or more contributions to the Patriotic Acre Fund. It will be remembered that Thos. Norris, of Burnham, appeared in a former list as a contributor of ten forms, so that his present contribution brings up his total to twenty forms. Geo. Tarbat and Jas. Ransdell, of Percy Association, still head the list, no one else having succeeded in reaching their total of fifty forms. Meanwhile, what has become of Yellow Lake? The following table includes name of association, name of canvasser, number of forms, and number of acres subscribed:

Gap View, Robt. Sim	21	20
Belle Plaine, E. A. Palmquist	12	12
Tuffnell, J. R. Dryden	12	12
Centre Hill, R. W. Sully	10	12
Centre Hill, T. M. Sloper	10	11
Bare Hills, Jas. Gibson	10	10
Ladstock, Jas. E. Johnston	10	10
Harwood, C. W. Wilson	10	10
Banks No. 2, J. J. Corlett	10	10
Westmount, Eric E. Gill	10	10
Sandford Dene, J. K. Coulter	10	9 1/2
Ladstock, D. Pickering	10	9 1/2
Burnham, Thos. Norris	10	9 1/2

The Bladworth Patriotic Association evidently mean business. They have applied for and have received 150 forms, armed with which their members have already commenced their canvass. Good luck to them! They are at all events going to live up to their name.

Enclosed find \$14, being membership fees paid into Boyer Lake Association by the following: A. L. Pierce, J. Y. Little, E. Brais, Gus. M. Low, H. Stoutenburg, T. F. Congden, F. W. Stoutenburg, Wm. Smith, John A. Newcombe, Thos. Cowley, Ivo R. Stoutenburg, C. McEachren, Jos. Stoughtenburg, F. C. Bogart, Otto Samel, George Swartz, August Chouinard, Wm. Eaton, H. G. Hymers, H. J. Bogart, H. Sly, Wm. Horsburg, Jas. McGregor, Jas. Kirby, John Beeby, Jean Nadeau, J. J. Hymers, W. J. Evans, C. W. Bartlett and Henry Bresnahan.

J. GARTON HYMERS,
Sec., Boyer Lake Ass'n.

We have organized a branch of the G.G.A. with the following officers: President, B. Sporerder; vice-president, A. German; secretary, John E. Harwell; directors, Chris. Tetz and Jacob Ginther. Please forward prices on twine, coal, lumber and grocery price list.

J. E. HARWELL,
Sec., Tetz Local

We formed a branch of the G.G.A. today, appointing the following officers: President, O. Nohem; secretary, C. Bull; directors, W. Arnett, F. Bates, U. Leary, A. Arnett, W. Elkins and A. Wright.

C. BULL,
Sec., Elk Association



Mortlach Grain Growers' Association Annual Picnic

per box for their apples on the tree last fall, the prairie consumer paid ten times this amount, and he advised the conference to look between that 17 cents and the \$2.50 paid by the farmer for the leak, instead of advancing prices to the consumer. While the grower, with all his years of toil back of his product secured 17 cents, the broker, jobber and wholesaler together secured some 60 cents, or 350 per cent. of what the growers got, to say nothing of the retailer. Your secretary advised the growers to follow the example of the prairie wheat growers and handle their own product thru their own channels as close to the consumer as possible.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

MORTLACH ANNUAL PICNIC

The locals of the Grain Growers' Association in Mortlach district held their first annual picnic on May 24, at the exhibition grounds. The day was delightfully fine and we had an attendance of about 1,500.

Proceedings opened at 11 a.m. with a parade. Three locals—Dobson, Kalamazoo and Elkherd—were represented by floats, all of which showed much work and forethought.

Dinner was then served in the building on grounds and afterward baseball was the order until 4 o'clock, when school drills took place. The competing schools were Elkherd and Kalamazoo, the latter being the winner

Chris. Holme, E. Knudson, C. T. Morrison, R. C. Mossion, C. Olson, F. Hughson, Iver. Brown, Fred W. Daniels, R. Stack, C. Tillier, C. Smith, S. P. Rogstad.

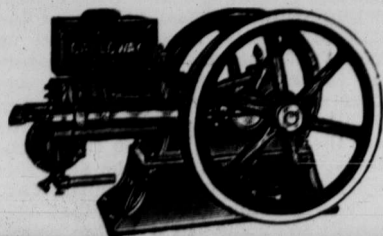
A. E. MORRISON,
Sec., Robsart Local

SUCCESSFUL JOINT MEETING

Enclosed please find amount of \$12 membership fees for 24 members, making a total of 48 members to date. I have also the pleasure to report holding a very successful day at Glenavon on June 5, with the assistance of the Conovers, Baring and Candiac Locals. Unfortunately for the meeting, but very fortunate for the crops, the roads were in very bad condition. Otherwise I am sure we would have had a better attendance, but even so there were about 100 members and visitors present.

We had the pleasure of listening to addresses from Mr. Hawkes and Mr. Easton, who made a great impression on the meeting with their subjects dealing with the work of the association, and I am sure everyone went home greatly benefited by what they heard. I am pleased to say these speakers were the means of us getting thirteen new members for Glenavon Local, and I have no doubt the other locals benefited likewise. I have every reason to believe that Mr. Hawkes and Mr. Easton were satisfied with their reception, receiving great

Special prices for one month
—Write now for my offer.



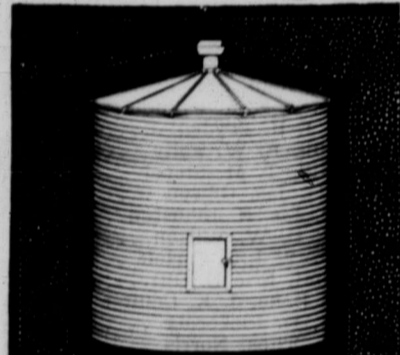
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Don't Get Fooled

by the light high-speeded, short-lived, cheap engine, nor by the high priced, ordinary engine with four middlemen's profits as the only excuse for that price. Check our engine point for point with them all, measure the bore and stroke, put them on the scales for weight, size them all up for simplicity, then test ours out side by side with every make and kind, regardless of who makes it or what price they ask, and we will leave it entirely to you to be the judge. Hold on thirty days' free trial. Every sale backed by a \$25,000 bank bond.

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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.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The following letter has been received from A. J. H. Dubuc, Belgian consul, and speaks for itself:

Dear Sir:—I have pleasure in acknowledging check for \$170.25, being a further contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund. Please accept my most grateful thanks for this contribution.

Your association has done a great deal for the Belgian Relief Fund, and I have no doubt that you will continue in using your influence to obtain further contributions. The Belgian sufferers are still in great need, and we have still to come to their assistance.

I am at your disposal if you require any further information.

(Signed) A. J. H. DUBUC,
Belgian Consul

Winnipeg, July 20, 1915.

SWAN VALLEY PICNIC

The Swan Valley District Association held a picnic at Kenville on Thursday, July 8, the weather being all that could be desired. We had one of the largest gatherings ever seen at a picnic in the valley. Great credit is due to the officers and members of the Kenyille Association for the way in which every little detail had been worked out for the enjoyment of the picnickers. The grounds had been nicely laid out and a continuous round of sports kept everybody in good humor. The musical part of the program was supplied by the Swan River band. During the afternoon speeches were given by Mrs. Richardson, of the Political Equality League; S. H. Sims, M.L.A., and John Kennedy, of The Grain Growers' Grain Company. The speakers were introduced by Dan. Howe in a few well chosen remarks. Supper was provided by the ladies of the district, the proceeds going to the Belgian Relief Fund.

ORGANIZATION WORK

A meeting of farmers of the district of St. Andrews was held in the hall on Saturday, June 12, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Tree Sarter was in the chair.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association, addressed the meeting at length, dealing with the various aims and activities of the Association, but particularly the marketing of farm products and livestock and urged on those present the wisdom of forming a branch.

On motion of John Anderson, seconded by F. Hopcraft, it was unanimously decided to form a branch of the Association at St. Andrews. The following officers were elected: President, Tree Sarter; vice-president, Fred Hopcraft; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Thompson. The election of directors was left over for next meeting, to be held on June 26 in the hall, St. Andrews, at 8 o'clock.

OUR BRANCHES GROWING

A new branch association has been organized recently in the Minnedosa district. It is designated as Hazelwood branch, and the secretary is Albert Rose. They start out with good prospects of becoming a strong organization and we hope to hear good reports from this association.

The Kelloe Grain Growers' Association has sent in a contribution of \$37 to be donated to the Belgian sufferers.

Numerous requests have been received at the Central office for additional petition forms for a "Dower Law." Any branches requiring more can secure them by notifying Secretary McKenzie.

RURAL CREDIT

The farmers of North Dakota are taking steps to establish a rural credit association so as to provide cheaper money for farmers as indicated in the following article from the "Co-operative Herald":

"There is a feeling among the farmers, and on the part of others whose thought, time and services are given over for the benefit of the farmers, that nothing can

be gained by further delay in waiting for federal or state aid in financing the agricultural interests of this section of the country, but on the other hand, it is believed that the farmers' best interests will be served by incorporating under a state charter an association to be governed and operated, as nearly as our laws permit, along the lines of European institutions for similar purposes. It is believed by competent financial and legal authority that proper safeguards can be enacted by the association itself, and by complying fully with the laws restricting and governing corporations so that much good to the farmers can be secured. Therefore it is proposed to incorporate such an association. The incorporation of the association has, therefore, been planned and proposed, and is about to be effected under the laws of the State of North Dakota, with the following provisions and purposes:—

"1st.—The name is to be the 'Farmers' Rural Credit Association.'

"2nd.—The authorized capital stock, at present, at par, is five hundred thousand dollars, to be later increased as needed.

"3rd.—There is no liability to shareholders beyond payment for subscriptions. A surplus will be subscribed and paid for, in an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the capital stock.

"4th.—Out of the surplus thus created there will be paid the expense of organization, and the expense of conducting the business of the association, until the interest accumulations from the business are sufficient for this purpose.

"5th.—We propose to widely distribute the subscriptions for shares of the association among farmers, the tradespeople, the merchants, the implement dealers, the country banks as well as the city banks, and among all classes of citizens who are really interested in promoting a better system of financing the agricultural interests of the section of the country where the association proposes to operate.

"6th.—The par value of its shares will be \$100 each, which will be sold at \$110 each for cash or on installments. The \$10 per share of premium asked is to cover cost of organization and expense of conducting the business, as before stated, until the earnings from the business are sufficient for that purpose, and further to prevent any possibility of impairment of the capital stock.

"7th.—The association will aim to limit its loans to its own members, that is, it will be the general practice of the association to loan only to those who have shares in the association and thus assist in creating a close relationship between the association and its patrons. Every borrower will, therefore, be directly interested in the success of the association and will share not only in its profits proportionally to the amount of his investment, but in its patronage dividends.

"8th.—The net earnings on the business handled by the association, after provision has been made for the payment of all its operating expenses of every kind and nature, shall be applied at the end of each business year, as follows:—

"(a)—A payment of dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, but if it is found that the net earnings are not sufficient to pay dividends, then in that event such dividends shall be cumulative.

"(b)—To create a reserve fund by setting aside an amount not to exceed 20 per cent. of the net earnings.

"(c)—To make provision for future operating expenses, fulfilment of agreements, emergencies and depreciations; to establish and maintain bureaus of credit, market, employment, information, immigration, and other departments, by reserving for and to carry in an undivided earnings account an amount not to exceed 20 per cent. of the net earnings.

"(d)—The remainder of the net earnings shall be apportioned among the patrons of the association as a patronage dividend, in proportion to the patronage accorded the association, as follows:—

"1st.—To all stockholders and subscribers for shares the patronage dividend shall be paid in cash within thirty days after being declared, provided, however, that if any of the stockholders or subscribers for shares shall be indebted to the association on any account whatever, the

patronage dividend shall in all cases apply on such indebtedness until fully paid.

"2nd.—To patrons who are not stockholders or subscribers for shares, the patronage dividend shall be tendered in the form of share purchasing coupons equal or in excess of the par value of one share of stock in the association, he or she must, within thirty days from the time of delivery or mailing the last share purchasing coupon making up the required amount for a share of stock, forward such share purchasing coupons to the home office of the association and receive in their stead a certificate of one share of stock of the association, fully paid. The difference, if any, between the face value of a share of stock and the total amount of share purchasing coupons returned shall be paid to the holder thereof in an additional share purchasing coupon. If share purchasing coupons are not returned, as per the foregoing provision within the specified time, the association shall be under no obligations to issue certificates of stock in their place.

"9th.—A very important feature of the plan of distributing the earnings of the association will create the sympathy and co-operation in the interests and welfare of the association by its borrowers.

"10th.—The association will have as a board of directors not less than seven nor more than eleven, chosen from among its members, a representative part of whom should be persons actively engaged in farming.

"11th.—The association will not receive deposits nor do a banking business. It will not, therefore, compete with existing banking institutions, and should be welcomed by them, for it should be the means of providing a large volume of money for the improvement of farming interests and thereby materially benefit the banks as well as other existing enterprises, except the private money-lender, on the short term, high rate interest plan.

"12th.—While the association will be privileged by its charter to carry on its business anywhere in the United States and in the Dominion of Canada, its proposed territory will be limited for the present to the States of North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota and Minnesota.

"13th.—In order to further avail itself of better and more direct facilities for gaining information, and procuring reliable appraisals at any time and on short notice on applications for loans and on the security offered for such loans in the different communities scattered over the territory in which the association will operate, it will be one of the duties of the board of directors to appoint a very large number of reliable members on an advisory board—this means, that in the future the association will have a member representative in each township all over the vast territory in which any business is done.

"14th.—Applications for loans should be made direct to the association at its main or branch offices, which will maintain a competent inspector of loans, working on a salary basis. This inspector will have the assistance of the information and judgment of the various members in the communities where applications for loans are made, as well as recourse to other sources of information now commonly in use. The same care in selecting loans will be exercised by this association as is now exercised by conservative loaning and banking institutions.

"15th.—Besides making farm loans, and loaning money on growing crops, stock, machinery, stored grain, and on other security and securities, a very important function of the association will be to establish and maintain bureaus of credit, market, employment, information, immigration and other departments. The association will procure and keep on hand, and furnish at all times to its members and patrons, vital statistics and information on subjects of interest to the farmer. It is proposed to keep the farmer advised as to how and where to procure the highest possible prices for his products, how and where to buy all the necessities and comforts of his farm life at the lowest and most advantageous prices and terms.

"The above plan of organization for a 'Farmers' Rural Credit Association' is submitted as a result of painstaking study and investigation.

"It will be the purpose of those conducting the business of the association to compel the confidence of the public generally by demonstrating that the organization is based on sound business principles and is worthy of every confidence and support."

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.

SPLENDID ORGANIZATION REPORT

The following organization report has been received from P. S. Austin, of Ranfurly:

"According to arrangements, I started in at Streamstown, north of Blackfoot, on the C.N.R., and worked west, including the Mannville district. On Monday, June 28, I addressed a fairly good turnout in the Streamstown school, one of our oldest unions. Among those in attendance were John Campsie and F. Savage, two old U.F.A. warhorses who have become prominent on account of their early pioneer service in the U.F.A., and it was gratifying to note how promptly they responded to the call for a more energetic campaign in the community. We gave the work of the U.F.A. and the Co-operative Elevator Company a thorough overhauling, and were assured by those in attendance that the afternoon's meeting was a valuable one in many ways, each one having a better and broader view of the situation, and all agreeing that every member had a responsibility as to making our farmers' organizations a success and that they themselves must solve this problem.

"On Tuesday, June 29, Mr. Savage drove me over to Mr. Goodall's—the original moving spirit in the early days of the Tring Union. I had the opportunity of looking over the minutes of this early attempt in the farmers' organizations. It recorded many sacrifices made by Mr. Goodall and his associates, and it impressed me as being a valuable souvenir. Its precious records should justify Tring's perpetual existence. We had a splendid attendance at Tring of both men and women. Our old convention friend, Mrs. M. E. Graham, has been chosen as their secretary. The ladies have decided to join with the men in the U.F.A. instead of organizing an auxiliary. Tring has lately been reorganized, and promises to re-occupy the honored position it once held, of being the largest and most progressive union in Alberta. Let us help them to make good! Mr. and Mrs. Graham took me over to their house for the night and delivered me at Riverton Local on Wednesday evening, June 30. Here we had many noted U.F.A. men: R. A. Wilson, Andrew Moore, J. East, V. E. Skertchley and M. Skinner, all well known to our annual convention. We had an interesting attendance, not so large, I am told, as it would have been had they been certain of my coming—a penalty for once having disappointed them. I was told Riverton was one of the live Unions in every sense of the word, in that whole north country.

After the meeting I took the back track to Tring, and on Dominion Day addressed a large picnic there. What

OLD BASING JERSEYS

A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

AUCTION SALE

PURE BRED STOCK

will be held at Killarney Fair, July 30, 1915 Commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Twenty-five head of Shorthorns, Herefords, Ayrshires and Jerseys, from the following breeders: J. S. Washington, George Campbell, R. J. Brown, R. Arscot, D. L. Stewart and Thos. Connor. About twenty grades will also be offered for sale. Pure bred Sheep, Swine and Poultry from the following breeders: W. L. Trann, Crystal City; George Campbell, W. J. Sanders, Cross Bros., T. G. Hoar, J. J. Moir and R. M. Coleman, Killarney. For further information inquire from the Secretary, Jas. Miller, Killarney.

W. J. SANDERS, Auctioneer

a crowd, and what an opportunity I had of impressing upon the farmers the necessity of organizing! The attention was splendid, rather unusual at a picnic I must say.

Thursday night I took the train to Mannville and held a meeting on Friday night at Creighton Union. Quite a crowd came out of both ladies and gentlemen. It was quite evident Creighton is still hammering away at the same old stand, her course has not been altered. The economic principles of the U.F.A. have become a part of the community. One cannot be obliterated without destroying the other. Such men as Geo. Bennett and D. H. McMillan are a community's best resources. I want to go to Creighton again. On Saturday night Mr. McMillan drove me twelve miles north to Bloomington Local. Farmers from six different school districts make their headquarters there. Each district has its own director and all six of them were at the meeting. Just think of a U.F.A. Local having a monopoly of the business in six townships, and all of these were represented at the meeting. There was a full house. The inspiration was good. I did my best, and at midnight I started back to the C.N.R. But it was evident from the work docketed that those farmers would not go home until morning.

"In all the meetings addressed we discussed the present prohibition issue, organization, Free Trade, agricultural credits and the Co-operative Elevator Company work, and I am pleased to inform you that this trip was the most interesting and best enjoyed in all my experience re-organizing."

LOMOND DISTRICT WORK

Several years ago, when the U.F.A. was being scoffed at as an impossible organization of the farmers, a local was established at Brunetta, a country post office twenty-six miles from Vulcan, the nearest shipping station. This local, thru the zeal and patience of its officers and members, managed to struggle along the lines laid down as the ideal of the U.F.A., organization, education and co-operation, and the innumerable difficulties and discouragements came to their officers, yet the union became one of the largest and most successful in accomplishing its purposes of any in Southern Alberta. When Lomond became their shipping point, the members in that district formed the Lomond Union, now having a very large membership and a promising future. Midway Union was also established thru the influence of the members of Old Brunetta, which was the first in the field. Brunetta, the now shorn of her large membership, still retains her old zeal and forms one of the unions which are now coming together as a district organization for the purpose of putting their ideas of co-operation onto a practical and workable basis.

The results of this work up to date have been the forming of the "Associated Farmers Limited," under the co-operative trading company act, with the object in view of entering into any business within the limits of the act that the board of trustees deem advisable.

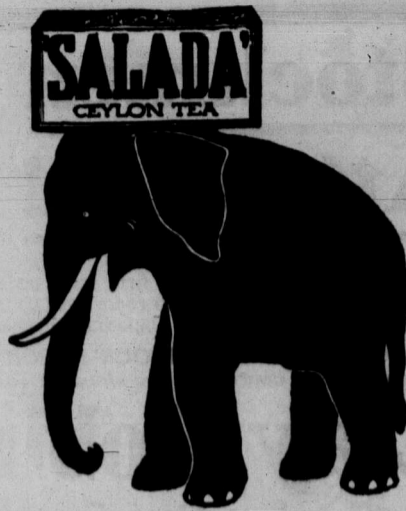
In the forming of this association, Brunetta led off with a motion to this effect: "That we are in favor of establishing a scale and trading company in the village of Lomond in conjunction with the surrounding locals on a co-operative basis with U.F.A. members only." Lomond, Badger Lake and Midway immediately fell in with the proposition and, after hearing an address on the topic of co-operation by the provincial secretary, they decided to incorporate under the co-operative trading company act, and have drawn up rules and bylaws which will give them a good basis to work on.

The Bigstone Local, No. 407, held a successful picnic on Friday, June 9. The program was a temperance one. They had an excellent speaker and singers. The sports consisted of baseball, races and a dance took place at night.

FROM THE ORIENT TO YOUR TEA - TABLE

THE FRAGRANT AROMA SECURE IN THE SAFETY OF THE SEALED

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FRUIT!

Fresh Okanagan Fruit direct from our orchards to you. We wish to call your attention to the fact that we are booked for all the Cherries that we can possibly supply this season, but we have an ample supply of

Apricots

Delivery in good order guaranteed; shipping weight 23 pounds, net weight 20 pounds; at the following low prices: Per crate 80 cents f.o.b. Penticton; 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. discount on ten and twenty crate lots.

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The express rates to all C.P.R. points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are about 2 1/2 cents per pound.

The express rates to all C.N.R. or G.T.P. points are about 4 cents per pound.

Order now and secure some of this choice fruit, as all orders must be in our hands early. Watch this space for prices on later Fruits.

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THE ORIGINAL SMALL THRESHING MACHINE

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

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LOUIS HARTVIGSEN, Flax Exporter, 12 Eddy Apartmt., 14th Avenue, REGINA

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Do you know LUMBER is now selling at unheard-of low prices, which will not last very long?

NOW is the time to build a HOUSE or BARN at half-price

This is the opportunity for the man with ready money. Do not delay. Write at once for quotations. Shipment made direct from our own mills. We pay the freight.

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., LTD. P.O. Drawer No. 481. CALGARY, ALBERTA

ALBERTA DAIRY FARMERS!

We want your cream, sweet or sour. We pay highest market prices and remit by express money order weekly. Careful and reliable test guaranteed. Bill your cream to HAYS' DAIRY, CALGARY. References: Merchants Bank of Canada, Bradstreets R. G. Dun.

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stockmen, consignors to our firm have no additional commission charge to pay in case it is deemed advisable to re-forward consignments from So. St. Paul to Chicago. This is a great advantage to Canadian shippers.

Our Weekly "LIVE STOCK REPORT" will upon request be sent Free to anyone contemplating shipping stock to South St. Paul or Chicago

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UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.
Bill Stock in Your Own Name—Our Care—We'll do the rest

Strathmore Farm English Berkshires

Pigs from April, May and June litters, \$15.00 each; pairs not akin, \$25.00; trios not related, \$35.00; f.o.b. Strathmore. Immediate shipment to any point in the four Western provinces. Pedigrees included in the price
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUPPLY FARM - STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS CREAM

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

Clydesdales - Shorthorns - Shropshire - Oxfordshire

Beef and Dual Purpose Strain
Big selection of high-class animals of both sexes of above breeds always on hand. Write for particulars. We won last year—11 Champions, 9 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 48 Firsts and 26 Seconds. PRICES AND TERMS VERY ATTRACTIVE.
GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN
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CLYDESDALES—SHIRES

Imported Stallions—ages two to seven years old. Prize winners. Fashionably bred. Sired by such well known horses as Baron Kelvin, by Baron's Pride; Everlasting; Quicksilver, by Silver Cup; Mendel; Cyllena, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Royal Abundance, etc. Prices very reasonable.—F. SCHROEDER & SON, Midnapore, Alberta.

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The Hansman Patent Hitch makes Horseless Harvesting both Possible and Profitable
It's Made in Canada!

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Western Steel and Iron Co.
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Thresher's Account Book

No Thresherman can be sure that he is getting full pay for all his work unless he keeps accurate records of the amount of grain threshed, as well as his men's time, and receipts and expenditures. This book will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Thresher's Account Book contains:

2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.	4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
10 Sheets Week's Record Forms	2 Sheets Standard Journal
20 Account Forms	2 Sheets Standard Ledger
20 Duplicates of Accounts	62 Sheets Labor Saving Records

The book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 by 11 3/4.
Price of one copy \$1.00 Price for two copies 1.50
Postpaid to any address in Canada. Address all orders to

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Alberta Farming Special

One of the most useful efforts in the direction of better agriculture and rural home life put forward in Alberta is the "Mixed Farming Special," which started out on Monday, June 28, and wound up a very successful tour of Southern Alberta on July 9. The train has already covered the Aldersyde Branch of the C.P.R., the Foremost and Coutts Branch and the Langdon and Bassano Branch. Half a day was spent at each point. Two full days were put in at the Calgary Exhibition, where the train was one of the main attractions. From July 12 to July 20 the train is scheduled to run on the Calgary-Edmonton and Edmonton west lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The purpose of the train is to demonstrate by samples and models, as well as to advise in practical talks, the way to better and more efficient farming and increased production, while the ladies' department is designed to give useful and practical suggestions to farm women. The train has been organized by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, assisted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

At each point the train has visited there have been large attendances of farmers and their wives and families, to whom it has proved a source of interest and intelligent assistance. Experts from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Schools of Agriculture and others have been with the

treatment, instructors from the schools of agriculture and specialists in the employ of the department co-operating.

Another car contains exhibits of grains and grasses grown in Alberta, both in sheaf and threshed, mounted specimens of noxious weeds and collections of weed seeds. Samples of soil, divided according to their agricultural classification, varieties of seed potatoes suitable for Alberta, samples of legumes, with their various cultures, official grades of wheat and oats, Alberta grown fruit in bottles, and other striking illustrations of diversified farming are shown. Lectures supplementing the demonstrations, are given relating to general cultivation, seed selection, moisture conservation, the growing of fodder crops, and the habits and means of eradication of noxious weeds. The manner in which this car was prepared is very creditable to F. S. Grisdale, principal of the School of Agriculture at Vermilion, who had charge of the work.

Work of Students

The next car is made up of exhibits of the work done at the Schools of Agriculture in the province. This work is a revelation to many who have not visited the schools. It also includes models of dairy barns, constructed by the mechanics instructors at the schools. One of these is an up-to-date structure 72x38, to cost about \$2,500 and showing both the King and the



Display showing girls' work at the Alberta Schools of Agriculture in one of the cars of the Alberta Mixed Farming Special

train each day and have addressed the audiences, which have everywhere assembled, on matters pertaining to the farm and the farm home. The women have shown an interest in the train fully equal to that of the men, and at some points no less than 300 women have been present to hear the addresses of the lady instructors and examine the household devices carried in the women's car.

Twelve Cars

The train is comprised of twelve cars. One car is filled with livestock, which is taken out at each stopping place and short lectures given, the valuable points of the animals being pointed out and questions answered. Two dairy Shorthorn cows and a dairy Shorthorn bull from the Demonstration Farm at Sedgewick are being used. One of these cows, "Lady McKay 2nd," gave 10,941 pounds of milk, which tested 4.6 per cent. of fat. The bull is "Lochavon Glencoe," whose dam "Lula Ray," gave 9,058 pounds of milk. Percheron horses, loaned by E. A. Davenport, Acme, and Clydesdales from the Demonstration Farm at Olds are also used. Alex. Galbraith, the well known breeder, is accompanying the train and giving practical talks on horses. Duncan Anderson lectures on cattle. In addition to the talking Shorthorns mentioned, a Holstein, an Ayrshire and a beef Shorthorn are used for demonstration purposes. The lectures relate to breeds and types, breeding and feeding, management of stock, diseases and their

Rutherford systems of ventilation. Another barn of the same dimensions, but one story high, designed for a farmer of limited capital, is also shown. The latter is made in bents, so that it can be built to any size required. Plans of all the necessary buildings on the farm are placed on rollers on the walls and can be examined at leisure by the farmers visiting the train.

Another car is devoted to dairying and poultry. Here are seen exhibits of butter and dairy utensils, while demonstrations are given in Babcock testing. Instructive charts and memos for dairy workers are displayed. Practical talks on butter making and the care of both the raw material and the product are given by the Dairy Commissioner and his assistant. The poultry section, in charge of A. W. Foley, comprises models of various poultry appliances useful on the farm, including simple designs of trap nests and feed hoppers, brooders and chicken coops. Two of the most noticeable features are an automatic drinking fountain costing only a few cents and a protected hopper for feeding chicks amongst the flock.

In the Livestock Commissioner's car are exhibits of a very practical nature, showing a stable constructed mainly of brush, and which could be erected very cheaply in a brush country, simple methods of ventilating the small stable, feed cookers, and hog houses for summer and winter. On the walls of the cars are photos of the various types of

Continued on Page 23

On the Screen

Continued from Page 8

turn away. Hughes, every particle of the red, healthy color gone from his face, unscrewed the cap of a brandy flask with shaking hand. One of the mounted men galloped off in search of a doctor.

Cabbage Tree had found two lumps of sugar on the grass and nibbled at them appreciatively. He was looking for the third. He had behaved.

Egerton, single handed, carried his wife down and into the hut. He would have no help. For the moment the jealous instincts of primitive man held him. He was strong and awful in his grief. Waiting for the doctor, he mounted guard outside the hut, allowing no one to enter. When Daphne came toward him he waved her away.

Hughes sat on a bench by the door, shoulders hunched, his face buried in his hands. Nor did he raise it when the doctor arrived and went inside with Egerton.

After a time the former came out and touched Hughes on the shoulder. He got up and followed him in.

Daphne stood by herself a little way off, her eyes on the hut, her lips moving.

The doctor came out and drove away, looking very grave. Then the door opened again, and the dire sound of a man's sobs came to her.

Hughes came out. He was bare-headed. All the springiness had gone out of his walk, the joviality from his face. His right hand was thrust in his hip-pocket. Daphne whispered a question.

"Died where she fell," he muttered. "The horse lashed out. Go to Egerton. Take him away if you can."

Daphne turned to the hut. When she had reached it and shut the door, Hughes quickened his step.

Cabbage Tree had found and eaten the third piece of sugar when he got up to him. He took his hand out of his hip-pocket. The sun glinted on blue steel.

"Cabbage Tree," he said huskily; "there's something in the Bible about a life for a life, and I guess it applies to horses as well as humans. So you've got to pay."

He pressed the trigger, and the horse dropped where he stood.

VI.

Greening halted abruptly before a picture placard outside a Cinema theatre in the West End. He looked and looked, and his heart stood still. For the picture represented an Australian bush scene, and in the foreground, on horseback, was a figure the very image of Daphne, his lost wife! He could not understand it. Across the picture ran the announcement: "Cabbage Tree's Last Ride. Today, at 3."

It was on the stroke of three now. He went inside, paid for a seat, and waited feverishly for the show to begin. The particular item he wanted to see was fifth on the program, and he had to sit thru an interminable series of pictures which at that moment had no interest for him.

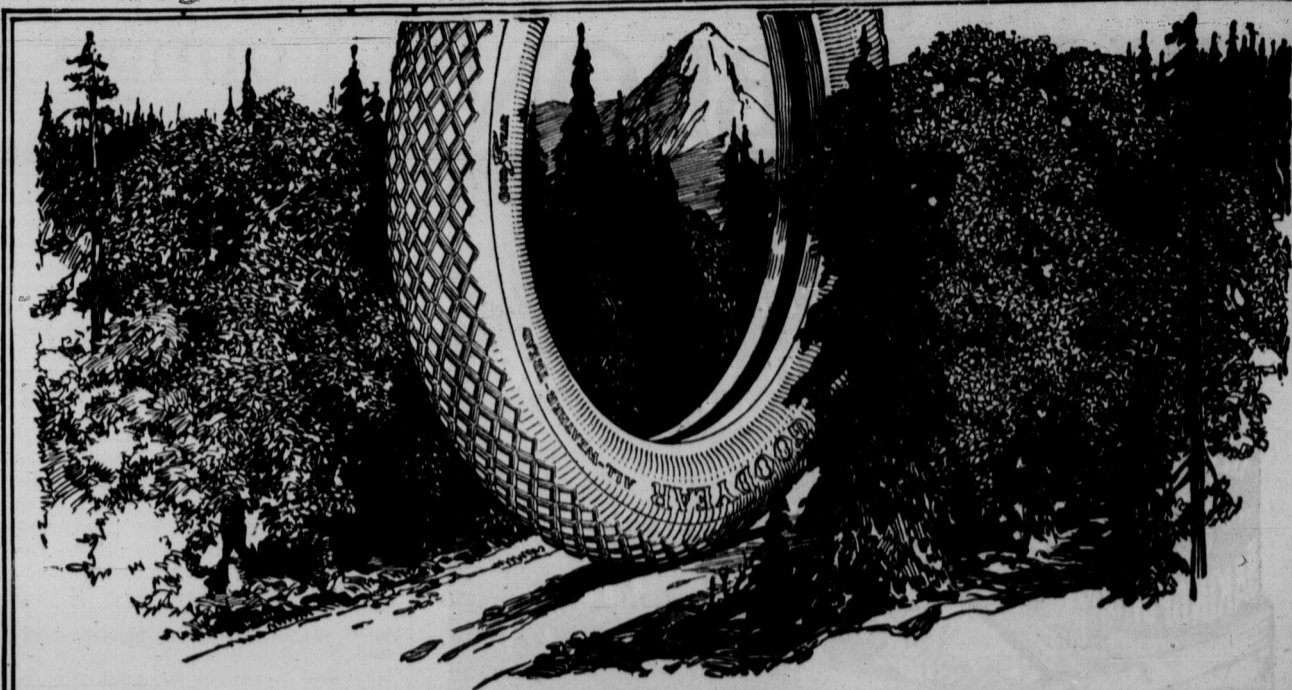
"Police Dogs," "The Baby Show," "Hooligans at Home," entertained others, and nearly drove him distracted. But at last the words "Cabbage Tree's Last Ride" were thrown on the screen, and he sat up in his seat. His eyes were distended; he held his breath.

Seven months had elapsed since Daphne had left him, and each hour of it had been a torment.

Only the thought that the next, or the next, might restore her to him kept him from completely despairing. Every source of enquiry concerning her whereabouts had been of no avail; and now Chance—could this be Chance?—had come to his assistance.

He watched with breathless interest as the pictured story unfolded; and because of all that the girl-heroine meant to him, its scenes were robbed of their unreality. For him it was the real thing.

He saw her—never doubting it was his own wife—in the up-country bank; saw with yearning, but without resentment, her simulated affection for the young bank manager. The action, apart from a newspaper paragraph thrown on the screen, told of the re-



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Not smooth city boulevards, but rough country roads settle all doubts of which tire is best.

That's why Goodyear Tires have won with the farmers.

For they're built in perfect balance. The All-Weather Tread is made double thick and the "carcass" beneath extra-strong to support it.

And the beauty of Goodyears has made them the favorites on boulevards, too.

Top-Place In Four Years

Four years ago we began in a modest way to build these tires at Bowmanville, Ont. Car owners—many of them farmers—gave Goodyears a trial.

At first some ran a Goodyear with a rival tire on the opposite wheel. Those early Goodyears, by their records, sold the tires of last year—when men bought as many Goodyear Made-In-Canada Tires as there are cars in the Dominion.

Yet the Goodyears of today excel those earlier ones. For we have added betterments as fast as our experts found new methods.

Protect in 5 Ways

Five great defenses are built into Goodyear Fortified Tires. They guard against the worst attacks a tire encounters—Against Rim-Cuts, Against Blow-Outs, Against Loose Treads, Against Insecurity, Against Punctures and Skidding.

These five features are all controlled by us—no rival tire has them.

They protect against all troubles except mishap and misuse.

Prices Reduced 37%

Yet Goodyear Tires cost 37 per cent less today than they did two years ago when we did not make so many.

As our output multiplied, reducing factory cost per tire, we passed on the saving to Goodyear users. We gave a third reduction in spite of the war tax on all our raw material.

Some makes cost less because of cheaper methods and materials. Some cost more because of small out-

put. But figured on cost per mile Goodyear Tires cost the least.

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(230)

ported presence of bushrangers in the district, and of her fears for her lover.

He saw her ride away, and her arrival at her bush home.

Into the next picture now came a station-hand, riding headlong, behind him in the distance bushrangers in pursuit. The gang surrounded the barricaded hut.

The scene changed, showing its interior. The girl hurriedly scribbled a note of warning, gave it to the man, and bid him ride fast with it to the bank.

The succeeding pictures showed him stealing off on his errand while the bushrangers were trying to effect an entrance. Suddenly they espied him, gave chase, and captured him. Some of their horses were left hitched to the fence.

The door of the hut was cautiously opened. The panic-stricken girl emerged, crept toward the nearest horse, vaulted into the saddle, and was off to the bank with a hundred yards start before she was observed.

From this point Greening, infected

by the stress of the pursuit, forgot his surroundings. He was no longer in the darkened hall, but racing for life over uplands, along forest tracks, swimming a fagged horse across deep creeks. And always with the thunder of pursuing hoofs in his ears.

Concluded Next Week

NOBODY CAN LICK YOU

A fine and public spirited man threw himself into a movement for social progress. It was defeated, and in a moment of discouragement he exclaimed, "I'm licked; this defeat has convinced me that there's no use fighting."

Of course, he didn't mean that. It was the impulse of the moment. Nobody else could lick him. He could only be licked by himself. His efforts might be blocked, might come to nothing, but so long as he didn't lie down, he wasn't licked.

Henley was right when he insisted in a memorable poem that he was the master of his fate, the captain of his

soul. The man who never gives up in the face of reverses is the man who has to be taken into account and reckoned with.

The contest between the Apostle Paul and the Roman empire looked unequal enough. But the indomitable spirit won. Napoleon, long on the verge of failure, kept on fighting. Washington, in the midst of overwhelming discouragement, refused to give up. Disraeli insisted that the time would come when the House of Commons would be glad to hear him. Gladstone declared that the tide of civilization was on the side of the Liberal program and that it could not be permanently beaten.

Every great forward movement has been repeatedly beaten back by the forces of reaction. But there always have been unconquerable souls behind every such movement who refused to recognize defeat. In the end progress has triumphed because of the fighting spirit of forward-looking men and women.

Nobody is licked so long as he keeps on fighting.—Kansas City Star.

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26

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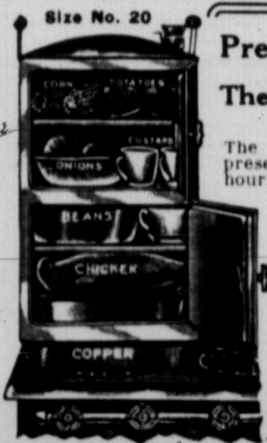
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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

WHAT IS NATURE'S FAVORITE COLOR?

Not counting green, of course, she splashes it all over everywhere, what color does nature like best in making plants? Put down the names of all the wild flowers you know, or, better still, collect and press a sample of as many as are still to be had and put down the names of the rest, and see if you can come to any conclusion as to which color Mother Nature herself prefers above all others.

Let us see, to begin at the very beginning, there is the crocus, a pretty purplish blue, followed by the buttercup which is yellow and the violet which is blue and the three-flowered aconite which is red, and so on and on and on.

When you have found out, or think you have found out, which color is used most often, write and tell me about it, and I will publish the best of the letters and I should be glad also to see the flowers which you press, if you care to send them to me.

DIXIE PATTON

ROBIN REDBREAST

You remember, my dears, what I told you about the wooing of Miss Rose Redbreast. Don't you? I know you haven't forgotten—how Mr. Robin asked Miss Rose to leave her apple tree and help him build a nest in the big oak.

Of course you haven't forgotten. And now don't you want to hear how Rose and Robin built that nest? Would you like to have a story about the Redbreast babies?

You see, Rose and Robin were very industrious birds. Yes, "industrious" is a big word. It is just another way, however, of saying they worked hard and carefully.

And they did, too, from the very first. They were eager to get their nest built during the pleasant spring days before the hot summer began. So Robin and Mistress Rose—I call her Mistress now because she is married—searched all over Molly's farm for little bits of twine and for pieces of straw to put into the nest.

You would have been so surprised to see how brave Mistress Rose grew after she was married. When Robin met her she was a shy little bird. But, dear me, now that she had a husband she grew almost bold. Sometimes, really, truly ladies act the same way after they are married.

I'm almost afraid you will think this isn't true, but honestly, one day Rose actually pecked at the hairs in the mane of old Bill, the plow horse. She knew that horse's hair makes nests strong and firm.

Old Bill felt the pulling at his mane. He turned his head quickly. Away flew Mistress Rose, but she had three long strands of hair in her mouth.

At last the nest was finished. Rose and Robin had made it round and cozy and had fastened it across the branch of the oak tree, in just the way your hammock swings. When the roses had just begun to blossom Robin found Mrs. Rose sitting very quietly on her nest. She said she didn't want to leave. After Robin had begged very hard, Mistress Rose flew a little distance away.

See, Robin," she said, "look in the nest and see what I have laid for you."

My gracious, what do you suppose was there? Three smooth little blue eggs!

Robin was delighted. He twittered and sang and flew about in circles. He was so happy he could not keep still. For days after the eggs were laid, Mistress Rose stayed at home. She said she wanted to sit on the eggs and keep them warm. If she left home, they would get cold and that would never do.

Robin missed his wife a great deal. But he didn't forget her. He used to bring her nice, fat worms, and bits of bread, and good seeds to eat.

As I told you, Mistress Rose had stayed quietly on her nest for days and days. So, of course, when Robin left her this particular morning to get the breakfast he had no idea that anything exciting would happen.

But, my dears, he had barely reached the cornfield, when Mistress Rose felt

the eggs moving about under her. Up she jumped. Well, of all things! The shells were cracking! Mistress Rose wasn't worried, tho'. She went straight to the eggs and picked at the cracks.

Oh! One of the eggs popped wide open! And, my precious children, the most wonderful thing happened. Out crawled a cunning little baby Redbreast!

Soon the other two eggs burst. From each one there came a small bird. At first they were rather still. Poor little fellows, they were in a strange world.

It wasn't long before they began to open their mouths and ask for food. Robin, who was now in the potato patch eating bugs from the vines, heard their loud chirping, heard them call "Cheep, cheep." Quickly Robin flew up to his oak tree. There were his brand-new babies!

You would have expected a father to have been proud of three fine children. You would have expected Robin to sing joyfully when he first saw his babies. But, my dears, he didn't at all. He merely said:

"Humph, three more mouths to feed."

"Yes," said Mistress Rose, "they are a noisy crowd, too." She pecked at their beaks to make them hush.

Baby birds are not pretty at first. Do you think they are? Their bodies are so small and their heads and their mouths are so big. And what an appetite they always have!

Mistress Rose set about getting her brood their meals. It kept her busy, too, finding enough for such a hungry family.

When they got a little older she began to teach her children to fly. She would hop a few feet away from the nest and beg the babies to come out to her. Sometimes, if they were timid and afraid to try, she would hold a big, juicy worm in her beak and coaxingly say:

"Come, children. Spread your wings. Flap them like I do. Quick. The first one here can have this worm for lunch."

The little Redbreasts easily learned to fly. One at a time, Mistress Rose would guide them down from the oak tree to the grass. There she would show them how to poke their bills into the earth and find a bug or two. After a rain, there were many worms on the damp lawn.

You must be wondering what Robin was doing all this time. Forgive me, I am sorry to say, had almost forgotten his children. He let his wife take care of them. Robins are not very kind fathers.

Nor did Mistress Rose watch over her babies long. As soon as they could fly and dig for food and hurry off from bad boys and cats, she turned her children away from the home nest.

Don't think Mistress Rose didn't love her children. Oh, she did, heaps and heaps. She knew, tho', that there wasn't enough food for so many birds in one place.

"You must go away and make your own home," she told her birdies. The birdies didn't want to go, but Robin and Mistress Rose flapped their wings and scolded. The young Redbreasts were frightened. And away they fluttered.

Now, the summer had passed. The weather began to grow chilly. The leaves on the trees changed from green to red and gold.

"I think we will have to be going South for the winter," said Mr. Robin, one blustery morning.

That afternoon Robin and Rose left the oak tree. When they were almost out of sight of their old home, they turned about to look once more at the nest where they had been so happy.

And away they flew to a lovely country where the flowers bloom all the year, where the air is warm and the sunshine bright.

Do you suppose, children, you would like to hear about busy little Willie Woodpecker? Next month I shall tell you how he bored holes in the chestnut tree and made his nest way down inside the bark.

By Helen K. Essary, in The Mother's Magazine.

WHEN BUYING YEAST
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THIS PACKAGE



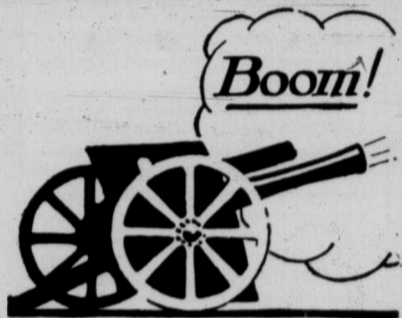
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Farm Women's Clubs

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

ACME WOMEN ACTIVE

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—I am sending one-half of membership fees taken in by the Acme W.A. during April, May and June, which is \$3.00, to P. P. Woodbridge, but am sending you a report of the Acme W.A. for the three months. The April meeting was held on April 3, with ten members present and several visitors. Our roll call response was house cleaning hints and questions, which was well responded to, then a song by the girls, then a discussion on the development of the rural schools and co-operation between home and schools, closing with a song by the girls and refreshments with the U.F.A. The May meeting was well attended, and garden hints was the topic taken up for roll call response and discussion. We also packed a box of clothing for the relief of a family in Southern Alberta.

The June meeting was very well attended, and our roll call response was recipes for picnic lunches and demonstration of same for our lunch at the close of meeting. We also packed another box with clothing for needy ones in the south, and over fifty dollars' worth of small fruits was ordered direct from the growers in B.C. I must also mention that we had the provincial president, James Speakman, with us on May 25, and he gave a very interesting and instructive address, which we all enjoyed very much.

MRS. J. S. EARLE,
Sec.-Treas., Acme, Alta.

RED CROSS WORK

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—I hope you will pardon me for not reporting to you sooner. We have only had three meetings, and now have forty members. The president, Miss Reed, gave us a very helpful talk at our last meeting. Our auxiliaries have sent to the Red Cross Society for work, and we are calling a special meeting regarding the work. The ladies are taking a great interest in it. I hope I will be able to give you another report later on.

MRS. W. E. MCKIBBIN,
Sec., Blackie, Alta.

HELPING WAR SUFFERERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—It is now four months since we organized our W.A. U.F.A., and we thought you might be interested in hearing how we are getting on. You will remember that we had twelve members at the beginning and we now have twenty-one members, which entitles us to send two delegates to the convention to be held in Calgary next January. At our second regular meeting Miss Jean C. Reed, of Alix, visited us and talked to us so interestingly, pointing out to us the object of the auxiliaries—that of progress. The motto that the Alberta W.A.U.F.A. has chosen for their writing paper is "Forward," and I think it is splendid. This is a time when we all want to, and can, go forward and help others forward, and that is what we should do in our auxiliaries. Not only at our meetings did we enjoy having Miss Reed, but some of us had the pleasure of entertaining her at our homes and enjoyed the home talks with her very much. Our auxiliary is using the writing paper which the Alberta W.A.U.F.A. has got out, and I think it is very nice and so much more convenient than the common writing paper. On May 24 the U.F.A. had their first annual picnic, and the W.A.U.F.A. had a booth at the picnic at which we took in \$85.25, clearing \$46.10, and with the Red Cross tags sold on that day \$15.00 was realized, making a total of \$61.10. Some of the young people gave a Red Cross

dance soon after, and the proceeds, \$29, they turned over to us to send to the Red Cross Society. We sent \$65 to Miss Pinkham, provincial treasurer of the Red Cross Society, \$50 of which goes to furnish a hospital bed in the Duchess of Connaught hospital, Cliveden, England, with the name of Duhamel over it. We are also sewing for the Red Cross Society, doing a bundle of sewing a month. Most of the members take a little sewing home and do it there. It does not mean very much work to anyone, and it means quite a lot in the end to get the sewing done. We expect to get a travelling library in the course of a few weeks. I think a library is something that is badly needed in all country places, as most people, old and young, are fond of reading, and a library where anyone can go at any time and get a good book to read is a fine thing, especially in the long winter months. We are hoping to get up some amusements for the winter in the way of plays and sketches, but I will write you later about that.

MARY W. HAMBLY,
Sec., W.A.U.F.A.

Silverburn, Duhamel, Alta.

VISITED KANDAHAR ASSOCIATION

Dear Miss Stocking:—I will take the suffrage question up as soon as possible in our local and see what can be done to get money for the treasury of the franchise board. At present we are short of funds. We are serving coffee and cake at our next meeting, also having a sale of home-made cooking, cream, etc., in order to help improve our rest room. Mrs. Ludlow and I attended the meeting of the G.G.A. at Kandahar last Saturday, June 19. They had a splendid meeting. They have a large hall for their meeting place with a large dining room at one end. The women's section of the local held their meeting in the dining room whilst the men held theirs in the hall. After the business session was over the ladies served lunch. They have a very progressive club. Altho their work is just starting they all take a very great interest in it.

Sincerely,
MRS. C. LUDLOW,
Director District 9

Wynyard, Sask.

Associations or communities that wish to organize associations in District 9 are fortunate in being able to call on Mrs. Ludlow as a speaker or organizer. If her expenses are paid by locals calling, she will speak on the work of the Women Grain Growers, as will other directors in their districts.

—E. A. S.

CLOTHING NEEDED

Dear Madam:—I saw in the Women Grain Growers' page that you would be pleased to hear from anyone in the need of clothing. I would be very glad to get some, if you would send me some. I am the sick mother of eleven children, eight boys and three girls, and I would like to send the children to school and they are without dresses. The clothing would help me lots. I would be glad to get some. If you please do not refuse my plea.

SICK MOTHER

The above letter is referred to our clubs which, I feel certain, will generously respond. I shall be glad upon enquiry to send name and address of writer of above letter, in order that help may be given direct. Please do not send clothing or money to me but send direct to family in need. In case that a number of letters come in reply to Sick Mother, I shall be pleased to refer names of other cases in very great need. Please address communications to Erna Stocking, provincial secretary Women's Section G.G.A., Delisle, Sask.

Chiclets

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Growing Flax for Fibre

By Louis Hartvigsen

The writer states that Canadian Farmers Annually Destroy One Million Acres of Flax Straw which might be Sold for Two Hundred Dollars per ton.
How to Prepare Flax Fibre for Market

The cultivation of flax in Western Canada hitherto has been characterized by a very wasteful practice which only needs to be stopped in order to bring greatly increased profits to farmers who grow this crop. I refer to the burning of the flax straw. The fibre contained in the flax straw, when properly ret'ed, has a value of upwards of \$200 per ton. This money can be obtained by flax growers in Western Canada if they take the trouble to prepare the flax fibre for market. The growing of flax for fibre as well as for seed is a big industry in Europe, but owing to the great war, the European supply will fall far short of the demand. Here is the golden opportunity for the farmers of Western Canada to grasp this trade. Let me state a few facts.

This year there will be no flax exported from Belgium, France or Germany. The supply from Holland will be small, as they need the bulk of it for home use. Russia will contribute only 35 per cent. of her usual supply, or even less, because the amount of linen required in Russia at the present time is enormous. In a normal season the export of flax, tow and codilla from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland is 81,000 tons. The British consumption of flax is normally about 150,000 tons per year. One can readily see that there will be a great shortage

In this process the flax is steeped in tanks in which water, heated to the temperature of the River Lys, is kept in circulation.

It is estimated that Canadian farmers burn one million acres of flax straw every year. What would this mean if turned into fibre and sold for \$200 per ton? An expensive smoke, is it not?

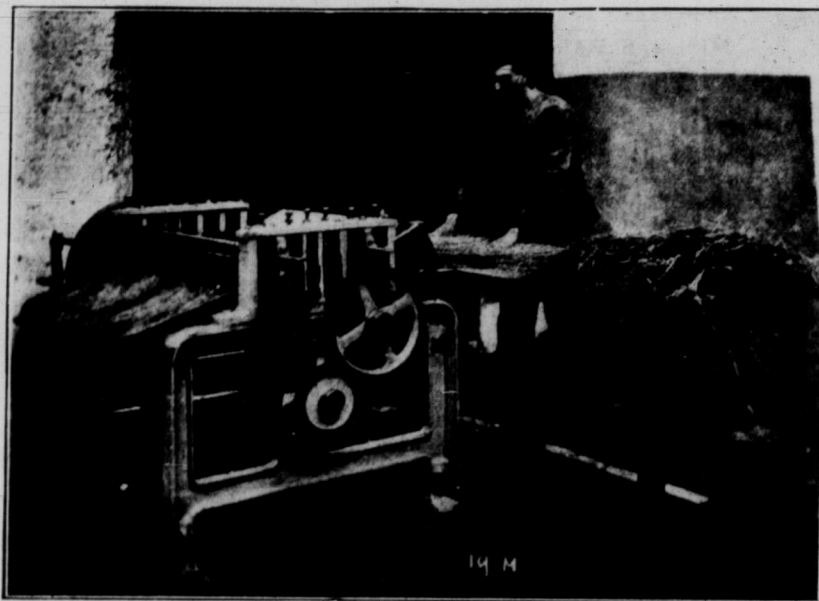
Pulling and Ret'ing

In harvesting flax for the fibre as well as for the seed, the flax is pulled either by hand or with the flax puller. There are two well known flax pullers on the market. It is claimed for one of these machines that it will pull, brush the earth from the root and at the same time bind the straw into sheaves. The seed pods must be threshed out or combed off. The fibre must have the natural length, because the longer the flax straw and the fibre, the greater the worth. Threshed flax straw is worthless.

After the seed has been removed the flax straw has to be ret'ed. This may be done in four different ways:—

1.—Dew Ret'ed: The flax straw is spread on the prairie and allowed to lie there to ret and bleach until the fibre can be easily removed from the straw.

2.—Snow Ret'ed: The flax straw is spread on the prairie in the fall and left there under the snow until the fibre can



The flax straw breaker at work

and consequent high prices paid this year, and probably during the next few years.

Canada's Opportunity

There is no reason why Canada should not produce flax fibre just as well as Russia. The possibilities are here. The climate of Western Canada compares with that of the three Russian provinces, Pskof, Ostrof and Witebsk. The soil here is very much richer than in these Russian provinces, which nevertheless yield a good quality of flax and seed. I have recently seen some flax in the possession of L. T. Macdonald, of the Board of Trade, Regina. The sample was dewret'ed. I compared it with the high Livonian quality and concluded that the climate here is too dry for dewret'ing. At the same time the flax I saw has a use and I estimate that it would fetch \$178 per ton. Now if the same flax had been ret'ed in water holes, as is done in most of the Russian districts, the flax would be worth an additional \$40 per ton, or \$218 at Regina and \$234 at Montreal. My own experience in the trade, which is also the experience of experts I know, is that the flax ret'ed in water holes is of a much better quality and has "more life," as we say.

Belgian flax is ret'ed in the River Lys. This is the best quality of flax in the world. The water in the river is fairly warm and has a peculiar softness. Another method used in Belgium is the so-called "Feuillette" system, which is an attempt to reproduce the Courtrai method of ret'ing.

be easily removed from the straw. This may occur at the end of February or the beginning of March. These two methods of ret'ing are not always certain to give good results.

3.—The "Feuillette" Method: This method of working flax consists in establishing central depots to which the flax straw is brought to be worked. The flax is steeped in tanks with circulating water which is heated to the temperature of the Lys.

4.—Ret'ing in Waterholes: This is the oldest and a safe method of ret'ing; it is done when harvest time is over; it is a little more expensive in labor, but is sure. To soften and to make the temperature of the water warmer, place manure from cattle in the bottom (swampy bottoms are to be avoided); the warmer and softer the water, the quicker the ret'ing process and the better the quality. The flax straw has to lie in a temperature of the water of about 45° about six days, 40° about eight days, 35° about ten days, 30° Fahrenheit about thirteen to fourteen days. When a handful is taken and beaten on the surface of the water and the straw falls off, it is ready to be spread on the stubblefield to dry and bleach.

Breaking the Straw

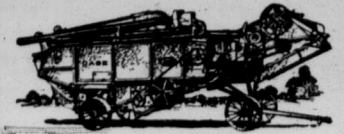
Most farmers of Western Canada seem to be of the opinion that they cannot profitably raise flax for fibre unless they have sufficient waterholes on their land to ret the whole acreage of flax raised. This is an erroneous opinion; on the

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at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit, FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book **FREE BOOK** describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$36 and up.

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 111, Galesburg, Kas., U.S.A.

contrary, they should ret and prepare for flax fibre as much of their flax as the water supply will serve and the balance of the crop can be used for seed only. By so doing the farmer will get from his crop of flax all the money it is capable of yielding and he will not be guilty of burning what he can just as well convert into money.

The preparing of the ret'ed flax straw for fibre is generally done after freeze-up, when labor is plentiful. It is then prepared by machine or by hand. The machines can be transported by horses from farm to farm, an 8 H.P. gasoline engine being used to drive the plant.

The ret'ed flax straw has first to go thru the flax straw breaker. Then the broken straw is held against the flax-scutchers, which scutch the loose broken straw from the fibre (as shown in the photograph). After this the fibre is baled into twenty pound bales and so shipped. The strings are made from the flax, two ties being used, placed one-third the distance from either end.

Premium for Careful Work

The writer believes there is a good opening for machines to go round the country to prepare the flax fibre, in the same way as the threshing machines now thresh grain from farm to farm. The flax may be prepared during the slack time of winter. It is better that the farmer should prepare the flax himself than to sell the straw, as the straw is only the raw material. The more care taken in the preparation, the better the price obtained, as length and quality of fibre are the two things looked for. The careful farmer gets a premium of from \$40 to \$60 per ton for his flax over the careless farmer. The government might assist the industry by establishing depots for the preparation of the flax according to the "Feuillette" method. The best Belgian flax prepared in this way brings an average of \$450 per British ton in Great Britain and Ireland.

Up to the present time flax has been the "neglected child" among the farm crops of Western Canada. The greatest profits from flax fibre are open to the farmer who will bestow upon this crop the care the good farmer bestows on his wheat.

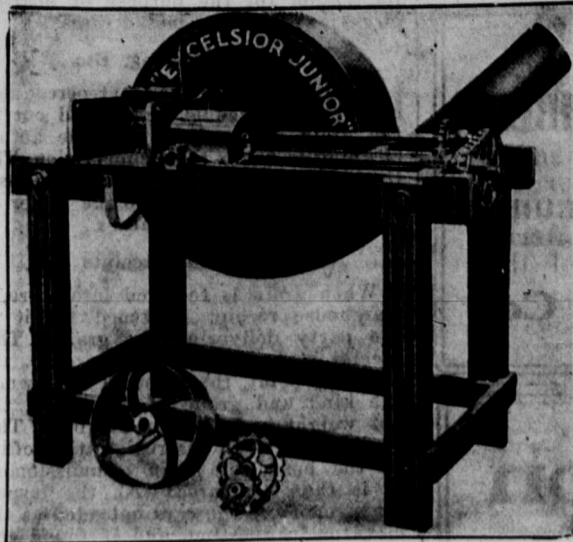
FAT AND LEAN

In the busy world of dairying even a few meagre calculations show great differences, whether in cows, their owners, the land, the bank deposits or the test of fat, etc.; fat and lean are mixed, good results and poor, even on adjoining farms, even in two stalls in the one stable. One owner gets perhaps 200 pounds of milk from each lean, hungry acre; a neighbor, with better methods, produces the fat total of seventeen hundred pounds of milk per acre, keeping 16 good cows on a well tilled eighty acre farm. One milk producer, with poor grade cows, never tested, possibly never well fed; gets the lean average of less than three thousand pounds of milk per cow; another producer — who is a real dairyman — revels in the knowledge of each of his sixteen cows, giving over eight thousand pounds of milk that will test fairly rich in fat.

Then when it comes to feeding for profit, not simply for existence, we find one man with a hundred pounds of milk costing him only 59 cents for feed, but a neighbor has to admit the impeachment of milk costing him per hundred at least 90 cents, perhaps over a dollar. So one will make the fat profit above feed of over thirty dollars per cow, while his neighbor is down to the lean margin of only three dollars. Why do such amazing differences occur? Primarily because dairymen have not studied each cow individually. Dairy records alone can shed light on these problems. Milk and feed record forms simple, easily kept, may be had free from the dairy division, Ottawa. Apply today and make each cow you own earn a good fat profit. —C. F. W.

INTERNATIONAL WILL BE HELD

The directors of the International Livestock Exposition have decided to hold a show at the usual time this year but have not yet defined its scope. It will certainly include fat stock of all kinds, horses and, if conditions warrant, breeding stock also. The directors of the International and all friends of the industry hope that the country will be completely cleared of disease and quarantines in time for a great exposition representing all branches of the meat and horse industries.



Does the Most Work with the Least Power

No Stock raiser can afford to be without a Straw Cutter and no Straw Cutter made equals:

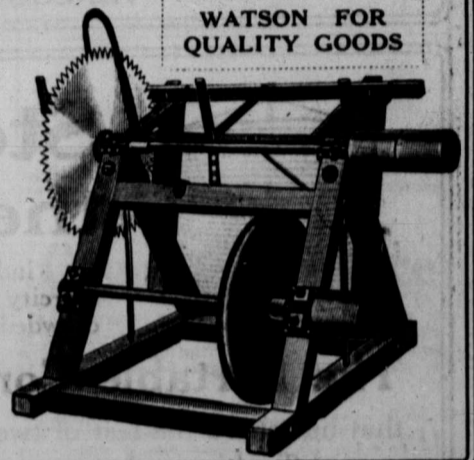
WATSON'S Excelsior Junior Straw Cutter

Simple in design, sturdy in construction. Runs with Gasoline Engine, Horse Power, Windmill, or by Hand. Cuts up to half ton per hour, and, with special blowers, will elevate up to 20 feet. Fitted with specially tempered knives of best English make. Stop, start and reverse lever in easy reach of operator.

WATSON'S POLE SAWS

Rigidly braced hardwood frame, easy to repair in case of accident. Has three 5 in. by 6 in. pulleys. Solid steel shafts and boxes, and solid heavy fly wheel. Perfect tempered blades of best English steel, free from flaws.

WATSON FOR QUALITY GOODS



WE SELL

Harrow Carts, Root Pulpers, Straw Cutters, Pulverizers, Grain Grinders, Turnip Seed Sowers, Lawn Goods, Pole and Cordwood Saws, Warehouse Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Horsepowers, Doubletrees, Neckyokes.

JANESVILLE PLOWS

Repairs for all MOLINE GOODS

John Watson Mfg. Co.
LIMITED
311 Chambers St. WINNIPEG

Don't Let the Other Fellow Laugh at YOU!

That's what the enemies of co-operation do every time they know of a member of one of the farmers' organizations or a supporter of the co-operative movement breaking from the ranks. They also are delighted every time they hear of a farmer who refuses to support the organization.

Don't Give them Cause to Laugh

As far as buying and selling is concerned real progress is made by farmers of the West in getting better prices, better treatment, better service and better values only when these other fellows get few or no chances to laugh at the actions of the farmers themselves.

Commission must be paid on Grain Handled

Why not pay the commission to The G.G.G. Co. Ltd., where every dollar earned in giving this service will be used to your advantage long after your grain is milled into flour and turned into bread? Why not also buy your implements, engines, vehicles, lumber, fencing and general farm needs from the company through which the farmers of Western Canada have done so much since it was organized in 1906, to improve the conditions under which they buy and sell. Our cause is your cause. Organized, owned and operated by farmers, you can depend on strict attention to the farmers' interests every time.

To Saskatchewan Farmers

Through an arrangement made with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the year 1915, the Association will procure through this Company such supplies as we are handling. Saskatchewan farmers can secure supplies from us by placing their orders through the Central Office of the Association at Moose Jaw. The purpose of this agreement is to draw the different farmers' organizations closer together and by concentrating their purchasing power give still better service to the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

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

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

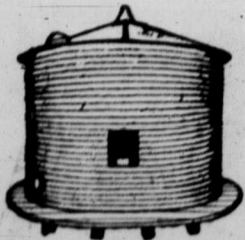
Verdict of 2,000 Farmers

who have bought and used our

HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICED LUMBER

is that not only were they more than satisfied, but many have written they could not secure such lumber for money in the local yards. If you are **GOING TO BUILD** you want the best, therefore send us a list of the material you require and become a satisfied customer of the

Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.
VANCOUVER, B.C.



Storage on the Farm

Be independent of labor shortage, scarcity of ocean tonnage and overcrowded elevators.

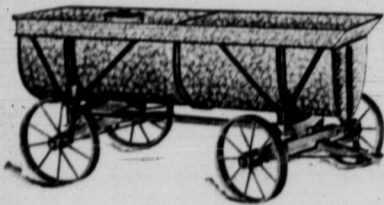
The Portable Corrugated Granary

that has stood the test of twelve years service will solve your difficulties and pay your dividends. Write today for full information and prices.

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Company Ltd.

P.O. Box 3006, G.G.C. Sheet Metal Manufacturers WINNIPEG, Man.

Thresherman's Wagon Tank and Engine Tender



WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Made of 20 gauge Galvanized Steel, thoroughly braced and fully guaranteed

SEND FOR CATALOG

Depth	Width	Length	Weight	Capacity	Price
2 ft.	3 ft.	10 ft.	335 lbs.	12 bbls.	\$35.00
2 1/2 ft.	3 ft.	10 ft.	385 lbs.	16 bbls.	\$42.00

FREELAND STEEL TANK CO.

HALBRITE, SASK.

WE MADE TANKS FOR YOUR GRANDFATHER

Save Dealers' Profits. Buy Direct

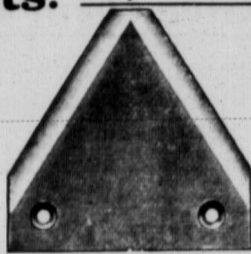
We can supply you with Binder and Mower repairs to fit all machines. Our goods are of the very best Quality and guaranteed to fit the machine for which they are intended equally as well as the originals. Our prices are right. Write today for circular.

We carry a complete stock of plow shares at the following prices: 12 inch, \$2.10; 13 inch and 14 inch, \$2.35; 15 inch and 16 inch, \$2.60.

Be sure and call on us when in Regina.

The WESTERN IMPLEMENT SUPPLY CO.

1762 OSLER ST. REGINA, SASK. (near the Market)



Marketing Your Grain

Continued from Page 9

Legislation Affecting Terminals

The terminal elevators handle a large percentage of the total grain sold. Their operation affects every grain interest in the country, farmers, dealers and millers. They have accordingly been subjected to keen scrutiny, fierce criticism and detailed legislation, and that in regard to almost every phase of their operations. Complaints have been directed against them as regards the trustworthiness of those operating them; tariffs and charges; grades and weights; their methods of storing, binning and shipping; cleaning and drying; loading and mixing; and their accumulation of surpluses. And the legislation governing them has been designed with explicit reference to these complaints.

Licenses, Bonds and Insurance

Persons proposing to own, lease, manage or operate terminal elevators must secure the approval of the board of

grain commissioners. Further, the elevators are licensed annually, and the board can recommend the revocation of the license in case of proven violations of the law. Each licensee must file with the board a bond to His Majesty conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as a terminal warehouseman, and his full and unrestricted compliance with all laws in relation thereto. And every terminal warehouseman must insure the stored grain against fire in companies satisfactory to the board.

Elevator Tariffs and Charges

All charges for storing, cleaning, handling and the insuring of grain, including the cost of receiving and delivering, are subject to such regulations or reductions as the board deems proper. The charges are fixed annually. During the first week of September the companies file with the board the rates they propose to charge during the following year, and the board holds a pub-

lic session for the purpose of hearing objections to the proposed rates.

Cleaning, Drying, Etc.

The inspectors define what percentage of admixture should be cleaned out of the grain as received, and the actual cleaning is under their supervision. The Grain Act provides for the compensation to be paid, if any, to the owner of the grain for the screenings.

Warehouse Receipts

When grain is received into store, a warehouse receipt is issued for it to the party delivering the grain. This receipt states the place, the date, the shipping point, the name of the owner, the kind and grade of the grain, the net weight and the car number. This receipt is sent to the registration office of the board of grain commissioners. It is then compared with the inspector's report of the cars unloaded at the elevator in question, and if found correct it is registered. On the receipt of



Mr. White, chief weighmaster at the terminal elevator

the bill of lading the receipt is given to the owner of the grain. The receipt is then negotiable on the market, and it can also be used as collateral security for a loan from a bank.

When grain is loaded out of the elevator, the receipt representing it must be presented to the registration office for cancellation within seventy-two hours, exclusive of holidays, of the loading of the grain.

It is obvious that the registration records show the total quantities of the various grains by grades received into and shipped out of the elevator. The inspection and weighing departments also possess such records, so that a complete check is secured.

Annual Stocktaking

In the month of August, every year, officers of the board of grain commissioners take stock of all the grain in each elevator, and statements are made out showing the kinds, grades and weights of grain in each house. The registration clerks table the receipts issued and cancelled during the year, and the surpluses and shortages in the elevator are determined.

TIMOTHY SEED SITUATION

Present and prospective high prices for hay are having the natural effect in reducing the areas that may be left to timothy seed. Reports from the United States also indicate reduced areas left to this seed crop. Two-thirds of our supply is usually imported from the United States, where it is grown on land ranging in value from \$75 to \$150 per acre. This seed comes rather badly hulled, but is particularly free from weed seeds. The prospects for this year are considerably higher prices for timothy seed. Canadian farmers are advised to bear this situation in mind and arrange to leave for seed particularly clean pieces of timothy.

Seed Branch, Ottawa

FRUIT BULLETIN

RASPBERRIES, Niagara District grown, are about done, and Black Currants are also nearing an end. The ever popular and delicious **Lawtonberry**—large black **Thimbleberry**—and **Tomatoes** are beginning to make their appearance.

Farm Produce

SHIP US

your Butter, Eggs, Hogs, Mutton, Lamb, Beef, Wool and Hides; in fact anything you produce. We have the buyers.

Prompt Returns Guaranteed

Ontario and B.C. fruit sent in exchange if desired. Prices reasonable.

Under New Management

Central Farmers' Market Association, Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY

to us. We buy direct for cash. No commission charged. Coops supplied. Get our price list.

The W. J. GUEST FISH CO. Ltd.
WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

	Per lb.
Live Hens	10c
Roosters	8c
Young Ducks	12c
Old Ducks	10c
Turkeys, Geese and Spring Chickens	Best Market Price

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

Live Poultry Wanted

Old Hens (big and heavy), per lb.	\$0.12
Old Hens (medium), per lb.	.10
Roosters, per lb.	.08
Turkeys, per lb.	.13
Ducks, per lb.	.12
Spring Chickens, per lb.	.15-.16
Live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates sent on Request. Money order sent back on receipt of goods.	

R. BERE

39 SCHULTZ ST., WINNIPEG

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	10-11c
Ducks	12-13c
Turkeys	12-13c
Roosters	8c
Spring Chickens	16-17c

The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. Reference, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg

MacLennan Bros. Ltd.

Grain and Commission Merchants

Track Buyers Commission Dealers

Agents wanted at all points where we are not already represented

WRITE US!

704 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg
Telephone: MAIN 1490

Photo Supplies and Finishing

Films developed 10c. per Roll, any size, 6 exposures

Enclose 2c for return postage

PRINTS GLOSSY OR MATT FINISH

2 1/4 x 3 1/4. Per doz.	\$0.35
2 1/2 x 4 1/4 and 3 1/4 x 4 1/4. Per doz.	.40
3 1/4 x 5 1/2 and 4 x 5. Per doz.	.45
Postals, per doz., 50c.; per 100	3.00

WE BUY, SELL, RENT AND EXCHANGE CAMERAS

Large Illustrated Catalogue Free

Manitoba Photo Supply Co. Ltd.
336 Smith Street, Winnipeg, Man.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 24, 1915

Wheat—Good trade and nervous unsettled feeling prevalent, the tone at the finish being fairly firm, with final figures showing the July the same as last Saturday, while October lost $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and December $\frac{1}{4}$ cent during the week. Offerings were moderate, while a good miscellaneous demand prevailed, local temper being slightly bullish influenced in the main by return of unfavorable weather and forecast of showery conditions over much of the winter wheat belt. Foreign markets were higher, and likewise acted as stimulating influences. European climatic conditions continue unfavorable for harvesting operations, and unsatisfactory yields are reported. World shipments are considered to be disappointing.

Oats—Our prices did not follow American values. July oats declined during the week $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, October going down practically the same amount. U.S. prices are higher, due to strength in corn, which has been caused by rains over part of Illinois.

Barley—Prices holding fairly strong, 3 barley gaining during the week by 1 cent. Trade dull.

Flax—Market badly broken, July flax closing today $\frac{1}{2}$ cents below figure for last Saturday. October flax down $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. There has been no demand to speak of.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 20	137	105	105
July 21	135	103	103
July 22	136	104	103
July 23	137	105	105
July 24	139	107	107
July 26	137	105	105
Week ago	140	109	109
Year ago	92	87	86
Oats	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 20	62	42	42
July 21	62	42	42
July 22	62	42	42
July 23	62	42	42
July 24	61	41	41
July 26	60	41	41
Week ago	63	42	42
Year ago	39	38	38
Flax	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 20	151	154	154
July 21	151	154	154
July 22	148	151	151
July 23	145	148	148
July 24	143	146	146
July 26	139	142	142
Week ago	152	155	155
Year ago	165	169	167

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, July 24

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1 15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 48
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1 42
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1 51
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6,500 bu., to arrive	1 47
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5,000 bu., to arrive	1 48
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1 42
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 39
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 44
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 41
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1 40
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 39
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1 42
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 43
No. 3 wheat, part car	1 38
No. 3 wheat, part car	1 45
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 37
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 24
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1 36
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 34
No. 3 corn, 1 car, f.o.b.	79
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	79
No. 3 corn, 1 car	79
Sample grade corn, 1 car, warm	75
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	51
No. 4 white oats, 8 cars	51
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	52
No. 3 oats, 1 car	51
Sample grade oats, part car	50
No. 2 rye, part car	1 00
Sample grade barley, 1 car	71
Sample grade barley, 2 cars	69
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	71
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	67
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty and oaty	67

Sample grade barley, 1 car	66
Sample grade barley, 3 cars	70
Sample grade barley, part car	69
No. 1 flax, 1,400 bu., to arrive	1 64
No. 1 flax, 1 car, delivery	1 63
No. grade flax, 1 car	1 60

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, July 24.—Strength in America and unfavorable Modern Miller report caused light offers here, and resulted in a very firm undertone. The spot market is strong, $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d higher, with the cargo market very firm. Plates unchanged, and Indians $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1s dearer.

The scarcity of offers of winters and a realization of a greatly delayed movement, together with strong Indian offers and expected light Indian shipments, has changed the tenor of conditions here, and resulted in free taking of new winters by importers at advancing prices. European crop advices are not favorable.

Corn strong; parcels $\frac{3}{4}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d higher. Spot market very firm.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, July 24.—Cash oats closed as follows:
No. 3 white oats, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Barley, 67, 73.
Duluth, July 24.—
Cash oats closed 58.
Barley, 66, 72.
Flax, 162 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, July 24.—Demand from shippers and speculators had a hardening effect today on the price of hogs. Cattle quotations were almost nominal. Most of the sheep and lambs went direct to killers.

South St. Paul, July 24.—Cattle supplies continue liberal for this season of the year. The week's run was more than double that of the same period last year. But the country has not been liquidating quality grades of stock, recent supplies having been conspicuous for their ordinary to common merits as well as for their relative abundance.

Packers who complain of a sluggish demand for dressed beef, a seasonal development often characterizing midsummer trade, started out to mark down the cost of all but the best raw material, and succeeded in getting declines of 10 to 15 cents on most of the grassy and short-fed steers, cows, heifers and bulls. This advantage was maintained thru to the late market sessions, outside news favoring buyers on most days, as other markets were also being overdone with a lot of "washed" stock which nobody was very anxious to invest in.

Such country buyers as appeared in quest of stock and feeders cattle insisted upon getting good to choice stuff. Buyers found it difficult to meet specifications in all instances, as owners of such property are not letting it go in any considerable numbers.

Hog trade trend was lower than the entire first half of the week, when buyers cut cost down substantially. Discounts of 25 to 35 cents were apparent at the middle of the week, when the slump was checked. Values had a wide spread, a full dollar difference existing at most times between top and bottom figures with \$6.40 to \$7.40 the prevailing range following the drop the first half of the week.

Toronto, July 22.—With a very light run and steady prices the market at local yards yesterday was remarkably dull. One dealer alone had over 70 head of cattle on his hands from Wednesday, and expected another 30 from yesterday. Only 65 cattle were received, and as these were only of medium to common quality they were hard to sell. Nearly every class of stock was easier. Choice heavy shipping steers are down from 10 cents to 25 cents per hundredweight. This decline is due to the lack of war orders, all previous ones having been filled. For the medium to common butchers' there is little sale. There were too many of these cattle on the market to keep the prices firm.

Hogs were unchanged, selling as previously at \$9 off cars.

Liverpool, July 24.—There is no change to report in the Birkenhead market this week. Cattle continue to be short and quotations are well maintained, good quality Irish steers and heifers making 20 cents per pound, sinking the offal, and best sorts 21 cents. Chilled beef also remains unchanged, both North and South American making 16 cents per pound for the sides.

Calgary, July 24.—The livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited reports that receipts during the past week were checked by the wet weather, and the prevailing low prices on hogs also helped to keep supplies back. The top on steers was 7 cents, and this was willingly paid for real choice cattle. Buyers paid \$6.75 for those not so good, and 6 cents for good fat cows. Steers needing about a month's finishing were offering at 6 cents. The competition for hogs was keener yesterday morning, and they were picked up smartly at slight advances from \$7.50, which was the previous day's figure.

Yesterday's outward shipments consisted of six cars of hogs east and five west. Five of cattle west and one of cattle to South St. Paul.

Winnipeg, July 26.—Receipts during the past week at the Union Stockyards have been as follows: Cattle 1,996, calves 200, hogs 6,455, sheep 951.

Cattle—Cattle have been drab during the past week, and prices have been lower. The half-fat and medium grades have been hit the hardest. Buyers are grading very closely, and are particular to only pay top prices for the very choice quality stuff. Other markets are all lower and the outlet is narrow. Best steers around 1,200 pounds sell at from \$7 to \$7.25, lighter weights well finished from 1,050 to 1,100 sell for \$6.35 to \$6.75. Female stock is much lower, the best selling from \$5.75 to \$6. Good cows are being bought for \$5. It would seem to be best to market cattle carefully for the next two weeks, altho good fat cattle for export will sell well.

Hogs—Slow and drab market for hogs this week. Light hogs have been scarce and a premium for this class has been paid. Choice hog prices are steady and slow at \$7.75. Roughs \$5.25 to \$6.25, and stags \$4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—The sheep and lamb market has slumped considerably. Local packers have been over-supplied, and lambs are selling \$2 lower. Best lambs are quotable at \$7 to \$7.50. Fair weight sheep are worth about \$6 to \$6.50.

A fire occurred at the local Union Stockyards on Sunday, July 25, and eight of the cattle sheds,

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 24, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1 39	\$1 51
2 Nor. wheat	1 36	1 48
3 Nor. wheat	1 31	1 44
3 white oats	58	52
Barley	60-72	67-73
Flax, No. 1	1 43	1 61
Futures—		
July wheat	1 30	1 41
Oct. wheat	1 07	1 08
Dec. wheat	1 07	1 09

together with 45 head of cattle, were burned. The loss both to the yards and stock is fully insured.

Country Produce

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Dressed hogs, from 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Veal is 10 to 12 cents, beef 10 to 12 cents, and mutton 17 cents per pound respectively. Vegetables are unsaleable.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The produce department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that the supply of butter has fallen away but is still equal to the demand, prices are steady. New laid egg receipts are scarcely equal to the demand, and they are expected to rise in price next week. Old potatoes are now practically finished, and new B.C. potatoes are selling at \$1 per bushel. Live and dressed poultry are in slow demand. The same applies to hogs. Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 cents per pound, with heavier weights 8 to 9 cents.

BRANDON PRODUCE—Eggs are in good demand. There is only a fair call for butter. Poultry finds a ready sale, and generally business in all produce lines has been exceptionally good.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: Prices are all f.o.b. Winnipeg, unless quoted otherwise.

Butter—There is a good local demand for butter, and prices remain about the same as last week. Fancy dairy is worth 19 to 21 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy 19 to 20 cents, and good round lots 18 to 19 cents per pound.

Eggs—The supply of eggs is falling off somewhat, but the demand is poor, so that prices have not advanced at all. Eggs subject to candling are worth 14 to 15 cents.

Potatoes—New potatoes from B.C. are being bought by dealers in the city at 75 cents per bushel. As soon as the Manitoba crop commences to come to market there will be a big decline in prices.

Milk and Cream—There is no change this week in prices for milk and cream. Sweet cream is worth 27 cents per pound of butter fat delivered in Winnipeg, sour cream is 25 cents per pound of butter fat on the same basis. This works out to be about 23 cents at local points. No. 2 grade cream is worth 2 cents under prices quoted above. Milk is the same at \$2 per hundred pounds.

Hay—There is a very small supply of hay on the local market, but demand is lacking, so that prices remain about steady, as follows:—No. 1 Timothy, \$21 per ton; No. 2, \$18 to \$20; No. 1 Red Top, \$17; No. 2, \$15; No. 1 Upland, \$15; No. 2, \$13 to \$14; No. 1 Midland, \$14, and No. 2, \$11 to \$13. There is every prospect for a large hay crop this year, but prices are not expected to decline much until November.

Hides—The hide market is stronger this week. The quality of hides has greatly improved and this, together with a shortage and extremely good demand, is responsible for a general strengthening of the market. Prices are $\frac{1}{2}$ cent higher all round this week. Today's prices are as follows: Green salted hides, unbranded, No. 1, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; No. 2, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; branded, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents flat. Green salted bulls, oxen and stags, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents flat. Green salted horse hides, large, \$3; medium, \$2; small, \$1.25. Green hides worth one cent less than salted. Dry flint butcher hides, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; dry rough and fallen hides, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; dry horsehides, 50 cents to \$1. The market for seneca root is dull owing to a large crop this year, and dealers are offering 16 to 20 cents per pound for dry, clean roots.

Live Poultry—There is a fairly good demand for live poultry. The prices are as follows: Hens, 10 to 11 cents per pound; spring chickens, 16 to 17 cents per pound; ducks, 12 to 13 cents; roosters, 9 cents, and turkeys 12 to 13 cents per pound.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 20 to July 26 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY				FLAX							
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Fd 2	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.	
July 20	137	133	128					62	59	59	58	57	71	67	60	60	60	151	148			
21	134	131	126					62	59	59			71	67	60	60	60	150	147			
22	136	133	128					62	59	59			71	67	60	60	60	147	144			
23	137	134	129					62	59	59			72	68	61	60	60	144	141			
24	139	136	131					61	58	58	56	55	72	68	61	60	60	143	140			
26	137	134	129					60	57	57	55	54	72	68	61	60	60	139	136			
Week ago	140	137	132	125	118	110		63	60	60	59	58	71	67	60	60	60	151	145			
Year ago	92	89	86	82				39	37	36			52	50				165	162	149		

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	July 26	Year Ago	July 22	July 24	July 24	July 24		July 26	Year Ago	July 23	July 24	July 2	July 24
Cattle	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers, dry feed	7.10-7.25	7.00-7.25	8.35-9.00	6.40-10.35	5.00-9.75		Fancy dairy	19c-21c	20c	25c		20c-23c	21c
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.50	6.75-7.35	5.75-6.00	4.75-8.35		No. 1 dairy	20c	18c	20c-22c		16c-19c	19c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.60-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.50	3.30-9.25	4.75-8.35		Good round lots	18c-19c	14c-15c	16c-18c		15c	18c
Medium cows	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	5.50-6.00	3.30-9.25	4.75-8.35		Eggs (per doz.)	14c-15c	16c-18c	25c		15c-16c	16c
Common cows	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.50	5.50-6.00	3.30-9.25	4.75-8.35		Strictly new laid						
Choice heifers	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50	8.00-8.40	5.75-6.00	4.75-8.35		Potatoes						
Best bulls	6.00-6.25	5.00-5.50	7.00-7.50	3.75-4.25	3.50-6.50		In sacks, per bushel, new	75c	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.35	80c	\$1.15
Common and medium bulls	4.75-5.25	4.50-4.75	6.00-6.50		3.50-6.50		Milk and Cream						
Best feeding steers	5.85-6.25		6.50-7.50	5.75-6.00	5.25-7.50		Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	27c	28c	25c-27c			25c
Best stocker steers	5.50-5.75		5.50-6.50		4.50-6.85		Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)						
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$80			Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	23c	19c-21c	20c-23c			22c
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$38-\$45	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$55	\$60-\$65			Dressed Poultry	\$2.00	\$1.50	42c per lb. of butter-fat			\$2.50
Hogs							Spring Chickens	8c		17c			
Choice hogs	\$7.75	\$8.00	\$9.00-\$9.10	\$7.50-\$7.75	\$7.90	\$6.40-\$7.40	Fowl	10c		10c	30c-40c each	14c	10c
Heavy sows	\$6.25	\$6.75			\$6.45-\$7.40		Ducks	12c		12c	30c-50c "	10c-11c	8c
Stags	\$4.50	\$5.50					Geese				30c-50c "		
Sheep and Lambs			spring				Turkeys	14c			\$1.50 "		
Choice lambs	\$7.00-\$7.50	\$7.50-\$8.00	\$9.00-10.75	\$7.50	\$6.00-\$8.20	\$4.75-\$7.75	Hay (per ton)		\$17	\$12			
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.75-\$6.00	\$5.50-\$6.50	\$6.75	\$5.75-\$6.75	\$4.50-\$6.50	No. 1 Red Top	\$15	\$12	\$8	\$6		\$12
							No. 1 Upland	\$21	\$18	\$14	\$9		

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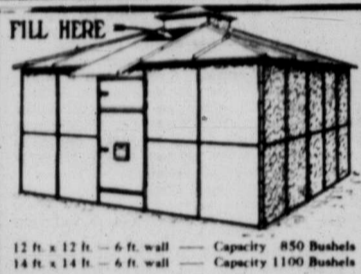
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SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Unfortunately there are in every community some farmers who are absolutely indifferent to the rights of their neighbors and who are a constant drawback to the general development of the district as a whole. Every year complaints are made concerning the damage which scrub bulls do when allowed to run loose over the countryside. Many of these strays are yearlings that some shiftless man is too negligent to castrate, while some farmers are so short sighted as to actually keep scrub bulls for the purpose of breeding from them. There is absolutely no license for scrub bulls being allowed to run loose. They are a menace to the production of pure-bred stock and act detrimentally to the whole district in that buyers do not come where scrub bulls are allowed to run loose. D. B. Howell, of Langenburg, a prominent and progressive dairyman, says concerning this question, that "scrub bulls are a menace to growing heifers. Yearling heifers come in season as good pasture comes, are bred on the prairies and then calve early the next spring when the heifer is in her very lowest condition of flesh and thrift. As a result calf and heifer do not do well. To raise the calf with such a start stunts the heifer and detracts \$25 from her value as breeding stock. This amount I consider low in grade stock, but to have a little yearling of pure breeding get in calf from such a bull entails a loss of \$100 at least."

"The remedy for this situation lies with the municipal councils. They pass by-laws governing strays and prescribe penalties. Then, again, this nuisance could be largely done away with if men had enough backbone to run such scrubs into the pound. The reason it isn't done is that a man is afraid of making an enemy of a neighbor. I consider the man no friend of mine who permits a scrub to run at large and damage my stock."

The question of offending neighbors should never enter into consideration in this matter. Scrub bulls should not be used by farmers on their own stock. Either the provincial department of agriculture or the Dominion department if written to will make it possible for a pure-bred bull to be placed for service in any district, and farmers are not taking full advantage of the opportunity afforded them if they do not make use of this offer.

Try to use pure-bred bulls yourself, and pound every scrub bull that is allowed by a shiftless neighbor to run loose.

There are lots of jobs for wet days. Mowers and rakes, racks, hay forks and later the binders ought to be gone over thoroughly and fixed. Get the mower knives ground. Have a look at the ledger plates on the mower cutting bar. If any are worn smooth and dull, replace them. Clean out all the oil holes and pour in a little fresh lubricating oil. Tighten up all loose nuts.

Fix up binder canvases. Replace all broken slats. A little extra time spent in fixing during the slack season before harvest will be more than repaid after cutting starts.

During the hot weather, particularly, horses in the team should not be tied together bit to bit. With flies bothering there is bound to be a lot of head shaking and if tied together in the above mentioned manner, sore mouths and even split tongues are bound to result. Tie the outside horses to their team mates' hames and cross the tie ropes of the centre horses to each other's hames.

—E. J. T.

ENGINE TROUBLE

Of the many ways in which the ignition may give trouble, only one, the improper timing of the spark, will be considered now. When an engine leaves the factory, the ignitor trip is adjusted so that ignition takes place just a little before the end of the compression stroke. This little may vary from ten to forty degrees, or even more, according to the rated speed of the engine. The ignition should occur just early enough to give the gases time to burn and thus be ready to expand with



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full force when the piston starts back on the power stroke. If ignition takes place later, the gases do not have time to properly burn before the momentum of the fly wheel moves the piston out and the force of the expansion is largely lost. Little power can be obtained from the engine under such conditions.

Too early a spark will cause the gases to expand before the engine reaches dead centre, causing the gases to actually work against the motion of the fly wheels. This is detected by pounding in the cylinder.

The exact position must be found for each make of engine. For an engine rated at 400 R.P.M. the spark should occur about fifteen degrees to twenty degrees before the dead centre. When an engine has been used for some time the ignitor trip may have worn or slipped from its original position. Re-adjusting this by sliding the ignitor trip clamp a very short distance will often cause the engine to develop 25 to 50 per cent. more power.—E. R. Gross, Colorado Agricultural College.

Farmers' Market Place

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WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

Alberta Farming Special

Continued from Page 14

hogs called for on the different Canadian markets. Part of this car is devoted to samples of wool of various grades, prepared by the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, J. D. Thompson.

Dr. Talbot, the Provincial Veterinarian has part of another car, in which are displayed charts of the skeletons of farm animals, while portions of the bony structures are also there for examination. Weeds poisonous to stock are exhibited. In the other end of the same car is a very interesting collection of birds and animals native to the province. This is in charge of Benj. Lawton, the provincial game guardian. The object of this exhibit is to show the species that are being protected.

Women's Section

The women's car is full of interesting things for the women folk. It comprises several departments. The home nursing department, in charge of Miss Melisaacs, shows the essential requirements of the sickroom, designed to suit a home of limited means. The three lady instructors from the Schools of Agriculture, Misses M. Goldie, M. Hayward and A. Carlyle each have charge of a department, sewing, cooking and laundry work. Exhibits of the work done by the young ladies in the Schools of Agriculture are a feature of the car. Lectures for women in the various branches of household economy and home nursing are given. A great deal of interest is shown, the attendance of women at some points being as high as 300. At each place where there is no Women's Institute, one is organized.

The Staff

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, is present with the train as often as his duties will allow. The train is in charge of J. D. Smith, superintendent of fairs and institutes of the province, and, in addition to those already named, the instructors and demonstration staff with the train include the following: H. A. Craig, B.S.A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Thos. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent, C.P.R.; E. A. Howes, Dean of Faculty of Agriculture; Sydney Carlyle, Superintendent Demonstration Farms, C. Marker, Provincial Dairy Commissioner; W. J. Elliott, Principal School of Agriculture, Olds; W. J. Stephen, Principal School of Agriculture, Claresholm; James Clements, Asst. Superintendent Fairs and Institutes; O. Blue, Asst. Superintendent Seed and Weed Branch; O. S. Longman, School of Agriculture, Claresholm; J. R. Halton, School of Agriculture, Olds; J. C. Hooper, School of Agriculture, Claresholm; W. Atkinson, Asst. Publicity Commissioner.

DRYING DAMP CELLARS

The most efficient way to dry damp cellars, basements, etc., is to use calcium chloride. Put about a pound of this salt in an old kettle, can, or similar container, that does not leak and will stand heating, and leave on the cellar floor. The above amount is sufficient for a fairly large space. The calcium chloride rapidly absorbs the moisture from the air, forming a solution in the can. This liquid should not be thrown away, but the water driven off by strong heat, leaving the calcium chloride ready for use again. With care, it will last a long time. Commercial calcium chloride is not the same as "chloride of lime."—C. E. Vail, Colorado Agricultural College.

CO-OPERATIVE ACCOUNTING

A very interesting bulletin entitled "A System of Accounts for Farmers' Co-operative Elevators" was recently issued by the United States government. The title fully describes the bulletin. It may be secured for 10 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

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

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

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE— Wm. Ward, Invermay, Sask. 21-10

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE—PETER Mc- Donald, Virden, Man.

CHOICE YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE SOWS and boars for sale, bred from registered stock of Ontario's most famous and successful breeders. Sire and dams prize winners. Will crate and ship. Chas. Suggett, Fairview Farm, Annaheim P. O., Sask. 29-2

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BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS FOR SALE FROM imported stock; the best that money can buy; \$15.00 each, one-third with order, balance c.o.d. E. N. Cooper, Stettler, Alta.

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FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF GOOD FARM land; 12 miles south-west from Bromhead, Sask.; sect. 14, tp. 1, r. 14; 100 acres of wheat growing; price seven thousand dollars, half cash; for particulars write owner. Alex. Keck, Graham Hill, Sask. 29-2

FAMOUS "TOFIAR PARK FARM" FOR SALE; sacrifice. Best mixed farm in Western Canada. Write for particulars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man., owner. 29tf

FOR SALE—N.E. ¼ SECTION 4, TOWNSHIP 1, range 11, East—160 acres, 15 acres bush, balance open land, no stones, fair buildings. Price only \$800.00; not less \$250.00 cash, balance satisfactory terms. S. A. Anderson, Piney, Man.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WELL IMPROVED half section farm, 160 acres in crop, 30 acres in breaking, balance pasture and hay. Complete set of buildings, drilled well, windmill, etc.; possession March 1. Address Chas. McNeill, Airdrie, Alta.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE, DUROC JERSEY HOGS, OXFORD DOWN SHEEP—Bred from grand champion strains; satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

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REEVES 20 H.P. CROSS COMPOUND PLOW- ing engine; Toronto combination separator, white wing feeder, gearless blower and weigher; or would consider deal on gas tractor. Apply to Jas. Anderson, Manitou, Man. 29-2

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AMAZING INVENTION—ENTIRELY NEW lamp burner; changes any coal oil lamp into powerful gas light; smokeless; odorless. Quebec agent sold 72 one day; profit fifteen dollars; sample, valuable proposition; postpaid 35 cents Great White Light Co., Dept. F., Maple, Ont.

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FOR SALE—PURE BRED RUSSIAN WOLF- hound pups. O. Brownridge, Browning, Sask. 29-3

WOLF HOUND PUPS—HALF RUSSIAN AND half greyhound; parents best killers and fast; age 1 month; price \$5.00 each or \$15.00 pair. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask.

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How Do YOU Market Your Grain?

Prizes for Letters

We want to find out just what is the most profitable method farmers use when marketing their crop. For the most clear and concise letter sent to our office we will give a copy of "Feeds and Feeding," by W. A. Henry. This book is worth \$2.25 and is the standard work published on this subject. For the second best letter we will give a copy of "Farm Crops," by C. W. Burkett, which is worth \$1.65, and to the writer of the third best letter we will send "Forage Crops, Other Than Grasses," by Thos. Shaw. This book is an excellent one and worth \$1.10. Any of these books may be changed if so desired for ones of a similar value listed in our Book Catalog. Letters should be clearly written and short. They should not contain more than 500 words. They should be written on one side of the paper only. They must reach this office before August 10, and should be addressed to—

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

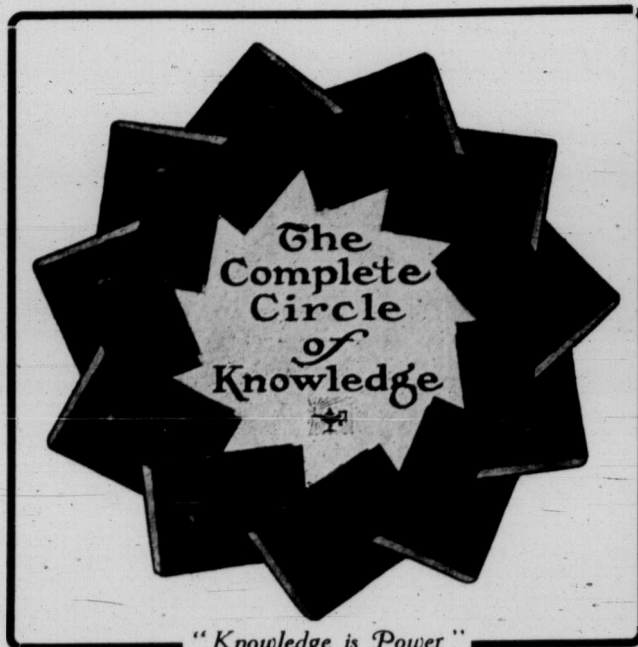
Local Associations and Unions

Have you entered the Guide's Free Library Competition? Are you going to line up with the other progressive Locals or, are you content to stay behind without even entering the race? A number of live locals have already started sending in subscriptions to go towards their library. The Women's Associations are also responding and we hope that we shall hear from more of them. Surely you will want to be in line with the rest. There are many reasons why you should enter this great competition. Here are just a few of them.

BECAUSE knowledge is power, and by encouraging reading among your members you are strengthening the influence of your local organization and making it more powerful in your community. **BECAUSE** a library will make your local association more valuable to its members and will benefit them more in an educational way.

BECAUSE it will make your association more valuable from the outsiders' point of view and will induce farmers who are not members to join you.

BECAUSE it will make your individual members more useful to their organization and more capable of taking an active part in discussing the questions which come before your meetings.



BECAUSE reading good books will make your members better men and women and will provide them with useful and pleasant recreation.

BECAUSE the competition gives every member an opportunity of doing his part in making it a success and will stimulate interest in Association work.

BECAUSE by making a success of this competition in your community you are increasing the influence of the farmers' movement by getting more people to read your official journal and widening your sphere of influence.

BECAUSE by making this competition a success you will be helping The Guide, the journal which is backing you up in your fight for better conditions, and in helping

The Guide you are, of course, helping your own organization.

All About It

Progressive Local Associations and Unions are entering The Guide free library competition. These local organizations are helping The Guide by endeavoring to increase its circulation in their districts. In return for this help The Guide undertakes to supply them with a library for the use of their members. This library will be supplied without one cent of cost either to the individual or to the Association.

The library may be chosen by the officers or members of the Association, or, if desired, the editor of The Guide will be glad to assist you in selecting suitable books. The books will be sent prepaid and will be neatly packed and boxed. We will also give every Association full instructions for keeping proper records and conducting your library so that it will be an unqualified success.

The Local Associations and Unions divide their territory among their members. Two members go around together and canvass the territory allotted to them. In this way the whole district is quickly and thoroughly canvassed. The canvassers turn in the subscriptions and money collected to the treasurer of the competition, who forwards it to The Guide.

It is not necessary to wait for a meeting of your Association or Union. If three or four members get together the work can be commenced at once. Let us know who is to act as treasurer for the competition and we will send him full instructions and supplies by return mail.

Guide Prices and Credits Towards a Library

Subscription Price	TERM	Amount to be Credited on Library
\$10.00	9 years, New or Renewal	\$2.00
5.00	4 years, New or Renewal	1.00
3.00	2 years, New or Renewal	.80
1.50	1 year, Renewal	.40
1.50	1 year, New	.50
1.00	9 months, New only	.30
.50	5 months, New only	.20
.25	3 months, New only	.10

Rules and Regulations

1.—The competition is open to recognized local branches of the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and local unions of the U.F.A., also to branches of the women's associations of the three provinces, but is positively not open to individuals nor to other organizations.

2.—To be entitled to a library a minimum of \$15.00 worth of subscriptions must be sent in to The Guide office before August 31, and this amount must come from not less than ten subscribers.

3.—The amount need not be sent in all at one time, but the subscriptions should be forwarded at least weekly, and the proper amount will be credited on our office records and an acknowledgment sent to the treasurer.

4.—While we place a minimum of \$15.00 to be sent in from at least ten subscribers, there is no limit to the number of subscriptions or the amount which we will accept.

5.—When the secretary or president does not act as treasurer for the competition, it will be necessary for one of these officers to write The Guide giving us the name and address of the party who has been appointed so that we may send him full supplies and advice to help him in the work.

6.—In quoting prices of books the regular prices quoted in The Guide book catalog will be followed, and in cases where books not quoted in our catalog are chosen the regular retail price will be quoted.

7.—All remittances should be made by post office or express money orders, made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent thru the mails.

NOTE—The short term offers of 25c and 50c for new subscribers will carry the subscription till harvest time. You can make a memo. of these and collect the renewals after harvest. No renewals will be accepted for less than one year.

Address all Correspondence to:

Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg