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Winnipeg Man.

July 4, 1917

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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

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

LIBERALS WIN SASKATCHEWAN

The result of the Saskatchewan election held on June 26 was a win for the Liberal party. The standing of the two parties in the next legislature will be about as follows: Liberals, 50; Conservatives, 7. The Conservative seats are Moose Jaw City, Saskatoon City, Moosomin, Rosetown, Souris, South Qu'Appelle and Thunder Creek. Most of the Independent and Non-Partisan



HON. W. M. MARTIN, Premier of Saskatchewan

League candidates lost their deposits and not one of them secured election. Among the surprises of the contest were the defeats of D. J. Wylie, in Maple Creek and F. C. Tate in Lumsden. Saskatoon City was a gain for the opposition, while the government made the following gains: Lumsden, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw County and Willow Bunch. The only woman candidate in the province, Mrs. S. V. Haight, ran third in Thunder Creek. Hon. C. E. Dunning was returned for Moose Jaw County by a majority running into four figures. Col. Bradshaw, who preferred the charges against the government in connection with the road scandals was defeated in Prince Albert.

New Zealand has announced three important changes in her military service act to enable the Dominion to keep up a supply of reinforcements. Married men were hitherto given consideration as to the age and number of children. Now the basis shall be children only. Those without children will be called up first, those with one child next, and so on. No further opportunity to enlist voluntarily is afforded single men, who are to be called up in turn.

A reduction of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a ton in the price of coal at the mines has been agreed to by the representatives of the coal operators at Washington, D.C. This reduction is expected to be followed by still further decreases in price after investigating into the costs of mining coal. The saving to the American public and the Canadian consumers of American coal may be estimated from the fact that last year about 600,000,000 tons of coal were mined in the United States.

A Zinnist convention attended by delegates from throughout the Dominion is being held in Winnipeg. Among the visitors will be some of the leaders in the Zinnist movement from the United States.

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Next to that, the greatest official endurance record is the 24-hour top-speed run. A Hudson Super-Six stock chassis ran 1819 miles in that time—as far as from New York to Denver. That broke the best previous stock chassis record by 52 per cent.

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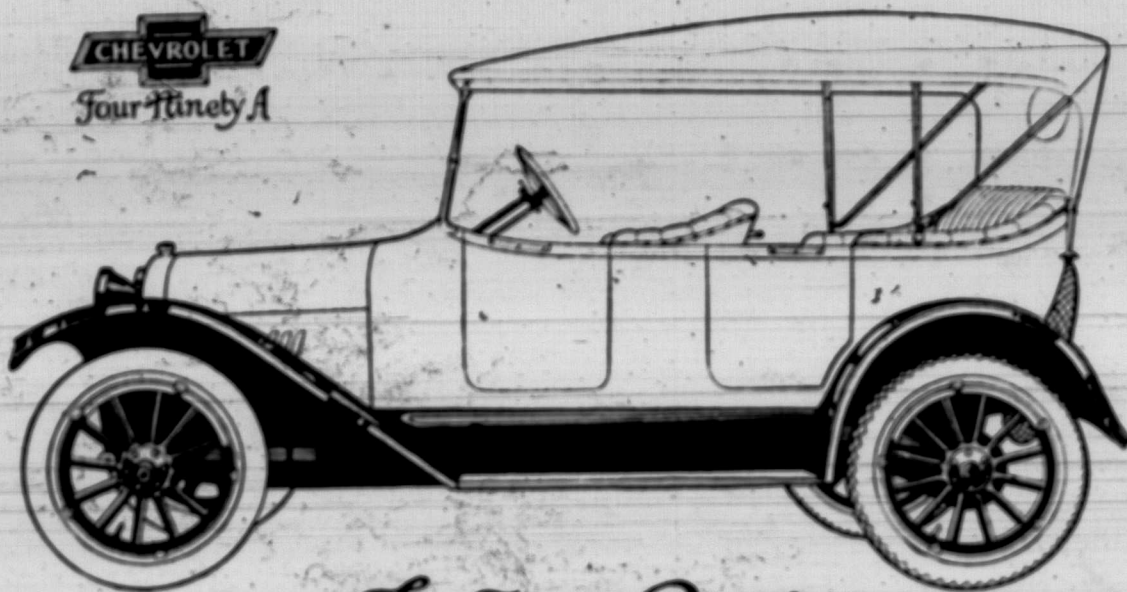
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In this evidence by the recent reclassification show every indication of no competition in the matter of roads issue common of most - aspect freight tariff cost to the responsible roads. The mission for of disproof is left to the often have their cases shippers - to secure de proposed ch the Commi of - railroads that shippe to resist th have traffic The consum ented in a g of the tech weights has and could Consumer o the railroad tions are s Railroad C city consum But the p Its cost wo farmers, and can afford t to the vital new change of twelve B from \$124.0 cent. They culty in gett at a time wh in machinery any of all st to everyone. Such chang use of small his best to A 15 per cen of 1-1.5 ce from average 1-4.5 cents 2-4.5 cents f of the Lake creases of 6 Calgary to Winnipeg to of 20,000 ducers woul and \$18.14 tances - per 1,000 fee retail yards r It would ev water and tw To give the \$11,000,000.0 bloated with thus soak the \$39,000,000.0 and guarante has bought a this country ignore.

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The Brain Browers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 4, 1917

THE RAILWAY TURNING POINT

In this issue is part of a report of the evidence before the Railway Commission on the recent proposed freight increases and reclassifications. A perusal of this must clearly show everyone the burdensome nature on production of these proposals. There has been no competition among Canadian railroads in the matter of rates since 1903. Now all the roads issue their freight tariffs through a common office, and they have employed the most expert talent to compile scientific freight tariffs with the maximum of jokers and cost to the shippers, and the minimum of responsibility for proper service to the railroads. They make application to the Commission for certain changes and the whole onus of disproving the justice of these demands is left to the largely unorganized shippers, who often have much too short a time to prepare their cases. At this hearing a number of shippers stated that they had been unable to secure definite information regarding several proposed changes until one or two days before the Commission met. If the present system of railroading should continue it is essential that shippers have some better organization to resist these attacks. The manufacturers have traffic experts for their own protection. The consumer has been well and ably represented in a general way, but of necessity much of the technical information on classes and weights has been of eleventh hour preparation, and could have been much improved on. Consumer co-operation is needed in resisting the railroads. It is significant that representations are seldom or never made before the Railroad Commission by organized labor or city consumers.

But the present railroad raid cannot succeed. Its cost would fall very largely on Western farmers, and it comes at a time when the nation can afford to give no further discouragement to this vital matter of food production. The new changes would raise the rate on a car of twelve binders from Toronto to Calgary from \$124.00 to \$189.75, an increase of 53 per cent. They would mean much greater difficulty in getting repairs and parts of machines at a time when farmers are practicing economy in machinery as never before, and when economy of all steel supplies is of vital importance to everyone, and especially to the railways. Such changes would greatly discourage the use of small tractors, when everyone is doing his best to encourage their use on the farm. A 15 per cent. increase would mean an increase of 1-1/5 cents per bushel on wheat shipped from average Manitoba points to Fort William, 1-4/5 cents from Saskatchewan points and 2-4/5 cents from Alberta points to the Head of the Lakes. It would mean on cattle, increases of 6-3/5 cents on 100 pounds from Calgary to Winnipeg, 13 1/2 cents from Calgary to Toronto, and 9-7/10 cents from Winnipeg to Toronto. On minimum cars of 20,000 pounds, this would mean producers would have to pay \$13.20, \$27.00, and \$18.14 respectively for the various distances just mentioned. It would add \$1.50 per 1,000 feet to all the lumber sold through retail yards in Western Canada, it was stated. It would even raise the price of your soda water and two per cent beer. And what for? To give the C.N.R. and G.T.P. railroads \$11,000,000.00, to give the C.P.R., already bloated with reserves over \$20,000,000.00 or thus soak the public of Canada an additional \$39,000,000.00 when that public has bought and guaranteed these roads to a finish, and has bought and paid for rate concessions in this country which the railroads must not ignore.

What is the solution? Nationalization. There is no possible reason why all these roads

could not be as well and efficiently managed if all were nationalized. The same brains are available to run them and there would then be co-operation and concentration of effort instead of diffusion and duplication as at present. The C.N.R. and the G.T.P. must go to the government for aid. The government has the Drayton-Acworth report before it, a report specially prepared for it in record time, and advocating quick action before another season of congestion. Failing complete nationalization, the government can do nothing less than adopt that report. But it should do more. The railways are anxious to offset nationalization and hope by tiding over the present to get on their feet and remain under corporation control. Now is the time for government action in the interests of all the people.

FOOD CONTROLLER APPOINTED

The appointment of Hon. W. J. Hanna, former Provincial Secretary for Ontario, as Canadian Food Controller, is a step in the right direction. Mr. Hanna, who is one of the keenest minds in Ontario, and noted for his prison reforms, will have power to make necessary investigations of quantities, location, ownership, sources of supply, and prices of any article of food in Canada. He will ascertain domestic requirements and facilitate the export of the supplies to the Allies. He may make regulations governing the prices, storage, distribution, and sale of food, also for its conservation and consumption in all public eating places or private homes. He may requisition, store, sell, or deliver food, but his duties are arranged so as not to interfere with the powers of the grain supervision board recently appointed for the handling of this year's crop. He will receive no salary.

There is considerable divergence of opinion as to the value of a food controller's services at this stage, but the new move should be better now than later on. Food regulation is exercised in practically all the warring countries, and there is no reason why such an official should not render valuable service in Canada if he is given the co-operation due him. The United States has just appointed Herbert C. Hoover as food controller, and he and Canada's controller will work in the closest co-operation. They must, to secure the best results, and already Mr. Hanna has been consulting with Mr. Hoover in Washington.

At present the world is facing famine. Thirty million men have been withdrawn from active production in the warring countries. The shortage due to this enormous reduction in productive man power has been further accentuated by unfavorable weather conditions, submarine losses and waste. The last Argentine wheat crop was very poor, and that country as well as Australia and New Zealand are too far away from the scene of the conflict. North America must supply all the food possible. Our food controller can do little to increase production, but he can do much to eliminate waste. Possibly also he can assist in changing consumption from foods required by Allied Europe to those which cannot be sent forward for their use. The high wages in munition factories have resulted in undue extravagance, and few are as careful as they should be now. Our hotels, clubs and cafes, display just as varied and extravagant menus as they ever did. Consumption is only regulated by high prices, and in this the poor suffer most. Properly backed by the government, and with the co-operation of all, the food controller should be able to do a great deal of good.

LAND AND FOOD REQUIREMENTS

The imperatives of war are directing attention as it was never directed before to the necessity of getting land out of the control of speculators and into the hands of men who will put it to productive use. The world is beginning to feel the pinch of hunger. In the future are the prospect of a severe food shortage and the possibility of a calamitous famine. Meanwhile great stretches of the most fertile agricultural lands, well served with transportation facilities, remain as inaccessible to the men who would put them under the plow as if they were situated within the arctic circle. Commenting on this anomaly, Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, in an article on the food question has this to say—

"Millions of acres of farm land are being held out of use and other millions of acres are being cultivated on a wasteful and inefficient basis. Land values have risen at an unprecedented rate. They are based not upon what the farm will earn at the present time, but on an expectancy of what it will be worth in the future. The farmer's son or the tenant farmer, with little or no capital, cannot hope to acquire possession of a farm when the price of land is so high that his earnings would not pay the interest on the investment. The result is that land remains idle or in the hands of tenants and thousands of farmers' boys desert the country for the city. We cannot expect to get them back on the land unless we hold out to them the hope of becoming farm owners."

Mr. Vrooman suggests a federal land tax to help meet the situation and a proposal is now before Congress to direct an investigation into the practicability of such a tax. The unimproved land value taxation plank in the Farmers' Platform would, if enforced, do much to help meet the situation in Canada. Not only would a land tax on unimproved land values furnish an untapped and badly needed source of Dominion revenue, but it would also help to place unused land within the reach of those who are willing and able to cultivate it. The urgency of the food requirements of the Allies demands a lowering of the barriers that separate men from the great source of human sustenance.

ARE YOU GETTING A FARM LOAN?

Will farmers make better use of long term or farm mortgage credit arrangements now they have provision for them in these three prairie provinces? They will and in a big way, and the sooner all these plans get into full swing the better. The Manitoba Farm Loans Association, organized under the Manitoba system has now been operating about two months, but already almost \$1,000,000 of loans has been placed with nearly 300 Manitoba farmers for the most constructive kind of agricultural work imaginable. That isn't bad considering the Association is only breaking ground and feeling its way into public confidence in a line of business looked on by the Western farmer very suspiciously to say the least. The readiness with which farmers are taking advantage of the credit afforded them is a tribute to their common sense, otherwise known as business acumen. They have in the Manitoba Farm Loans Association a source of six per cent. money for at least a thirty year term. They know all charges in connection with the loans will be kept at a minimum, there will be no fine technical catches when they come to settling up, and that whatever profits are made will go back into the province to reduce interest rates. Hence the varied use this money is being put to, clearing up old mortgages, building better buildings, breaking new land, buying livestock, paying off old machine notes, etc. And the demand has only begun.

But even more interesting is the investment

side of this scheme. Investment in it is made profitable enough to compare very favorably with other high class securities, and so safe as to be proof against anything but earthquakes. Savings certificates and bonds have been issued, both carrying liberal interest rates, and provision made whereby city and country investors alike may put their spare money immediately into production on the farms of Manitoba. An investment in this scheme is a patriotic contribution to the national welfare. The practical working of the scheme and its attractive features are described in some detail in this issue. The interest evidenced in Manitoba should help create action in the other provinces as soon as the Saskatchewan and Alberta schemes are put into operation.

REPRESENTATION FOR CO-OPERATORS

At a time when men are being nominated to contest the federal election on the Farmers' Platform, which is a protest against the class legislation that has characterized Canadian parliamentary history in the past, it is interesting to note that similar action is being contemplated by the members of the great co-operative movement in Great Britain. A congress held recently in Swansea voted solidly on the ticket of direct co-operative representation in parliament. By a vote of 1,979 to 201 it declared that in the opinion of the congress the time has now arrived for the co-operative movement to take the necessary steps to secure direct representation in parliament as the only way of effectively voicing its demands and safeguarding its interests. This action, as pointed out by the Co-operative News, is necessary because while the movement has been making many friends it has also been making enemies and it is now up against some of the most powerful commercial forces and financial interests the world has ever seen.

These forces are doing everything possible both inside the Imperial parliament and out of it to embarrass co-operative effort. The leaders of the movement have been forced therefore, to adopt a course from which they have been holding back for twenty years and to determine to send members to parliament in order that when affairs concerning the co-operators are under discussion there will be men on the ground to see that the interests of those most concerned are kept in sight. Experience in the old country as well as in Canada has shown that party representatives have in many cases been unfaithful stewards of the interests of their constituents.

ROYALTY AT THE HOE

Considerable newspaper publicity recently has been given to the fact that Nick Romanoff, together with Mrs. Nick and their son and three daughters, were seen hoeing in the garden. All of them were dressed in ordinary garb, and seemed to be fairly industrious. There is nothing out of the ordinary in hoeing a garden. The only point being worth attention is the fact that Nick up until a few weeks ago was engaged on a different job. In fact he was the Czar of Russia, and Mrs. Nick was the Czarina. The change may be a little rough on them for a little while, but they will get used to it in time, and no doubt their health and muscles will both be better for it. They will have the further consolation of knowing that things are going rather rough with royalty generally these days.

Max Aitken hasn't been made a duke yet. Why this halt in this celebrated promoter's progress up the social ladder? The advance in cement common since the war broke out must have removed the financial barriers, if any existed.

Sir Henry Drayton has the courage of his convictions. He believes in nationalization as the remedy for Canada's railway afflictions, and he is not afraid to say so. From the public platform he is supporting with great effectiveness the proposals of the Drayton-Aworth majority report. It is said that the railway interests affected are complaining of this activity on the part of Sir Henry, but the people have a right to receive at first-hand expert opinion on a matter that so vitally concerns them. Freedom of speech would have short shrift if it were left to the tender mercies of some of our railway magnates.

Some of the economists claim that food prices cannot be kept down. By the same process of reasoning they would probably have maintained that food prices could not have been kept up, but for the fact that the food monopolists have demonstrated how the trick can be done.

Canadian steel interests have prospered amazingly since the war broke out. Just now, when we are paying about 10 per cent. of our war expenditure, would it not be pertinent to ask why it is that the steel interests are not asked to pay back from their war-profits that \$17,000,000 of the people's money that was handed to them a few years ago?

If you want a title the best way to get one is first to get hold of a million dollars by fair means or foul.

The protective tariff is preventing prosperity in Canada. It should properly be known as the preventive tariff.

Good plowing is the foundation of good cultivation. The plowing match is therefore something more than a contest of skill, it is a stimulant of better farming in general.



A GREAT GAME FOR THE PROFITEERS BUT HARD ON THE CONSUMER

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Getting Ready for the 1918 Crop

The World's Appeal to the Western Farmer---How that Appeal can Best be Met

By Seager Wheeler

During the last two or three years the farmers of Canada have been so continuously urged to greater production that they have become somewhat weary of the repetition. There is no doubt that every farmer has made a special effort to that end but despite their efforts there has been no appreciable increase in the wheat crop. The following figures will indicate the results:

Canada's Production of Merchantable Wheat

1913	224,810,000 bushels
1914	150,973,000 bushels
1915	470,036,000 bushels
1916	187,857,000 bushels

In 1914 the decrease in yield was owing to drought. In 1915 the increase was owing to the fact that in 1913 and 1914 a considerable area had yielded no crop whatever and consequently given fair average conditions the soil was in fine condition for giving high yields. In 1916 the decrease was owing to rust. The 1917 crop will not reach the yield of 1915. It is in the making and the conditions are none too favorable for a crop above the normal. The late spring, continued drought in most districts and spring frosts have checked the growth.

The records of the past four seasons above referred to clearly indicate that regardless of any increase in acreage there are several factors that must be reckoned with. Some of these are uncontrollable while others may be met and kept under control. The latter must be dealt with. We must reduce their damaging effects to a minimum for we must speed up production for 1918. The world is facing a food famine and the most important foodstuff is wheat. We are so far removed from the theatre of war that we do not in full measure realize the gravity of the situation. The spectre of famine stalks over many parts of Europe and is casting his shadow over the countries of the Entente Allies and neutral countries as well. We cannot know what the situation is in enemy countries but in all probability it is there even more serious.

Canada is one of the few wheat exporting countries in the world. The United States is falling behind in wheat exports and it is doubtful if she will raise this season more than sufficient for home consumption. The Russian crop that was expected to meet the situation is out of the question as the reserve supplies are exhausted. The Australian crop of 1916-17 is already bought. The Argentine crop was a failure. The American wheat crop for 1916 was 640,000,000 bushels as compared with the average for the past five years of 800,000,000 bushels. The estimated crop for the season as based on June 1 conditions is 654,000,000 bushels. With a population of 110,000,000 the U.S. will require all this, as even then only 6 1/2 bushels per capita would be allowed.

Enormous Quantities Needed

In Europe there is a population of 450,000,000 to be fed and the Entente Allies call for 600,000,000 bushels of wheat. These are rough figures but they are near enough to the mark. Herbert C. Hoover, the United States Food Controller, recently made this statement: "I feel it my duty to emphasize that the food situation is one of the utmost gravity



The Fighters must be Fed. The Canadian Farmer will do his share to it

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR THE FARMER

By Seager Wheeler

- 1- Thou shalt not sow seed of inferior quality, mixed varieties, low vitality, nor without first cleaning and grading to eliminate every impurity.
- 2- Thou shalt not sow any seed until the seed bed is properly fitted for the seed, with sufficient moisture to guarantee perfect germination.
- 3- Thou shalt not omit to follow the seeder with the surface packer, to firm the soil around the seed when conditions are such as to permit it.
- 4- Thou shalt not put any more seed into the ground than the soil can properly take care of.
- 5- Thou shalt not plow in the spring without immediately following with the packer to conserve moisture for the germination of the seed.
- 6- Thou shalt not sow the fallow or fall plowing without first thoroughly stirring to a depth of two-and-a-half inches to destroy every weed.
- 7- Thou shalt not omit harrowing the growing crops at the time the grain is just showing through the soil.
- 8- Thou shalt not permit weeds to grow into leaf on the fallow before they can be exterminated by thorough cultivation.
- 9- Thou shalt not neglect a single opportunity that comes to fit to the best of your abilities every acre possible for crop.
- 10- Thou shalt not neglect your duty to strain every effort to make the 1918 crop the cleanest and the best ever harvested.

which, unless it is solved, may lead to the collapse of everything we hold dear in civilization. We must plant everything and everywhere it will grow or this time next year the food problem will be unsolvable and the world will face absolute starvation."

Under the circumstances a direct responsibility is placed on every Canadian farmer to exert every energy to improve this situation and to make every possible effort to increase the output for 1918. Every bushel will be needed and there is absolutely no chance of over-production. For good as had the 1917 crop is now largely out of our hands, but we have still the opportunity of doing much to increase the 1918 crop. Let me urge every farmer to make up the full measure of his responsibility and to make every effort while opportunity offers to fit in the best manner every possible acre

for the seed next year. This is the time to break up new land; to summer fallow every acre possible and to plan for the fall plowing, the spring plowing and for the cultivation of fields that have to be sown on stubble.

Better Cultivation the Chief Concern

As a producer and tiller of the soil for the past 30 years I am not unaware of the efforts that have been made to increase production. I know somewhat of the toil in the field in the heat and the cold, the dust and the sweat. I am acquainted with that tired feeling at the end of the day's work when every effort is being made to get the crop planted in good time. I feel sure that the farmers of Canada have done their utmost to increase the average. We have not yet, however, reached a high place in production. While it is necessary to increase the acreage as much as possible, the only real and satisfactory solution of the problem lies in better methods of cultivation. If every acre under crop were made to yield what we have a right to expect, a few more bushels per acre than we have been getting in the past, it would mean a great deal. This is easily possible without depending so much on the weather or the season. It calls for but little extra effort beyond what is usually given. In agriculture, as in other pursuits, there is always one best way; one best time; one method better than any other. The secret of success lies not so much in the time spent as in doing the right thing, in the right place, and at the right time. While I do not in any sense claim to know the best method the object of this article is to throw out some suggestions for surer and safer methods than are usually practiced and along lines that I know to be tried and proven.

We all have a general impression that the price of wheat will remain high for some time in the future and it may urge us to put every acre possible under crop. But let us put aside the financial aspect and realize that a starving world is reaching out its hands to us for bread. Having this before us let each and every one resolve and determine, to do all we can to make the 1918 crop the biggest and best, the cleanest and the heaviest crop we ever knew. To do this weeds must be kept under control that they may not deplete us of the full measure of our due. If we do so, the effect will be far reaching. The old haphazard methods must give place to improved methods. What we want is

Continued on Page 30



The world is nearly two billion mouths that to be the great cereal crop. Canada's great wheat fields help to make up this situation

Pay Off Your Mortgage. Why Not?

How Manitoba Farmers are Borrowing---Farmers and City men are investing

Bitter has been the criticism from many for "lack of preparedness" in this and another so-called democratic countries from the military point of view. I do not propose to discuss the merits of such criticism here, but surely everyone now realizes the importance of "food preparedness." Canadian efforts in this work have been more or less spasmodic since war began and the great progress we have made must be credited very largely to Providence. Not that practically every individual farmer has not done his best. He has. He has had more incentive to do so than ever before and more real efforts have been made by governments to help him.

Many have never ceased to wonder how it is that Germany is able to maintain her agricultural production in such a state as she appears to be able to do and not a few today are those who do not believe the starving out of Germany to be a practical possibility from the standpoint of food, though they think it may be from the standpoint of certain other things necessary to carry on the war. Only time will tell. We can rest assured of this, however, that if Germany is able to keep the wolf of hunger beaten back from her door it will be as much a result of her agricultural preparedness as has been her military power the result of her military preparedness. I shall elucidate this more fully later. And if during a long protracted struggle the farmers of North America fall down in food production it will be largely, due to a neglect of agricultural welfare during peace times and a deliberate refusal due to ignorance of conditions of those in legislative and financial control to listen to the demands of agriculture, persistently voiced by the farmer for the last ten years in this country at least.

Borrowing is Economical

"Money makes the mare go." Good crops and better prices during two years have bought our thousands of automobiles, sent back to our rural districts thousands of head of cattle that at other times were exported, doubled and trebled the price of land in some districts where previously quarter sections were traded for Jersey cows and an extra quarter was thrown in if the man with the cow couldn't read.

But though all this prosperity has been fortunate and doubly so at this time, it was the hard times before 1915 that crystallized the perpetual requests of the farmers into insistent demands for better arrangements for seeking money and hence the conception and establishment of our rural credit schemes on farm mortgages in the four western provinces during the past year or more. Of all progressive legislation placed on the statutes of these provinces during the last two years, or at any time, none was needed so badly, or contained such future possibilities as these rural credit measures, unless we except woman suffrage. I am not saying that these acts are perfect. They may be far from it and their influence will not be fully felt until after the war, but it is to be hoped that the systems will be thoroughly established in each province before the greatest strain is put upon it, for that strain will be immense in the next ten years.

But it is the Manitoba system I intend specially to discuss in this article. A professor I knew used to say: "You will never make any money until you learn to borrow and use money." Louis Swift, of the Swift Packing Company advised young men to get into debt and stand in debt, not in speculative enterprises but in sound investments. I believe thousands of farmers appreciate the importance of that as much as Louis Swift or anyone else. But up to the present time, the farmer's first and main consideration has always been to get out of debt,

to first clean up the mortgage on his farm. He let everything else wait on that and when he got it cleaned off you would have had to put a rolling hitch on him to get him to put a mortgage on again. Mortgages were too much like what his neighbor had, they were too common and too popular. Mortgages and sub-mortgages have been in the same class and the mortgage toll has not been a light one.

In view of this it may seem unusual to know that a lot of the most staid Scotch farmers in Manitoba are putting mortgages on clear title farms today. They are mortgaging them up to half their value, and assuming liabilities of considerable sums. These men ordinarily would so more think of mortgaging their farms than they would of lying. Such a move would have been the last one they would have contemplated, but they are business men. They may not all have been to Aberdeen to finish their education, but they know if they can get money at a minimum interest rate and over a long period on the amortization plan they can use it to good advantage on their



Better barns and better homes are being built throughout Manitoba with Farm Loans Association money.



Many areas from 20 to 200 acres are being broken and prepared for next season by farm loan money. This money should help to greatly increase 1918 production.

farms. Money breeds money if you give it a chance but the high interest rates on long time business as we have had it has been a cannibal and a vampire. The word "debt" is incorrect and inadequate when borrowed money is employed for purposes of raising profit in business. To discount at six per cent. cash with money at six per cent. per annum is not getting into debt; it is getting out of debt; it is doing business on a cash basis. This is the kind of credit nearly everyone else but the farmer has been using up to the present. Such a plan the Manitoba Farm Loans Association opens up to Manitoba farmers and these farmers are justifying their faith in Manitoba's agricultural resources and in themselves by taking advantage of it.

The Manitoba Farm Loans Act passed in the last session of the Manitoba Legislature provided that persons residing on, or intending to reside on land within the province may obtain through the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, on first mortgage security, loans up to fifty per cent of the appraised value of the property offered, extending over a period of thirty years at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, repayment to be made on an amortization basis by equal annual payments composed of principal

and interest. It also provides that every borrower becomes a shareholder in the association by investment in its capital stock of an amount equal to five per cent. of the sum borrowed and none others but borrowers in the province of Manitoba can hold such shares.

Only two months ago the association opened its doors for business in Winnipeg and already the applications of over 300 farmers' money to help them grow more acres, build better barns or better homes, secure more livestock or otherwise improve their surroundings, have been granted. Moreover, this number want over three quarters of a million dollars and they are getting it. At one meeting of the board in Winnipeg, held a week ago, \$100,000 of loans were approved. The borrowers are scattered all over Manitoba. What a few of them are doing with the money may prove interesting. One farmer in the Osborne district is starting his son on a near-by clear title half section. But he needs buildings. The Manitoba Farm Loans Association advanced him \$5,000 without any hesitation and he is erecting a barn and home. The barn alone will cost at least \$3,500. He also intends to fill this barn with high grade Hereford cattle. It is only a matter of time till such a man gets into pure bred. Every improvement he makes will increase the security of the loan, which originally in such a case is not over 50 per cent. of the value of the property. A Selkirk farmer is building a \$3,000 house by a loan from the Manitoba Farm Loans Association. He had two clear quarters. The low rate of six per cent. and the long repayment terms appealed to him and he also knew that he could repay the loan any time after five years if he wished without having to pay any bonus.

Up the line between the lakes near Eriksdale and Lundar the association is loaning money for breaking and preparing many areas of 20, 40, 50, or 60 acres. These farmers who have, perhaps struggled more with nature than many in the southern part of the province and wrong less from her, are anxious to increase production, help in the world struggle and take advantage of the high prices. A farmer near St. Agathe is breaking 110 acres this year and the association is loaning him enough to clear up his title and do this breaking. And in cases of this kind, the association will guarantee to the breaker of the land his money if he wishes such done.

There are a lot of men with clear title to one quarter who want to borrow to buy another quarter beside them. The association is advancing enough to do this and taking a first mortgage on the half. It gets an improved quarter as security for loaning on a wild quarter. A man came in a few days ago who had his land clear but owed an engine note bearing interest at 12 per cent. He had business sense enough to know that to borrow money at six per cent. from a public service association where he was not jumping from the frying pan into the fire was good business. Then there are scores of farmers who want to clean up old mortgages on which they are paying high rates of interest and get a long time loan on the amortization plan at six per cent.

Though it might appear on first reading this that any farmer could borrow 50 per cent. of the value of his land such is not the case. Reasonably good insurance must be given that the farmer will be able to profitably use the money borrowed. To all intents and purposes the borrower borrows on the productive value of his land and not on its speculative value. If a man at Neepawa had a farm of equal productive value with one ten miles from Winnipeg he could secure just as big a loan on it. The fact that the second farm lay so close to Winnipeg as to have its value, speculatively enhanced would have no consideration from a loaning standpoint.

Continued on Page 26



Many of the new buildings will be fitted with more and better livestock, for many farmers are using association money to stock up.

DOM
I have been agitate for domestic help been to the come up and will probably in order to government. for female h her added bu been secured wives at the Year by yo problem in o that I have offering emp would have bureau.

It is quite i erments alw minds of the only with the soil and out of the questio tragedy of the women to the are gathered or, much wor

One solutio same transpor men and then wage as the h great stumblin the situation. work their fin same wage to hired man. I ly and it seen should feel th them are only from the early every cent had almost no mos themselves and pay a girl from for the work w the question is even that for pay, than to h one's little on And so we u tical done abou woman's end sible. What d

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Secondly, we h patriotism in thi sure in dedicatio service of the e not prepared to worthy of the s ercity to the test vide that all th who vote to sen devote the use of the war we wou success in their Francis Marion I

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The Country Homemakers

DOMESTIC HELP FOR FARMS

I have been urged by Mr. William Thompson to agitate for a livelier interest in the question of domestic help for farms. Mr. Thompson has just been to the United States to arrange for men to come up and put in the seed, and a similar work will probably have to be done again in the fall in order to get men to take off the crop but the government has neglected to make any provision for female help to enable the housewife to carry her added burden. No railway concession has even been secured to enable married men to bring their wives at the same reduced cost of transportation. Year by year this gets to be a more vexatious problem in our rural districts. It is so acute now that I have had to refuse space to any letter offering employment to girls of my department would have been turned into a free advertising bureau.

It is quite in keeping with the relative value governments always put upon life and property that the minds of the officials should have been concerned only with the business of getting the crop into the soil and out of it regardless of the human side of the question entirely. And yet this is the great tragedy of the prairie, this overworking of the farm women to the place where they break down and are gathered into little country cemeteries or, much worse, into asylums for the insane.

One solution of the problem is to get the same transportation facilities for them as for men and then to pay the hired girl the same wage as the hired man. But that is one of the great stumbling blocks in the way of relieving the situation. Many farm women would rather work their fingers to the bone than to pay the same wage to a hired girl that is paid to a hired man. I think I understand that perfectly and it seems to me very natural that they should feel that way at first thought. Many of them are only just emerging, if they are that, from the early days of pioneer hardship, when every cent had to be counted. They have had almost no money of their own to spend upon themselves and it seems to them outrageous to pay a girl from twenty to sixty dollars a month for the work which they did for nothing. But the question is whether it is not better to pay even that for hired help when one has it to pay, than to break down in health and leave one's little ones to the mercy of strangers.

And so we would like to see something practical done about bringing in help to lighten the woman's end of the load if it is at all possible. What do you think about it?

EDITOR COUNTRY HOMEMAKERS.

CONSCRIPT WEALTH ALSO

Dear Miss Beynon:—After reading your letter on conscription in The Guide of May 30, I felt that I would like to just say a little on the same subject. Regarding conscription of wealth I think it would be the proper thing to do, as the more a person has the more protection he is receiving, therefore he ought to pay in proportion to what he has.

Regarding conscription of man power I think this should have been done over a year ago. I am against a vote being taken on conscription and several people I have spoken to say that after all the thousands of loyal men and boys have gone away it would be a disgrace to let a referendum decide whether they will let things drop now or carry the thing on to victory.

WALTER CHOWE.

Answer

Obviously you and I mean something quite different by the conscription of wealth. Apparently you do not mean conscription of wealth at all but a graduated income tax, whereas I mean literally the conscription, or taking over by the government of all real property, the people who owned farms and businesses being permitted to carry them on as before, but paying rent to government for the use of them.

Why? First, because those who are coming back from the front married for life, and their dependents, and also the dependents of those who will never come back are the ones who ought to live in luxury in this country if anybody is going to do so in the next decade.

Secondly, we have already had too much violation of patriotism in this war, people who take great pleasure in dedicating the lives of other people to the service of the country while they themselves are not prepared to make a single sacrifice that is worthy of the name. If we would put their own side to the test by a referendum which would provide that all the people, whether men or women, who vote to send men to war would also vote to devote the use of their property to the winning of the war we would then know whether they were sincere in their protestations of patriotism.

Francis Marion Beynon

THE EARTH IS THE LORD'S

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a reader of the Homemakers page ever since The Guide started and enjoy it very much. I think the editorials are good; the contributions by readers are also interesting. Wolf Willow's letters are very interesting. Wish she would write oftener, even if I do not agree with her attitude toward the foreigner. I feel like extending the "glad hands" to every one of them, regardless of creed or color and telling them to make themselves at home and I am always glad to hear how they "did things" in their home land and always ready to adopt their methods if I find them easier than my own. I am a Canadian through and through, my grandparents were born in Canada, but just the same I have a feeling that "the earth is the Lord's," and that any one of His children who come here, behave themselves and try to make an honest living have a right to do so.

In The Guide of May 17 appeared a letter from "Reformer," to which I would like to put my hearty Amen. I was rather amused when I saw one of her critics using a quotation from St. Paul to club her with. St. Paul, of all men, who was so particular how women should behave themselves in public and in private to have some of his sayings to make an honest living have a right to do so.



The Little Mother

used to defend the practice of picturing women in their underclothes was to me, the limit.

I think if the makers of these catalogs would enclose a few samples of the cloth they advertise instead of those pictures they would be of more use to us than the semi-nude picture. Not many of us are worrying about the fit of Jersey knit underclothes but when we see gingham advertised from 15 cents per yard we often wonder what it is like. Samples of print, denim, shirting, etc., would be very acceptable and women like "Befogues" and myself would not be in danger of having our evil minds stirred up by the remarks of "hard fellows."

Just one more word. Would you allow me through this column to say a few words to our western millers. I would like to ask them to be so kind as not to put red dye on their flours and feed out sacks. Flour is just as good and will come out with very little soap and no coal oil. You will save us a lot of trouble and expense if you will act on this suggestion. Yours for saving the pennies,
M. J. McRAY.

BREAD MIXER SATISFACTORY

Dear Miss Beynon:—In reading the Homemakers page in The Guide of May 27, I notice Mrs. A. Mel. asks some farmer's wife, who has used the bread mixer and found it satisfactory, to write. I have used the mixer for five years now and would not like to be without it. I would rather turn the mixer than knead the bread by hand. Mine is supposed to be an eight loaf size, but I often make ten, or eleven loaves and also a pan of buns. I started going by directions with water but as I got

used to it I increased water and flour till I got the size of a baking needed for our family. My bread mixer was a wedding present and I consider it has been a very useful one. I would like it if some one could tell me how to dry-clean a printed saten-down comforter. I will give you my address and anyone that would like any more information about the bread mixer can write and I will be glad to give it.

Mrs. ANDREW SCOTT

Cynville, S. Dak.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST TOBACCO

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Guide of May 2, I noticed a letter from "Mother of Soldier Boys," on "Too much tobacco for soldiers." I certainly agree with her. There are lots of boys who never smoked before they enlisted, my brother for one, and I think the money could be well spent on something that would benefit them.

FARMER'S WIFE.

THE GREATEST NEWS IN THE WORLD

One of the foremost journalists in the world recently said: "There is only one new thing left. We know all about men. History is the story of men's minds. We know what men will do under any given set of circumstances. But women's minds, their actions and reactions under world pressure, we do not know. What women forced into economic independence will do, is the really great news now in the world."

Considered from the journalistic viewpoint alone, this is an important statement. But looked at from the woman's angle it has even more value. Women do not themselves know what their actions and reactions will be as labor and educational conditions force them to become world citizens. It is not a question of choice. A quarter of the women in America today are breadwinners, most of them because they must be.

Women have a gigantic task. They must learn within the space almost of a single generation how to do what has been considered men's work; and most countless women's work at the same time. They must learn to bear children and to care bread and to keep the home intact. They must learn to keep level in the quilting within them that makes for the spiritual and physical welfare of the race. They must play Columbus to their own souls.

Now, as never before, women are the race-breadwinners. Such a condition has unprecedented news value. It stands, a unique event in the history of the world. But the mission of journalism in this instance is far heavier than that of news-bearer. Nowhere does the responsibility lie more heavily than with the journals of the world, with the newspapers and the magazines, to see that whatever light may be shown to women is shown clearly, patiently, unclouded by a yellow desire for the sensational, with a deep conviction that now, for the sake of the race, truth and only truth will do.

Scarcely so higher results could be made by any journal for the new year and for the new era than that, with whatever strength of purpose may be within it, with whatever vigils the years may bring it will concentrate itself to helping women in their wise search for wisdom. Almost in a single night old ways have passed and—

in your lists a new perfection trends. A power more strong in beauty, born of us! And faded to great us, as we pass in glory that old darkness. —The Futurist

THE NEW YOUNG WOMAN

All women's citizenship will formulate in the public mind the higher ideal which will develop the young girl's of the future. They will no longer grow up to be outside the years of motherhood, mere drudges or passive ornaments. They will no longer try to satisfy their ambitions by using who can park the most extreme buffooneries of contemporary fashion on the public highway. They will grow up to be interested and living individuals and satisfy their ambitions only with the highest prizes of adventure and achievement that life offers.

We hear a good deal about "child-welfare" in these days and we hear the business of child-welfare advanced as one of the arguments of woman suffrage. To me it is almost the heart of the argument, but it works in my mind a little differently from what it does in the minds of the people who write the child-welfare pamphlets. I do not want women to have, for the sake of their children, the control of the milk supply and the food laws, half as much as I want them to have for the sake of their children, all the knowledge by experience that they can possibly get. That is the vital contention between child-welfare and woman suffrage—that is the deeper ideal.—Max Eastman



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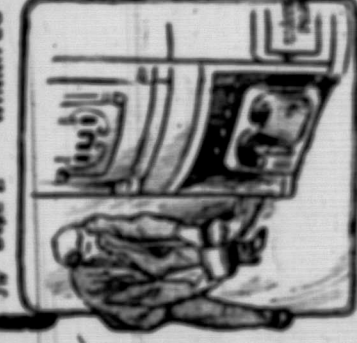
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The Office of The Guide is located at the United Farmers of Alberta 10, 12, P. Westbridge, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for the Guide should be sent.

A \$10,000 TURNOVER

F. W. Edler, manager of the Youngstown District U.F.A. Co-operative Association, has just called into the Central office and reports that their association is making splendid progress. They own their own buildings and the four lots on which they are erected. Last year their turnover amounted to between \$9,000 and \$10,000 from the time of their organization in August to December 31. They sold two carloads of barbed wire this spring and seven carloads of fence posts. Two carloads of twine and two further cars of barbed wire are at present on order. They take orders from everybody, irrespective of whether they are members or not, but they allow a discount of five per cent. to their own Shareholders. Mr. Edler, who is a very enthusiastic U.F.A. man, has decided to write had insurance under the plan devised by the Central office this year, and it is hoped that the members in his district will give him the fullest possible support.

A GREAT GRANDE PRAIRIE LOCAL

An interesting report has come to hand from G. W. T. Balmer, secretary of the Clairmont Lake Local, which is one of the unions situated in the Grande Prairie country. He states that they held their usual monthly meeting on June 9 and it was very well attended. A considerable amount of business was transacted. The binder issue order was the great topic of the night, as it was very doubtful if they would be able to secure the quantity required. However, they were able to do this through The Grain Growers Grain Co. at Calgary. The season has been very wet in this district, but at the time of writing, Mr. Balmer says that the crops do not seem to have suffered very much, and if the weather clears up the prospects are good for a bumper crop this fall. The union has got its various committees busy now, one committee looking after the arrangements for a sports day, which they contemplate holding about June 22, and another is busy looking after some petitions which are being circulated in the district and the repairing of some of the roads and bridges. The union also celebrated U.F.A. Sunday on May 27 and have forwarded the sum of \$8.15, being the amount of the collection taken at the meeting for the military benefit of the Y.M.C.A.

TO HAVE TRADING SOCIETY

I. M. McCune, secretary of Ironona Local, No. 91, reports that their union has not been doing very much recently owing to the busy season, the members not having time to attend the meetings. This local was organized by our president, Mr. Wood, on February 17, 1917, and 18 members were enrolled at the first meeting. Several very successful meetings were held during the early spring, and as soon as the work on their farms gets a little easier, the members hope to organize a co-operative trading society which they trust will be a great benefit to the community. A big meeting will be called for next Saturday afternoon, June 23, at which it is anticipated that several orders for carload lots of commodities required by the members, such as cement, salt, coal, etc., will be put through.

HARDISTY ANNUAL PICNIC

Rex Sheppard, of South Edmonton, reports that he attended a very successful U.F.A. and Red Cross picnic at Hardisty on June 15. He says that the interest shown in both institutions was very encouraging and gratifying to all who had worked so hard to make the day a success. Farmers and their families began to arrive quite early in the morning. The tables fairly groaned under the beautiful supply of good things which were provided for lunch, and the returns from this source alone must have amounted to a goodly sum. The little boys and girls of the town seemed brim full of energy and were very busy selling Red Cross flags and badges at five and ten cents apiece to the visitors as they arrived. All the proceeds of the day

were to be turned over to the Red Cross Society, but at the time of writing, Mr. Sheppard did not know what the total receipts were. However, they must have been very satisfactory.

A pleasant afternoon was spent at the park. The girls played basket ball and the young men baseball. The program provided for an address on U.F.A. work, and Mr. Sheppard was also asked to say a few words on behalf of the Red Cross Society, which he was very pleased to do. Some of those present asked him to give the U.F.A.'s views on conscription, but this he stated he was unable to do, as the details of the plan had not then been made public and he did not think that the Central office would be in a position to decide on any action yet. He, however, gave them his own views on conscription, stating that he was strongly in favor of it and would give three reasons why. First, that nothing could be more discouraging to the leave men and boys at the front than to learn that reinforcement were not coming forward fast enough to fill up the depleted ranks, and that they must remain at their posts without any hope of being able to get away even for a short period of rest, until they are utterly worn out by the constant strain. Second, that under the voluntary system it is very hard for some to decide what to do. Many men would willingly offer themselves for active service if they had only themselves to consider, but when a man has a young wife to think of, he very often has not the courage to say to her that he feels it is his duty to go. If conscription were in force, he would not have to decide the authorities would call him. The third reason was that he thought there were perhaps many boys whose hearts and souls would otherwise be in the movement, but who are held back by the tears of mothers whose very hearts would break to know their boys had enlisted against their will, and yet if those same mothers gave thought to the suffering of other mothers' boys, who have been in the trenches for years without relief, he thought they would say when the hand of the law says it is your turn now, "Go, my boy, and God bless you." He went on to say that it seemed to him that no joy could be so great to a mother as to know that her boys are doing their duty at the front, without companionship of their own free will, realizing their duty to mankind and their King and country, so that freedom and justice may remain to all and that the oppressors of the people may be crushed for ever.

He said that he could not find words to express the value of the great work of the Red Cross Society, and stated that in his own home the greatest comfort is derived from the letters received by Mrs. Sheppard from the visiting ladies of the Red Cross, who write weekly to her in regard to the program which their four boys, who are in hospital, are making, and he thought that those of us who are left at home could not do enough to help this society in the splendid work which it is doing. He was delighted to see the U.F.A. locals unting their efforts with that of the Red Cross and pointed out that our organization could not be other than a blessing to our province, as in it is found the spirit of self-sacrifice, and we all should feel proud of our motto: "Equality" and should strive more fully than ever to live up to it.

MOYERTON PICNIC, JULY 15

E. H. Benson, of Moyerton Local, No. 181, reports that at a recent meeting final arrangements were made to hold a picnic on July 18. As the various committees were appointed two or three weeks ago, everything should be in good shape. A good program will be provided, with the usual attractions such as horse racing, foot racing, tug-of-war, obstacle and long distance races, greyhound jumping and hurdle races, etc. A booth will be run to help defray expenses and will be well equipped with sweets and soft drinks. H. V. Powell has been nominated as a delegate to the secretary's convention in Calgary on June 28 and 29.

NEW LOCAL NO. 746

Hamilton Local, No. 746, was organized on June 19 by C. B. Wood, of Mannville. E. C. Sprague was appointed secretary and Cleland Swan, president. Mr. Wood addressed those present on the purpose and aims and future hopes of the U.F.A. and also took up the farmers' political platform. D. H. McMillan has promised to give them a review on the way grain is handled by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, and no soon as possible. Mr. Wood intends to give them another address on the shipping of livestock. It is also hoped that a branch of the U.F.A. will be organized in this district in the near future.

Fred Hardwick, the newly appointed secretary of Dewberry Local, No. 108, reports that H. E. Specker visited their union on June 14 and a reorganization took place as a result. Eighteen members were enrolled.

David Cameron, secretary of Rowlog Local, No. 719, reports that on U.F.A. Sunday, services were held in the Lutheran Church by Rev. Mr. Greideraker, who gave a very instructive lecture on social and political economy, which was very much appreciated by all who attended the service. The sum of \$13.40 was collected for the military branch of the Y.M.C.A.

Streamstown Local, No. 8, has forwarded the sum of \$25.00 for the Red Cross Fund, being the proceeds of a bicycle donated by Mrs. F. E. Law.

A meeting of the Lone Ridge Local, No. 627 was held on the evening of June 9, at which there was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen. The principal business was to make arrangements for the annual picnic which is to be held at Lone Ridge Hall on July 4. The ladies of the Lone Ridge Red Cross Sewing Circle were given the exclusive booth privilege for the day, and the proceeds, above necessary expenses, from the sale of refreshments will go to the Red Cross Fund.

Broadview Local, No. 342, held a very interesting and enjoyable meeting at Broadview schoolhouse on Saturday evening, June 2. There is a strong Women's Institute in this district and the U.F.A. local is arranged with them that the meetings of the two organizations shall be held at the same time. After the business of the meeting is finished, they have a short program usually dancing and singing, and as a rule they have a gramophone on hand with a fine selection of records. The ladies serve light refreshments and everybody has a good time.

A branch of the United Farm Women of Alberta was organized at Glenwood on June 4, which we trust will be a live one. The organization meeting was well attended and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Sylvia Strickham, vice president, Mrs. Madeline Law, secretary, Mrs. Florence Quinlan.

Concrete walks between buildings add a good deal to the ease and comfort with which the changes can be done on the farm and they also reduce the amount of dirt that is carried into the house.

In making Mr. Wicks, estimate 8, to 10 inches deep and fill in with 3 to 6 inches of cinders or similar material, well tamped to make a good base and on top of this place 2 1/2 inches of concrete tamped in place and a top coat of 1 inch of cement mortar mixed in the proportions, 1 cement to 2 sand. The gravel for concrete should be well graded in sizes from 1 inch to 1/2 inch and for this material the proportions may well be 1 cement, 2 sand, 6 gravel. Paving materials should have 2 inches mixture. The top coat should be troweled to drive it into the concrete base but not necessarily to make it slick. A rough walk may be given. Likewise, a rough walk may be given and the full 4 inches made of this material. From for

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SWAN RIVER DISTRICT

When the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, after following a general north-westerly direction for two hundred and fifty miles from Winnipeg, reaches township thirty-six in range twenty-three, it bends suddenly to the left and follows a course due West—passing a bright little town with the pretty name of Minitonas, to Thunder Hill Junction, situated in township thirty-six of range twenty-seven. From this point the line turns north and passes the local capital of Swan River, a town of eight or nine hundred, and inclining toward the North East to avoid the Porcupine Mountain lying to the West touches the smaller towns of Bowman, Birch River and Mafeking on its way to Saskatchewan and the farther North-West.

From Thunder Hill Junction the other branch proceeds South, avoiding the hill and passing three neat little towns: Kenville, Durban and Benito, crosses the boundary into the province to the West. The territory included in the triangle, Bowman, Minitonas, Benito, roughly the valley of the Swan, is, in general terms, the area of the Swan River District Grain Growers' Association.

To a Southerner visiting the district for the first time, it is a revelation. If he has been inclined to think a place two hundred and fifty miles North-West of Winnipeg must necessarily be backwoods or frontier, he speedily learns his mistake. With the Porcupine Mountain lying along the Western horizon, the striking elevation of Thunder Hill rising on the South West and the Duck Hills visible on the East, the valley, while many townships wide, has the sheltered, homelike aspect that one associates with some districts in Ontario. But what surprises one most is that there are miles and miles of continuous settlement, with broad fields of smiling crops, comfortable farm houses, neat and up-to-date school houses, and every evidence of a progressive and generally prosperous country. There are miles of level plains and miles of gently undulating farm lands, and here and there, especially in the neighborhood of the river, sections where more abrupt difference of level afford a variety of scenery that adds much to the general beauty. As one notices the up-to-date farm machinery in use, the tasteful and "fully modern" dwellings being erected here and there, and the number of high-class motors on the roads, one is increasingly impressed with the fact that energy and gumption and brains in maximum degree have been included in the equipment of the settlers of the Valley of the Swan.

Grain Growers' Movement Widespread

This being the case, one is not surprised to find that the farmers' movement of Western Canada has been enthusiastically welcomed and has been organized at practically every available local point in the district, and that the Grain Growers' ideals of independent thinking, of co-operative buying and selling, and of freedom from slavish adherence to party, have been widely received and practiced. In past years good work along the lines of the Grain Growers' Association has been done at all the points along the railway; Minitonas, Swan River, Bowman, Kenville, Durban and Benito, and while possibly in later years the greater activity is distributed at points outside the towns, Lichstone, Ravensworth, Harrington, Oakhurst, Eggleston, there is good reason to believe that the movement is still very much alive and a real power throughout the whole community.

Last week, in spite of rains, which rendered the roads somewhat difficult, the District Picnic planned for Thursday the 21st, was proceeded with. Kenville the little town chosen as the district rendezvous is the centre of a fine farming district. It has two elevators, a tidy boarding house, a public hall, a neat church and parsonage, and most important assembly of all from the Grain Growers' point of view, a commodious, well-stocked and successfully operated co-operative store. Local workers had made the town gay for the occasion with flags, bunting, evergreens and other decorations. The ladies had planned for the serving of meals in a little green, carpeted dining hall, and there for several hours they dispensed to everybody's satisfaction the toothsome products of the kitchen and pantry.

Soon after one o'clock, riding parties, buggies, wagons and motors began to unload the pleasure-seekers, and by two-thirty the whole town was a moving hive of people. From far and near, including

Manitoba

The *Battle of The Golds* is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Weeden, President, 424 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

the doubtful condition of the roads, they came, and all around there was the cordiality and mutual interest and genial greetings and friendly inquiries and neighborly discussion of prospects that indicates the wholesome social atmosphere of the best type of Canadian rural community.

Progressive Thought Permeates

At three o'clock the company gathered for an hour's program in a sheltered corner of the sports area where some seats had been arranged and a platform erected. The chair was taken by Andrew McCleary, the president of the District Association. After a brief address emphasizing the need for extended and continued organization, he called on W. I. Ford, the District Director, who spoke on the necessity for independence and united political action on the part of farmers, and closed with an announcement of an independent convention to be held on June 28, for the purpose of considering the question of farmers' representation in the Federal parliament. He was followed by W. R. Wood of Neepawa who spoke on the democratic ideals of the movement and urged the maintenance of the farmers' organization to deal with the many serious economic, social and political questions still facing the Canadian people.

Following the addresses an attractive program of sports was thoroughly enjoyed, baseball and foot races being the prominent features. But it was noticeable that the intellectual part of the proceedings did not end with the formal speeches. During the latter part of the afternoon, in more than one corner, groups might have been seen discussing public questions. Here were three or four men talking on the ideals of Marx and Kautsky and the fathers of socialism. There was a couple talking earnestly over the vexed problem of federal representation. Around the corner the discussion was of municipal efficiency and the securing of adequate return for the taxation levied. It was obvious that among these people democracy is coming to its own. They are reading and thinking and discussing, and in practical acquaintance with current political and economic theory and with the outstanding occurrences of the day they are fully abreast of any community in the province.

The district organization is hoping to plan a ten days' or two weeks' campaign for the fall, in which it is hoped that a number of new branches may be organized and some of the weaker ones strengthened and enlarged. While the work in under the direction of such stalwarts as McCleary, the president, Livesey the secretary, and Ford the district director, with the support of loyal workers in the offices of the local branches, and George Dickerson to drive his car by day and night, in sunshine or storm, through the gulches or mud, corduroy or water, in the interests of the cause, the Swan River District will continue to be an important unit in the Manitoba Grain Growers' Confederacy.

W. R. W.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' EXCHANGE

It is a pleasure to note that the Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange is making steady and substantial progress. It is one of those organizations essentially democratic and co-operative in character, from which much may be hoped in years to come in the way of practical advantage to the individual producer and consumer. The following paragraphs from the address of the president—Mr. R. McKenzie, indicates something of the success that is being attained:

"In presenting the statement of the business of our company for the year ending May 31, 1917, as prepared by our auditors, the directors would like to congratulate the shareholders on the success of our business for the year just closed. The auditors' statement shows that the sales of the company for the year amounted to \$199,979.22, which represents a very marked advance on the business of the previous year. The net profits on the business is shown as \$2,245.97, which with a carry-over from

last year of \$383.40, leaves a surplus on hand of \$2,629.37, which is a very satisfactory result of the year's business. Out of this surplus, the directors recommend that a dividend of 5 per cent, on the paid up capital be paid. This amounts \$275.00 and leaves a net surplus of \$2,354.37 to be carried over to the credit of next year's business.

The practice of carrying over a considerable portion of the year's net earnings is very common in joint stock companies. Very few of such organizations but what carry forward to either profit or loss, or reserve fund, a considerable portion of their year's earnings, and in an organization such as ours, the practice can only be regarded as good business.

An analysis of the sales shows that for the first seven months the average turn-over per month was \$7,443. For January and February the average monthly sales were \$8,742 and for the last three months the average sales were \$10,402.

Another feature worthy of notice is the fact that previous to the beginning of the new year, Mr. Moffatt, our general manager, only devoted to the business of the company the time that he could spare from his other occupation, but since that time he has devoted his whole time to the business of the company, and the beneficial result is evidenced by the increased turn-over of the business and the efficiency manifested by the decreased percentage in the expenses.

Since Mr. Moffatt devoted his whole time to the business of the company, we have made a new departure in supplying meat for our business, having our Mr. Smith purchase cattle in the stockyards and getting them dressed in a small abattoir that has been started in close proximity to the stockyards. This is proving a considerable saving in the price of our meats, and promises, to produce good results.

Another departure that we have made recently is establishing a branch business in the North end of the city. This enterprise is also meeting with success.

The result of last year's business is encouraging to those who have promoted in the early stages the idea of a produce market, where the producer and the consumer would be brought together in the sale and purchase of foodstuffs, thus reducing the number of middlemen who come between the producer of foodstuffs and the consumer.

I need not dwell on the failure of the enterprise in its first year, but would like to point out that the principles upon which the business was started are sound and only need good business management and capital to produce satisfactory results. The experience of the last six months clearly demonstrates that fact, and I feel sanguine that we are now fairly launched on the road to ultimately accomplish the end that we had in view at the outset. The saving that we are now making in supplying our own meats through purchasing the animals and paying for having them dressed in an abattoir, indicates the value than an abattoir owned by the farmers themselves would be to stock growers and consumers alike, and that the experience that is now being secured will be of a great benefit in the near future, when further developments will be made along these lines as at first contemplated.

The encouragement received from farmers in the consigning of their shipments to us is not what we might naturally expect. The market was in the first instance, established with the idea that it become a medium whereby the producer of farm products would come in direct touch with the consumer, and further, that it would be a medium to secure an outside market for any surplus of produce that Winnipeg could not absorb. The first experience in the handling of the business was very unhappy, but now that the undertaking is on a business basis, and in a measure fulfilling the function it was intended, it is to be expected that more encouragement will be given by those in whose interest the undertaking was first started.

From the nature of the business that we do over the country, which is largely

confined to the last two or three days of the week, it is necessary to retain sufficient help to take care of the Saturday rush and the extra business done during Thursday and Friday. If produce was shipped in to us in sufficient quantities that it would be necessary to find a market outside of our place of business, the employees could be employed steadily looking after that surplus business, and in this way through a largely increased volume of business, the overhead expenses would be reduced, the goods could be handled at a lower percentage of gross profits, and at the same time, the net profits of the company would be maintained.

R. McKENZIE, President

Every 10c Packet of
WILSON'S FLY PADS
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLIES CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists, Grocers and General Stores.

Reesor's Jewelry Store
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Your visit to the big Provincial Fair in Brandon, July 16-21, affords you the opportunity of bringing your watch and jewelry repairs where they will be carefully and skilfully repaired. They can be left at our exhibit in the Display Building on the Fair grounds, or at our store, 224 226 Rossby Ave.

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Licensor of Marriage Licenses
BRANDON, MAN.

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

Our diamonds are of the very highest quality. Our extensive buying facilities enable us to sell them at the minimum price considering the quality. Our Special 900 Diamond Engagement Ring is the best value obtainable. It is absolutely perfect. Blue-White Included. We have other fine mounted Engagement Rings from \$15 to \$500, according to the size of the stone.

Our Wedding Rings are made of solid 18K, 14K, or 12K gold. The style used mostly at present is narrow and fairly thick and is very comfortable on the finger. Prices range from \$5 to \$12, according to weight and quality.

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NO EXPENSE FOR LAUNDRY BILLS

DUAL FINISH—JUST LIKE BEST LINEN

AT YOUR DEALER'S OR DIRECTLY \$25c

THE ADLINGTON CO OF CANADA TORONTO

The Ninth Annual Convention of Churches of Christ in Saskatchewan

will be held in the University Drive Church of Christ, corner of University Drive and 19th Street, Saskatoon, Sask. July 12-15, 1917. All DISCIPLES OF CHRIST living in the province, whether members of organized congregations or not, are urged to attend. Prominent speakers from other provinces and from the United States will address the convention. Programs and full information may be obtained by addressing the secretary, Wm. G. Kitchen, 519 Albert Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask.

How Do YOU Buy Fruit ?

From the store, some days old, or fresh tree ripened fruit by express from the growers?

TRY OUR SERVICE

and satisfy yourself that the "Co-operative Mail Order" is the best. Send us your order NOW for Apples, Peaches, Plums or Cherries. Apples are going to be scarce and command a big price.

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Red Raspberries '1.80

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

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Cattle Labels

No attention to and to the skin. Soap dirt and delay orders. Send for sample. Free on the lowest price for equipment. Mention this paper.

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With Fingers! Corns Lift Out

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off—no pain

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not a bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses, on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has freezone.

Saskatchewan

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

SASKATCHEWAN G.G.A. AND POLITICAL ACTION

Widespread interest has been manifested in the nomination of President J. A. Maharg as the farmers' independent candidate for the Moose Jaw federal constituency, not only throughout Saskatchewan, but throughout Canada generally. Sufficient time has now elapsed since his nomination for some idea to be gleaned as to how his nomination is received by the various organized political parties, though comparatively little has appeared in the partisan press dealing with this matter except in the Conservative daily of this province, the *Advertiser* of which seems to be seeking to make the impression that there is some kind of line up between the S.G.G.A. and the Liberal party. Nothing, however, could be further from the truth.

In accepting this nomination for the federal constituency of Moose Jaw county, Mr. Maharg knew absolutely, as he knows today, that there was no party organization behind his nomination, and he placed himself entirely into the hands of the convention of farmers which nominated him, absolutely without any reference whatever to either of the existing federal parties. The Conservative paper in question definitely makes the statement that Liberal leaders were not consulted in the movement which brought Mr. Maharg into the field. No more should they have been. If the supporters of the Farmers' National Political Platform in Moose Jaw county elect Mr. Maharg to represent them at Ottawa they will do so entirely upon their own resources and without placing any dependence whatever in either of the established parties.

There is one important matter which requires to be kept before our people in connection with the nomination of Mr. Maharg. While it is of course quite impossible to thank Mr. Maharg without thinking also of the many public positions which he holds, it must not be forgotten that in taking this nomination he does so absolutely as a private citizen and not at all as a responsible officer of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. The movement to nominate him emanated entirely from amongst individual farmers in the district and is not new, for as much as two years ago these people were discussing amongst themselves the advisability of putting up a real farmer candidate, but in their organization they have neither sought nor received any assistance from the Central of this association. While the party press will endeavor to make the impression that the Saskatchewan G.G.A. has gone actively into politics as a body, this is not the case, but certainly the central board of directors has given an absolutely free hand to the locals and members throughout the province to act as in their judgment seems wisest in their best efforts to secure the election of men to parliament who will be both able and willing to give active support to the Farmers' National Political Platform as endorsed by the association in convention last February. In the following resolutions the attitude of the central board on this question is clearly stated:

That the secretary be instructed to write to all candidates for election to the federal house inquiring as to their attitude towards the Farmers' National Political Platform and to ascertain whether or not each will pledge himself to secure the introduction of proposed legislation in support of our various claims and to support the same and that the information so secured be made public, especially in those ridings in which the correspondents respectively are candidates.

That this board recommend that in any federal constituency where candidates for election have not been nominated or where no existing candidate will pledge himself as outlined in the previous resolution, those who support the Farmers' National Political Platform call a convention, elect a candidate of their own and undertake to finance his election without aid from other interests.

Following letter to local secretaries re excursions to Saskatoon.

The department of agriculture has arranged for special excursions to our agricultural college on July 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. Printed matter will be posted announcing the exact date for your district. If you do not see this printed matter, write us and we will give you full particulars.

We hope that you will call this to the immediate attention of your members and that a large number from your locality will avail themselves of this opportunity to visit our university. This is a time when it is our duty to learn how to grow more and better grain and to produce more and better livestock, and it is therefore clearly our duty to take advantage of the help to these ends which our excellent university affords.

The most successful farmers today realize the value of the Agricultural college, and not only do they have their sons attend, but they eagerly receive and apply the many valuable hints and suggestions which the college is constantly sending out. It is the desire of the university to have all the farmers in the province better acquainted with its resources and with the work carried on there, and these excursions will contribute to this result.

It is well worth while for every farmer to visit the university often and keep in close touch with it, and we hope that all our members will try to do this. Kindly give this matter the widest publicity in your local and encourage all your members to go on the excursion.

I am expecting to be at the university on Monday, July 9, and other members of the board will attend on other days. We hope to have someone from the Central to be there and on the lookout for our members on each excursion day. Watch for the "Equity" button and make this an opportunity for talking over association matters.

J. B. M.

MEETINGS IN DISTRICT NO. 4

Last week, June 19-23, R. M. Johnson, of Eastview, our energetic director for district No. 4, made a 400 mile motor trip to the locals in his district south west of Moose Jaw. Mr. McKinney, of the Central office, accompanied Mr. Johnson on this trip; also President Maharg was with them on Monday and Tuesday, and then left for Winnipeg to attend the meeting of the Grain Supervisors of Canada. It was a very busy week as some 20 different locals were visited over a widely scattered area.

Mr. Johnson had previously arranged the schedule of his trip and sent this out to all the locals en route so that they would know the exact time of his arrival. Although some rain was encountered and some very difficult roads, the schedule was strictly maintained throughout and at no place was any gathering disappointed by a delay in the arrival of the speakers.

A general meeting was held every evening of the week and afternoon meetings at a number of points. These meetings were quite well attended and the members seemed quite enthusiastic and very much interested in the addresses given. On the arrival of Mr. Johnson and Mr. McKinney the local secretary would give a report of the condition of the local and a statement of its needs, and the speakers would then deal with the matters suggested by these reports. It was emphasized that the object of the trip was fully as much to get information from the locals as to impart information to them, and many valuable suggestions were received. It is felt that these trips do much towards the Central office and our local associations into closer touch and also promote a better mutual understanding.

The present is a busy time with the various district directors and with the central officers. Summer meetings are being arranged in a large number of places over the province and someone from the central office or some member of the board is attending these meetings whenever possible. Mr. Johnson is very busy with his farm work, but is taking

time to make a hurried visit to the locals in his district.

The following is the schedule of the trip made by Mr. Johnson and Mr. McKinney. Fuller accounts of some of the meetings will be published later.

Monday—Stelman, Baldon, Archive, Buttress, Crestwind, Dunkirk and Extonse.

Tuesday—Ardill, Mossbank, Ettington, Mazenod and Gravelbourg.

Wednesday—Rodgers.

Thursday—Michelson and Traux.

Friday—Dumner, Parry, Wilson, Ronleau and Drinkwater.

Saturday—Brercrest and Tilney.

In the addresses given on this trip, the importance of increasing our membership and perfecting our organization was especially urged. Each local association should be a forum for the discussion of community problems and a unifying influence for community betterment. Each local and each member of each local should feel a big responsibility for the welfare of our province and nation. At present there are new and most significant problems before our country. The tremendous problem of reconstruction will also be upon us when the war closes. Shall we as an association be prepared to take our proper place in the solution of these problems? Shall we have a message for our time and its needs? Shall the organized farmers of Saskatchewan be a potent influence in furthering democracy, in bettering civilization and in making a better world in which to live? Shall we as an association be true to our high ideals and our splendid history and carry our banner on to the goal for which we have started?

Mr. Johnson is a man of action as well as a man of ideas and his speeches were direct, forceful and stimulating.

I herewith enclose order for \$161.00 which the board of the above district requests you to forward to headquarters of the Red Cross Society for use among our wounded soldiers.

R. PATTERSON, Sec-Treas.
Poplar View School District.

I herewith enclose money order for \$18.00; \$15.00 of which is for the Emergency Fund.

WM. LAKE, Sec-Treas.
McTavish G.G.A.

I am enclosing bank order for \$23.00, which we desire to be forwarded to the Y.M.C.A. to support them in their work with our soldiers at the front. I may say that our neighborhood did well to raise this, as we are few and far between, but an effort was made and a concert arranged and it proved a success despite a dark night. I am also enclosing \$7.00 for 14 members' fees for 1917.

JOHN CHUM, Sec-Treas.
Lilydale G.G.A.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very handsome life membership button. I will take pleasure always in wearing same and will always take pride in considering that I am a life member of so worthy and influential an organization. Many thanks for your kindly remembrance.

GEORGE MICKLEBOROUGH,
Vernon, B.C.

I understand that you forward money or funds raised for the Belgian Relief Fund, so am sending you the sum of \$16.80 which kindly forward for us. The above sum was raised by the Silver Stream Union Sunday School for the Belgian Relief Fund.

A. MARSHALL,
Sec. Treas. Silver Stream #8.

Enclosed find \$24.50, proceeds from a raffle and sale of a large cake donated by some ladies to be used for Red Cross purposes. This money is to be used where most needed.

J. M. CASEY,
Sec. Round Valley G.G.A.

Please find enclosed sum of \$100 from the Normanton W.G.G.A. for the Red Cross Fund.

Mrs. R. T. GARR,
Sec. Normanton W.G.G.A.

Enclosed is a money order for \$20.25 the amount having been sent to me for the Belgian Relief Fund by the Mountain Chase W.G.G.A.

ERMA STOCKING,
Pres. Sec.

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WHEN WRITING TO MENTION BLACK LEG

Western Canada's Greatest Summer Holiday

Moose Jaw Ranchers' Fair and Livestock Show

JULY
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to
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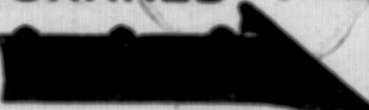
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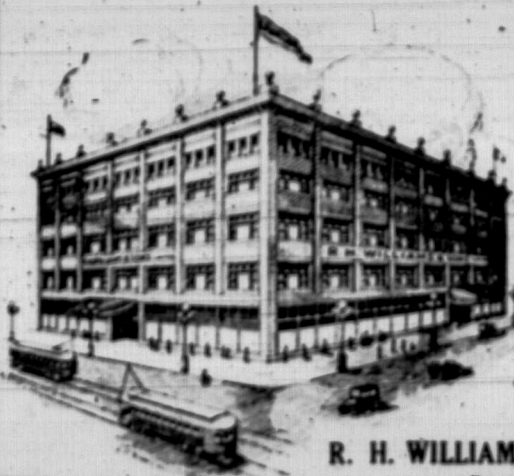
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Miscellaneous In

Calcium arsen containing to, the contain approx arsenic as AS the relative val calcium arsenate senate manufact home-made form third of the ara green. On the price, in Winni used in this form approximately 6 calcium arsenate of 4 pounds to 4 approximate cost would be 25 cent saving could be material, especi is so expensive Several tests ric were made Manitoba Agric the past summer that it is a safe use on potato pla straying potato eating insects. I various parties if the province and on the results ac ception, favour ed. In view fifteen is very and occasionally cuts by burning Calcium arsenate substitute for Pa

biting and The following to eliminate mos These are divide biting and sucke treatment for cent. The first for biters. Potato beetles reproductive pow beetle, prompt necessary. One 1 lb. 125,000 in one Control—Spray lead, 14 to 20

Making War on Insects

A Cheaper Poison than Paris Green—Biting and Sucking Insects

By J. A. Nelson, Lecturer in Horticulture, Manitoba Agricultural College

The very high prices of Paris Green started us experimenting last year in an effort to find something cheaper. We found that considerable work had been done by the United States Department of Agriculture with calcium arsenate. They had this to say about it:

"The commercial article is manufactured in the form of a powder. It is very effective and quite safe to use and the particular advantage claimed for this insecticide is that it is cheaper than arsenate of lead. Calcium arsenate is manufactured by the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company of Montreal, and is put on the market by that firm under the trade name of 'Calpoiso.' If desired, this material can be manufactured at home at a comparatively low cost—the formula for making it is as follows:

Commercial sodium arsenate, fused, dry powdered (63 per cent. AS 2.5), 10 pounds; fresh stone lime, 6 pounds; water, 2 gallons.

Dissolve the sodium arsenate in 14 gallons of hot water. Place the stone lime in a deep wooden container and pour the remaining half gallon of water over it to start slaking. If this quantity of water is not sufficient to start slaking vigorously, add a little more. When slaking is well under way pour in the sodium arsenate solution and stir continuously until all slaking has ceased. If necessary, add a little water from time to time to prevent burning. The resulting product will be a thick paste. Any liquid which appears on top of this paste in settling should be drawn off and discarded. This material should be used at the rate of 1 lb. to 40 gallons of water. Dissolve the paste in a small quantity of water (preferably hot) and strain through a piece of coarse sacking or a fine mesh screen to remove any particle which might clog the sprayer.

In order to get good results it is necessary to use good, freshly burned lime with a high grade of calcium."

Miscellaneous Insecticide Investigations

"Calcium arsenate manufactured according to the above formula should contain approximately 18 per cent. of arsenic as AS 2.5. A comparison of the relative value of Paris Green and calcium arsenate shows that calcium arsenate manufactured according to the home-made formula contains about one-third of the arsenical content of Paris Green. On the basis of the wholesale prices, in Winnipeg, of the ingredients used in this formula, the material costs approximately 6 cents per pound. If calcium arsenate were used at the rate of 1 pound to 40 gallons of water the approximate cost of a 40 gallon barrel would be 25 cents. A very considerable saving could be effected by using this material, especially since Paris Green is so expensive.

Several tests of the home-made article were made by the writer at the Manitoba Agricultural College during the past summer. The results showed that it is a safe and effective poison to use on potato plants as a means of destroying potato beetles and other leaf-eating insects. I also sent samples to various parties in different sections of the province and asked them to report on the results secured, and, without exception, favorable reports were received. In view of the fact that Paris Green is very expensive at present, and occasionally gives unfavorable results by burning the foliage of plants, Calcium arsenate should be a valuable substitute for Paris Green.

Biting and Sucking Insects

The following suggestions may help to eliminate some of our worst pests. These are divided into two classes, biting and sucking—and the method of treatment for each is radically different. The first lot dealt with here are biters.

Potato beetles.—Owing to the great reproductive powers of the potato beetle, prompt control measures are necessary. One female will multiply to 125,000 in one season in Manitoba.

Control.—Spray with arsenate of lead, 1 1/2 to 2 pounds (powder) to 40

gallons of water, or Paris Green, 1 pound to 40 gallons of water or use calcium arsenate as suggested in above paragraphs.

Flea Beetles.—These vary in size from a small black beetle one-eighth of an inch in length to the large beetle found on turnips. They are called flea beetles from their flea-like habit of jumping great distances. These insects feed upon the foliage of potatoes, spinach, turnips, beets, mangels and lettuce and often do considerable damage by eating holes in the leaves. Control.—Arsenate of lead, 2 to 3 pounds of powder to 40 gallons of water, or Paris Green, 1 pound to 40 gallons.

Currant Worms.—Early in June and again in July, small greenish caterpillars may be found on the foliage of currants and gooseberries. They often completely defoliate the bushes and thus lessen the yield of fruit and the vigor of the plant. Currant worms have a peculiar habit of feeding on the foliage in the centre of the bush and very often they are not noticed until they have done a great deal of damage. Control.—Spray the affected plants with arsenate of lead, 1 to 1 1/2 pounds to 40 gallons of water, to destroy the first brood. If a second brood appears, use fresh hellebore, 1 oz. to 1 gallon of water. It is not safe to use arsenical poisons when the fruit is nearly mature.

Cabbage Worms.—The leaves of cabbage, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts plants are frequently attacked by a green caterpillar, about 1 1/2 inches long when full grown. Control.—Spray infested plants with arsenate of lead, 1 to 1 1/2 pounds to 40 gallons of water, as soon as the worm appears. When the heads are nearly ready for use, spray with hellebore, 1 oz. to 1 gallon of water, or pyrethrum powder, 1 oz. to 1 gallon of water. Pyrethrum powder is sometimes applied as a dust, but, as a rule, will be found more effective if applied in solution. If a thorough application of arsenate of lead is made as soon as the worms appear very little trouble will be experienced later in the season.

Cankerworms.—Cankerworms did a great deal of damage during the summers of 1914 and 1915. Control.—As soon as the worms appear, spray the infested trees or shrubs with arsenate of lead, 1 1/2 to 2 pounds to 40 gallons of water, or Paris Green, 1 1/2 pound to 40 gallons. During the latter part of September and early in October the trees should be girdled with a band of tree tanglefoot or coarse sacking about 3 feet from the ground. If sack-ink is used it should be coated with tar. These materials are used to serve as a trap for the female moth which is wingless and hence has to crawl up the tree in order to lay her eggs on the limbs.

Sucking Insects

Aphis.—Aphis, or plant lice occasionally become very numerous and do great damage. During the summer of 1915 there was a great outbreak of these creatures in southern Manitoba. The aphid and the cankerworm are jointly responsible for the destruction of thousands of shade and ornamental trees in this province. They are small, pear-shaped, house-like creatures, generally green in color. Some, however, are black or brown and others are reddish in color. Aphis may be found in enormous numbers clustering on the under side of leaves and they often cause the leaves to curl up and, as it were, form a protective covering around them. There are several kinds of aphid and each kind generally has a different food plant. Maple, Elm, Cottonwood, Cherry, and Apple Trees, Currant and Rose Shakes, Turnips, Cabbage, Lettuce, annual and perennial plants and some house plants are subject to the attack of these creatures. Control.—As previously stated, the aphid gets its food by sucking the juices of plants, and hence it cannot be killed by a food poison. This fact should be clearly understood. The most effective means of controlling the aphid is by the use of a contact poison, such as black leaf

Continued on Page 21

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Land Value Taxation and the Farmer

How the Taxation of Land Values Would Affect Canadian Agriculture

By W. C. Good, Paris, Ontario

The census of 1914 estimates the value of Ontario farm lands as \$612,000,000, and that of Ontario farm buildings as \$314,000,000. Municipal bulletin No. 10 gives the 1915 assessment in Ontario townships as \$687,000,000 compared with an assessment of \$605,000,000 in 1913. The latter figures indicate a slight increase in the value of farm property, probably due in part to the general rise in prices. Therefore, we may assume that a value of 612 plus 314, or \$926,000,000 in 1914 has averaged about 1,000 millions (one billion dollars) during the last few years. The essential accuracy of this estimate is confirmed by the following considerations. In 1912 the Dominion Grange sent out a circular letter of inquiry to Ontario rural municipalities asking them how near the assessed values came to the actual values. Replies were received from 128 townships, showing an average assessment of 73 per cent of actual values. With a rural assessment of \$687,000,000 in 1915 the actual value of the property assessed was therefore approximately one billion dollars, as already otherwise determined.

The proportion between "land" and "buildings" will not be appreciably different now from what it was in 1911, viz., two-thirds land and one-third buildings. We may therefore conclude that the present value of Ontario farm lands is about \$680,000,000. But this is not the "land value" of Ontario farm lands. Improved farm land is cleared, fenced and drained, and such improvements are identical in their nature with buildings and should logically be so assessed. While no figures are available, I doubt if the value of unimproved land is more than half that of improved. Let us be on the safe side, however, and assume that the "land value" of Ontario farm lands is \$400,000,000.

Land Values in Towns and Cities

The assessment for municipal purposes in Ontario towns, villages and cities in 1915 was \$1,287,000,000, somewhat less than half of which is that for "land." The total assessment is also much less than the selling value. In 1912 an investigation into the sales of 458 pieces of property in Toronto revealed the fact that the selling value was on the average about 60 per cent above the assessed value. Assuming that this proportion holds good throughout Ontario urban municipalities, the value of taxable urban property was, in 1915, a round two billion dollars, nearly or quite half of which is due to "land values."

Now it is different with urban lands from what it is with farm lands, in respect to clearing, fencing and draining. City lands are valuable for building sites and for practically no other purposes. Therefore the same deduction does not have to be made in the case of urban lands as must be made in the case of farm lands. We may therefore put the "land values" of Ontario urban municipalities as a round billion dollars (1,000 millions).

Value of Franchises

But we must add to these values, already partly taxed for municipal purposes, the value of various public franchises—steam and electric railways, light, gas, power, telephone and telegraph companies; the value of mineral rights and lands, which are enormous in Ontario; and, further, the value of timber limits, water privileges, quarries, etc. No reliable estimates of such "land values" are available. I shall, however, make the following provisional estimates.

The capitalization of Canadian steam railways in 1914 was approximately \$1,500,000,000, about one-third the capitalization of agriculture in 1911. Dividing this railway capitalization on the basis of mileage, Ontario claims \$570,000,000 of it. What proportion of this is the value of the franchise? We have allowed that the "land value" of Ontario farm lands is over one-quarter of the total value of assessed farm property. Railway franchises are surely as valuable as agricultural to say nothing of the

In a previous article Mr. Good showed how our system of tariff taxation affects Canadian agriculture. In this article he examines the effects of substituting for it a direct tax on land values. Because the sources are more accessible he confines his investigation mainly to Ontario.

various subsidies and grants which Canadian railways have had. We shall therefore allow \$150,000,000 "land value" to Ontario steam railways.

The capitalization of electric railways is about one-tenth that of Canadian steam railways. On this basis we must allow \$15,000,000 "land value" to Ontario electric railways. I have not been able to secure information concerning light, gas, power, telegraph and telephone companies, but feel safe in placing the value of all such public franchises, including railways, in Ontario at \$250,000,000.

Mineral Rights and Lands

The value of mineral rights and lands is very difficult to estimate. The provincial treasurer, in his budget speech, included in his statement of assets some \$75,000,000 for mining lands, etc. What proportion of the discovered mineral resources are now in private hands I have been unable to ascertain, but there is evidently a very large percentage. Judging from the estimates recently made in the press that 80 per cent. of the public resources of British Columbia have been alienated, and from common knowledge of the value and present ownership of part of Ontario's rich mineral deposits, it would be conservative to place the value of Ontario mineral lands at \$200,000,000.

Total Land Values

The provincial treasurer estimates the timber resources of the province at about \$500,000,000. I presume that a large proportion of this is still in the possession of the crown and therefore not now taxable. We should be safe, however, in assuming a taxable timber value of at least \$100,000,000. Add to this a further \$50,000,000 for quarries, water privileges, etc., and the situation stands thus:

Farm lands	\$ 400,000,000
City and town lands	1,000,000,000
Public franchises	250,000,000
Mineral rights and lands	200,000,000
Timber limits, water privileges	150,000,000

Total "land value" \$2,000,000,000. Now it was shown in the previous article, already mentioned, that the total tariff tax amounted to about \$350 per annum per rural family during 1911-1914, one-quarter of which (about \$90) went into the federal treasury. In 1911 there were, in Ontario, 226,000 farm occupiers. There cannot be appreciably more at present. Assuming the same number, the farmers of Ontario have been contributing \$20,000,000 per annum to the federal treasury, through customs duties, and about \$6,000,000 to the tariff beneficiaries. Out of a total customs revenue of \$22,000,000 the whole of Ontario has certainly contributed less than \$40,000,000. However, let us assume this to be Ontario's share, and let us find out how much of it the Ontario farmers would pay if a direct tax on "land values" were substituted for the indirect tariff tax. The proportion of total "land values" which is allotted to farm lands is one-fifth, we table. Therefore under this system Ontario farmers would pay one-fifth of \$40,000,000, or \$8,000,000. The situation therefore stands thus:

(1) Under the direct tax on "land values" Ontario farmers pay \$8,000,000, all of which goes into the federal treasury, whereas

(2) Under the indirect tariff tax Ontario farmers pay \$20,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 goes into the pockets of tariff beneficiaries.

We perceive therefore the tremendous relief which would be given to Canadian agriculture by such a change in our system of taxation and we discover further that theoretical considerations are confirmed by an examination of existing conditions.

The Question of Sufficient Revenue

Next we must answer the question: Will a direct tax on "land values" give sufficient revenue? Ontario "land values" already pay

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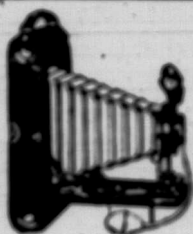
PLOW SHARES

12 inch	\$2.45
13 1/4 inch	2.70
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No matter where you live our Kodak Laboratories will serve you promptly and satisfactorily by mail. All orders are returned the same day as received.

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mated, figure out to about \$800 per capita. Assuming this figure throughout the Dominion we have total "land values" of six billion dollars, which at four per cent (one per cent for municipal and three for provincial and federal) will yield a revenue of \$240,000,000. Would not this help to wipe out Canada's indebtedness?

I have been told by many good observers that in a great many sections of older Ontario the "bare land" has at present no value, that there are no rural "land values." While this is probably somewhat of an exaggeration it contains a most important truth, it indicates that agriculture has been so burdened that the land, from which we get our living, offers no opportunity for the willing toiler. It is a fierce indictment of existing social conditions, it means nothing less than threatened starvation, killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

But suppose agriculture relieved of its burdens. At once the opportunity which the "bare land" offers increases in value. Take the following example, in which we shall assume only the very trifling remission of a one per cent tax on \$4,000 worth of farm buildings.

A prospective purchaser of farm property valued thus: Land \$4,000; buildings \$4,000, has to face a cash payment of \$8,000 and an annual tax of \$80 at the rate of one per cent. This would be equivalent to a cash payment of \$9,000 with money at five per cent. If, now, the buildings were to become exempt from taxation, the purchaser would face only a cash payment of \$8,000 and an annual tax of \$40. This would be equivalent to a cash payment of \$8,800. The remission of the tax upon the buildings would therefore increase the value of the "bare land" by \$800. How much greater would be the effect of remitting the tax which the Canadian farmer pays to the Canadian manufacturer via the tariff?

The fact is that any encouragement which is given to industry increases land values, by making greater the rewards of labor applied to land and thereby increasing the competition for land. But in its social effects this increase in land values is entirely different from that which is due to the operations of speculators. The one accompanies maximum production while the other accompanies minimum production. The relief of Canadian agriculture from the burden it is now bearing would therefore greatly increase farm values and thus enable farmers legitimately to bear heavier taxes. In practice the actual value would be determined by the operation of two antagonistic forces—increasing rewards tending to advance values and the forcing of speculators to sell tending to reduce values.

The substitution of a direct tax on "land values" for the indirect tariff tax would therefore not only afford the Canadian farmer substantial and much needed relief, but it would also immediately increase the value of Canadian farm lands, by making labor on the farms more remunerative. It would thus assist very materially in the campaign for greater production, upon which the economic safety of this country so largely depends, and it would at the same time provide a continually increasing revenue to meet the tremendous demands which the war has made upon us. Further, by forcing idle land into use and thus lowering the cost of production it would give the best possible kind of inducement to returned soldiers to take up farming as a life work and thus help to ease not only the volume of farm products, but also that class upon whose welfare the future character of Canadian society so vitally depends. No economic reform is more imperative or more far-reaching in its effects than that of changing the whole incidence of taxation. Patriotism demands it. Who will help bring it to pass?

WAR TAX REVENUE

The following figures, quoted in parliament, show how the business profits war tax is yielding revenue. It is estimated that by the end of the present year \$200,000,000 will have been collected, under this tax.

Company	Last Year	This Year
Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.	\$75,000,000	\$125,000,000
First Mining Co.	400,000	1,500,000
Canadian Pacific	1,000,000	2,000,000
Canadian National	1,000,000	2,000,000
Bank of Montreal	1,000,000	2,000,000
Bank of Toronto	1,000,000	2,000,000
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,000,000	2,000,000
Bank of New Brunswick	1,000,000	2,000,000
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Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.O.L., President
 H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager
 V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

WAR TIME ECONOMY IS NO EMPTY PHRASE

It is the contribution of those who stay at home to the Winning* of the War.

Do your share by building up a Savings Account or investing in War Securities.

The Dominion Bank

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Paid Up Capital and Reserve, \$18,000,000
 Total Assets \$7,000,000

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F. L. Patton Superintendent of Western Branches Winnipeg

Do You Need Money?

Do you require any money to purchase livestock or to enable you to summer-fallow, or break up your land. The services of this Bank are at your disposal.

Let us take care of your surplus funds in our Savings Department. Interest allowed, 3 per cent.

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For the following purposes, can obtain the same at a moderate rate of interest, by short term loans, five to ten years, or as long dated loans (on the amortization plan) for terms of from ten to twenty years:—

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Expenses reduced to a minimum. No unnecessary delay. Our plan saves you money. Write for particulars.

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

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COLD STORAGE PROFITS

The report of a commission appointed by the Dominion government to investigate the high cost of living was recently submitted. It gives the results secured in an investigation of 169 cold storage companies. The outstanding conclusions arrived at are summarized as follows:

"During 1916 butter (all grades) cost the cold storage companies an average price of 39 83-100 cents per pound and they sold it at an average price of 32 73-100 cents per pound. Cheese cost them an average of 38 11-100 cents per pound and they sold it at an average of 18 83-100 cents per pound. Eggs cost them an average price of 26 1-20 cents per dozen. They sold for home consumption for 33 61-100 cents per dozen. Beef of all grades averaged the cold storage companies in cost 16 3-4 cents per pound and they sold it at an average price of 11 9-20 cents. The average selling price for home consumption of all grades of beef was 11 1-4 cents per pound.

Pork averaged them in cost 34 21-25 cents and was sold at an average of 16 83-100 cents for export and of 15 37-50 cents for home consumption. Bacon cost 16 57-100 cents and sold at an average of 29 12-25 cents. The average sale price for home consumption was 19 33-100 cents per pound. Mutton and lamb averaged 16 4-5 cents in cost and sold at an average price of 17 41-100 cents.

RESULTS OF SPECULATION IN ONTARIO

An eastern contemporary quotes the mortgage sales of trust and loan companies in the province of Ontario for every year from 1887 to 1914 inclusive. The total of the sales are not given but it is believed if these were available they would show nearly double the figures quoted. The total sales for only the trust and loan companies in the period mentioned was \$36,000,000 for 18,019 sales, an average of \$2,000 each. The following gives the average of these sales in five year periods since that time.

Period	No. of sales	Amount of sales
1887-1891	744	\$1,714,636
1892-1896	1,008	2,430,768
1896-1901	707	1,457,308
1902-1906	271	436,507
1906-1911	461	648,763
1912	353	546,291
1913	912	912,605
1914	1,067	1,923,249

The lowest year was in 1905 when the sales only amounted to \$292,419. Recent years show rising sales, particularly 1913 and 1914. In 1913 the volume of such sales increased 67 per cent. over 1912 and in 1914 that volume increased more than 100 per cent. over 1913. In 1913 while the value of such mortgage sales grew 67 per cent. the number grew from 353 to 912 or over 160 per cent., i.e., there were a much greater number of small speculators closed out and the average of the mortgages dropped from \$1,547 to \$1,000. That was in the period of unusual depression immediately preceding the war. While the volume of sales have been much greater since war began the number of mortgages closed by trust and loan companies have been fewer as these have only grown slightly over 20 per cent. The recent huge increase in these closing out sales was due even in staid old Ontario to too much speculation rather than to the war. It is interesting to view the other figures in the same light. There was a great land speculative boom that broke disastrously in 1893. Thousands lost their property in the years that followed from 1893 to 1896 as the figures quoted show. The writer of the article mentioned, W. A. Douglass, B.A., says: "While there were periods of depression every ten years, the great cataclysm came in 1837 after the first great railway introduction; in 1857 after the building of the first great Canadian railroad; and in 1893 after a season of exceptional land speculation and now has come another period of collapse." It took Ontario ten years to recuperate from the hard times of the early nineties and indeed only until years of exceptional crops commencing about 1900 did the province begin to get on its feet again.

Liberal Privileges of Payment

are granted to all borrowers from these institutions. If you require a mortgage loan upon the security of improved farm lands it will pay you to write one of these branches or call upon our nearest agent.

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT.
 COMBINED ASSETS OVER \$24,000,000
 MANTOBA BRANCH
 Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building
 Winnipeg
 SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH
 2119 Eleventh Ave., Regina
 ALBERTA BRANCH
 McLeod Building, Edmonton

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Alberta Farms

PROMPT SERVICE AND BEST CURRENT TERMS
 Associated Mortgage Investors
 Granite Bldg. Rochester, N.Y.

The WESTERN EMPIRE Life Assurance Co.

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MR. GRAIN GROWER—
 Your Present Need is to provide for your Future Need.
 You are independent now.
 You can guarantee your future independence.
 We can show you how to do it—send age next birthdate.
 We will supply complete information without obligation to yourself.

After a Fire

settlements are made by the records. After a disaster there is no agent around trying to bore you into taking a policy. Even the most anxious for business will not insure your house if it smells of smoke and none insure the lives of sick men.

The insurance office is open for those who are well enough to get there and smart enough to get there in time. Don't wait until you are sick to enquire for rates. Write now, stating age, to—

THE GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

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 Head Office WINNIPEG

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Age	Single Premium
20	\$279 76
21	284 89
22	290 19
23	295 66
24	301 31
25	307 15
26	313 16
27	319 37
28	325 77
29	332 36
30	339 15
31	346 14
32	353 33
33	360 72
34	368 32
35	376 12
36	384 13
37	392 35
38	400 77
39	409 39
40	418 23
41	427 26
42	436 50
43	445 93
44	455 55
45	465 37
46	475 36
47	485 53
48	495 87
49	506 38
50	517 60
51	527 84
52	538 78
53	549 84
54	561 01
55	572 28
56	583 63
57	595 06
58	606 54
59	618 47
60	629 62
61	641 17
62	652 71
63	664 23
64	675 79
65	687 11
66	698 43
67	709 65
68	720 76
69	731 72
70	742 55

Cost Price of Insurance

No Plan of Insurance Has Any Financial Advantage Over Any Other Plan

By George Gillies

No one today can question the soundness of the basis upon which old-line life insurance calculations are made. It has been amply demonstrated that the premium is scientifically adequate to secure the benefits under the policy, regardless of the form such benefits may take. The underlying principle of all sound life insurance is that the value of the premium payment must equal the value of the benefit. Failure to recognize this basic truth has been the cause of much disappointment and loss to members of assessment insurance societies.

How the net premium is computed has been explained. This net premium is somewhat in the nature of the cost of production of the crop on a farm and must be distinguished from the selling price or the premium charged the policyholder. It is the exact financial equivalent of the risk assumed, according to the table of mortality and rate of interest employed in the calculation.

The loading, as it is called, is the amount added to the net premium for expenses and contingencies and, in the case of participating policies, for dividends to policyholders. The loading and the net premium combined make up the gross premium or the amount which is to be paid by the policyholder.

Cost Price of Insurance

According to the Dominion Government standard, which is the O.M.S. Table of Mortality and 3 1/2 per cent. interest, the net premiums on various plans of insurance, or, in other words, the cost prices of the goods, are as follows per \$1,000 of insurance:

The point to be remembered is that no plan of insurance has any financial advantage over any other plan so far as the net premiums are concerned, as the net premium on any plan of insurance at any age is the exact, mathematical equivalent of any other net premium at the same age. For example, the net annual premium at age 20 for a whole life policy, \$13.14, is the exact equivalent of the 20-payment life net annual premium at the same age, \$20.16.

An acquaintance with the foregoing table of net premiums would make it practically impossible for the average man to be misled as to any of the ordinary plans of life insurance. He would know, for instance, that a 20-payment life policy was not a 20-year endowment policy, owing to the material difference in the cost price of the two policies as shown in the table.

The amount added to the net premium for expenses, etc., runs from 5 to 10 per cent. in the case of non-participating policies, up to 35 or 40 per cent. of the net premium in the case of participating policies.

Most countries are ruled by a class. It may be by a landed aristocracy, it may be by a commercial oligarchy. And most people accept the rule of a class as the most natural thing in the world. In Denmark the people really rule, and they rule in the interests of a larger percentage of the people than in any country I know, unless it be Switzerland.—Frederic C. Howe.

NET PREMIUMS FOR \$1,000 OF INSURANCE ON O.M.S. 3 1/2% INTEREST BASIS

Age	Single Premiums	Ordinary Life	20 Payment Life	10 Year Endowment	15 Year Endowment	20 Year Endowment	1 Year Term	10 Year Term	20 Year Term
20	\$279.76	\$13.14	\$20.16	\$85.68	\$51.79	\$38.24	\$6.30	\$6.62	\$7.16
21	284.89	13.47	20.55	85.72	51.84	38.31	6.37	6.71	7.20
22	290.19	13.82	20.95	85.76	51.89	38.38	6.42	6.80	7.45
23	295.66	14.20	21.37	85.81	51.95	38.46	6.49	6.91	7.62
24	301.31	14.58	21.80	85.86	52.02	38.54	6.57	7.02	7.80
25	307.15	14.99	22.25	85.92	52.09	38.63	6.66	7.15	7.99
26	313.16	15.42	22.72	85.98	52.17	38.73	6.75	7.29	8.21
27	319.37	15.87	23.21	86.05	52.26	38.84	6.85	7.44	8.45
28	325.77	16.34	23.71	86.12	52.36	38.97	6.97	7.61	8.70
29	332.36	16.83	24.23	86.20	52.46	39.10	7.08	7.79	8.99
30	339.15	17.35	24.78	86.29	52.57	39.24	7.22	7.99	9.29
31	346.14	17.90	25.34	86.38	52.70	39.40	7.36	8.20	9.63
32	353.33	18.48	25.93	86.49	52.83	39.58	7.51	8.44	9.99
33	360.72	19.08	26.54	86.61	52.99	39.77	7.69	8.70	10.39
34	369.32	19.72	27.18	86.73	53.15	39.97	7.88	8.98	10.83
35	378.12	20.39	27.84	86.87	53.33	40.30	8.09	9.29	11.30
36	387.13	21.09	28.53	87.02	53.52	40.65	8.31	9.63	11.82
37	396.35	21.83	29.25	87.19	53.74	40.72	8.56	10.00	12.38
38	405.77	22.62	29.99	87.37	53.97	41.02	8.84	10.40	12.99
39	409.39	23.44	30.77	87.57	54.23	41.35	9.13	10.84	13.66
40	418.23	24.31	31.59	87.79	54.51	41.70	9.45	11.32	14.38
41	427.29	25.23	32.43	88.03	54.82	42.10	9.80	11.85	15.17
42	436.58	26.19	33.32	88.29	55.16	42.52	10.20	12.43	16.03
43	445.93	27.22	34.25	88.57	55.53	42.99	10.62	13.06	16.96
44	455.35	28.29	35.22	88.88	55.94	43.51	11.08	13.74	17.97
45	465.37	29.41	36.24	89.21	56.38	44.07	11.59	14.49	19.07
46	475.36	30.58	37.32	89.59	56.87	44.68	12.14	15.31	20.25
47	485.53	31.81	38.44	90.01	57.40	45.35	12.73	16.20	21.54
48	495.87	33.10	39.62	90.46	57.98	46.09	13.41	17.17	22.93
49	506.38	34.45	40.87	90.96	58.62	46.90	14.13	18.24	24.44
50	517.03	35.89	42.19	91.50	59.32	47.78	14.92	19.39	26.06
51	527.84	37.40	43.58	92.09	60.09	48.75	15.79	20.66	27.81
52	538.78	38.99	45.05	92.74	60.94	49.81	16.72	22.04	29.70
53	549.84	41.30	46.62	93.45	61.86	50.97	17.77	23.54	31.73
54	561.01	43.22	48.27	94.23	62.87	52.23	18.90	25.18	33.92
55	572.28	45.25	50.04	95.08	63.98	53.62	20.13	26.96	36.26
56	583.63	47.40	51.92	96.02	65.20	55.14	21.47	28.90	38.75
57	595.06	49.69	53.93	97.05	66.54	56.79	22.95	31.02	41.39
58	606.54	52.13	56.07	98.17	68.00	58.58	24.55	33.33	44.19
59	618.07	54.72	58.34	99.41	69.50	60.50	26.30	35.79	47.15
60	629.62	57.49	60.74	100.77	71.07	62.65	28.20	38.40	50.28
61	641.17	60.42	63.28	102.26	72.71	64.94	30.25	41.14	53.58
62	652.71	63.56	65.96	103.89	74.43	67.38	32.46	44.13	57.05
63	664.23	66.89	68.79	105.57	76.24	69.97	34.83	47.38	60.69
64	675.74	70.46	71.76	107.30	78.14	72.71	37.37	50.91	64.50
65	687.13	74.29	74.88	109.08	80.13	75.60	40.08	54.74	68.49
66	698.41	78.38	78.15	110.92	82.21	78.64	42.99	58.88	72.75
67	709.65	82.65	81.58	112.82	84.40	81.84	46.14	63.34	77.28
68	720.76	87.20	85.17	114.78	86.70	85.19	49.54	68.14	82.08
69	731.72	92.03	88.92	116.81	89.12	88.70	53.19	73.28	87.15
70	742.53	97.05	92.84	118.91	91.67	92.37	57.09	78.78	92.50



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No man is capable of foreseeing his own future. No man can see beyond today. There comes a time in every man's life when the silver cord will break. With some, it comes unexpectedly, perhaps early in life. With some, it may be preceded by long weeks of sickness. But with all, it comes some day. Have you made any provision for your dependents? If death should claim you to-morrow, would your dependents be provided for? The inevitable may come when you least expect it. Protect your loved ones by carrying one of our guaranteed policies.

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A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

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Amount of Insurance in Force \$16,128,717.00
Increase in Business During 1916 \$1,251,428.00

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FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.

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SIXTH—That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and most therefore by giving the best satisfaction.

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

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- THRUSH,
- DIPHTHERIA,
- SKIN DISEASES,
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- PINK EYE,
- SWEENEY,
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- LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
- QUARTER CRACKS,
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THE BEST FOR BLISTERING. Thousands GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM give a good deal, and for a better it is the best ever used. I wish your remedy every morning. C. H. WITT, Manager, Maryland Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS. Have used your GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. It blistered in twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever. DAN SCHWAB, Oregon, Ill.

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Bruised Knee, Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Wind Puff

AND SIMILAR BLEMISHES ARE QUICKLY REDUCED WITH

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It is powerfully penetrating, soothing, cooling and healing, strengthens and invigorates tired, lame muscles and tendons, stops lameness and allows pain to take out soreness and inflammation, reduces swellings and soft bunches. It is mild in its action and pleasant to use.

USE ABSORBINE to reduce Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Bolls, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Inflamed Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections; to reduce any strain or lameness, to repair strained ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles, to strengthen any part that needs it.

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Pay Off Your Mortgage. Why Not?

Continued from Page 2

Important Features to Borrowers

Here are a number of the principal features of importance to prospective borrowers of funds from this association:

- 1.—Loans may be made to persons residing or intending to reside on land within the province.
- 2.—The amount that may be loaned is fifty per cent. of the appraised value of the land offered as security.
- 3.—The security required is a first mortgage; all encumbrances must be paid off out of amount loaned and leave title clear.
- 4.—The mortgage extends over a period of thirty years, but may be retired at the end of the fifth year, or at any time thereafter by payment of the balance of principal still outstanding. No notice of repayment is necessary and no bonus is demanded.
- 5.—Repayment of loans is made by equal annual payments composed of principal and interest on an amortization plan so that every payment is equal in each and every year and retires the debt at the end of thirtieth year.
- 6.—The rate of interest charged including cost of administration is six per cent. per annum on the amount of unpaid principal.
- 7.—No loan may be made to any borrower for a greater amount than ten thousand dollars.
- 8.—The loan must be made to make improvements, to increase productivity, or to pay off prior encumbrances on the land.
- 9.—Every borrower must subscribe for shares in the capital stock of the association to the amount of five per cent. of the amount of the loan and such shares must not be transferred or hypothecated.
- 10.—No person, other than a borrower with the exception of the province of Manitoba may own shares in the association.
- 11.—In the event of the sale of land that is mortgaged shares must be transferred with the mortgage to purchaser, or if mortgage is retired must be surrendered and will be accepted at par by the association.

The first year the inspection charges on land are free. The association has three inspectors out now and the commissioner and chairman of the association, Lachlan McNeil, does a lot of inspecting. Mr. McNeil has had a most extensive experience in every province of western Canada for various companies in this work. The association also has competent men in different localities on whom it can call to make inspections. The association board is composed of six men: Mr. McNeil; F. C. Hamilton and George Anderson, Winnipeg, both well known and able real estate men; D. D. McDonald, mechanic of Dauphin; J. S. Wood, Oakville, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and Arthur R. Tomlinson, secretary.

Some individuals have criticized the stock feature of the association, but not one farmer who has yet applied for a loan has made the slightest objection to it. Borrowing through the association does not imply further security but it puts the farmer on a sounder basis and starts him toward better farming. He can handle more money and make more money. He can borrow now in proportion to the security he can offer.

Where Does The Money Come From?

Where does the money come from? It comes from the issue of government bonds, and already a large sum has been arranged for at a sufficiently low rate of interest to guarantee the six per cent. rate.

Under the Farm Loans Act the association is permitted to issue deposit or savings certificates bearing interest at four per cent. Anyone can go into the association office or send in and purchase these certificates at any time and receive interest from the day he buys them until he turns them over to someone else. He may deposit them at their face value in a bank and the bank receives four per cent. for them until they are turned over to another, or

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Percheron Mares

Will sell a limited number from a bunch of fourteen. From weanlings to mares at foot. Prices from \$300 to \$800.

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Kendall's Horse Insurance Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Crouching Falls, Vermont U.S.A.

back to the for two day the banks usually give at best the emphasis— Manitoba F. cates. Here features of 1.—Certific purchased of four pe 2.—Inter ly by the holders. 3.—They upon proce and witness issued to p 4.—They association accrued into upon-deman 5.—They provincial, taxation ex-cursion Duty 6.—They gage, bonds Loans Asson ionally guar interest by t vince of M A Cit Is anyone tificates? C sum of mone I was in th a few days with \$700 an in and pure rates. He a number of or a smaller nation. Bu four per cent putting my the farmer t is what we a us good in t prosperous t are the bette licee in keep province. A can get quite deposit some he was right stay in the once out to A farmer few days ago association by getting the l because he t ducted at t where every can help his goes out inn wheels of pr time, and the Not only is curity but the guarantees it well to remi volume of b association will overhead equ handled with terest rate f handling, will is hoped to a terest rate a patriotic a wives as well their money The "Food" But the a another farm longer time it five per cent. mortgage cou ing called "fo dollar investe out the "Lib American viti in "Liberty" bought "Vict of Manitoba, partially thro buy "Food" features of in these books an 1.—Five p first mortgage Manitoba Farn be purchased interest to date 2.—They m nominations of 3.—Interest and coupons ar office and all checks Bank of 4.—They are

back to the association, whether it be for two days or a month. Considering the banks only pay 3 per cent and usually give no interest under six, or at best three months, I don't need to emphasize the desirability of buying Manitoba Farm Loans Savings certificates. Here are some of the principal features of importance to depositors.

1.—Certificates of deposits may be purchased bearing interest at a rate of four per cent per annum.

2.—Interest will be paid semi-annually by check addressed to registered holders.

3.—They may be sold by owners and upon presentation properly endorsed and witnessed new certificates will be issued to purchasers.

4.—They will be purchased by the association or any bank at par with accrued interest to date of presentation upon demand of the owner.

5.—They are forever free from all provincial, municipal, school or other taxation except duties under "The Succession Duties Act."

6.—They are secured by first mortgage bonds of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association and are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the government of the province of Manitoba.

A City Man's Investment

Is anyone buying these deposit certificates? Certainly. Already a large sum of money has been received. While I was in the office of the association a few days ago a Winnipeg painter with \$700 and a patriotic sense walked in and purchased seven \$100 certificates. He could have bought a larger number of smaller denomination ones or a smaller number of larger denomination. But he guaranteed himself four per cent and he said: "I know by putting my money here I am helping the farmer to produce more and that is what we need most now. It will do us good in the city too, for the more prosperous the farmers of Manitoba are the better it will be for us. I believe in keeping this money in my own province. And by the way I think I can get quite a lot of others I know to deposit some money here, too." And he was right. The money does not stay in the association. It goes at once out to the farmers.

A farmer of Gilbert Plains only a few days ago deposited \$1,800 with the association because he believed he was getting the best possible security and because he thought it would assist production at this crisis. And here is where every farmer with spare money can help his brother farmer. The money goes out immediately to speed up the wheels of production essential at this time, and the security is unimpeachable. Not only is it the best mortgage security but the government of Manitoba guarantees it. And here it might be well to remind farmers that of the volume of business done by the association will depend the percentage of overhead cost. Every extra million handled will help to reduce the interest rate for the increased cost of handling, will not be proportionate. It is hoped to considerably reduce the interest rate in years to come and it is a patriotic duty of farmers to themselves as well as the country to invest their money through the association.

The "Food" Bonds You Can Buy

But the association has designed another form for those who want a longer time investment. It is issuing five per cent, five year or longer, first mortgage coupon bonds. They are being called "food" bonds because every dollar invested in them now will help out the production of food. While American citizens are asked to invest in "Liberty" bonds and Englishmen bought "Victory" bonds, the people of Manitoba are being given the opportunity through the association to buy "food" bonds. The principal features of importance to investors in these bonds are summarized as follows:

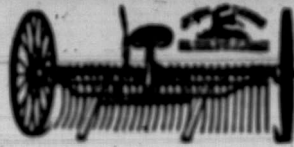
1.—Five per cent, five and ten year first mortgage coupon bonds of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association may be purchased at par with accrued interest to date of purchase.

2.—They may be purchased in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000.

3.—Interest is payable semi-annually and coupons are payable at par at head office and all branches of the Merchants Bank of Canada, in Canada.

4.—They are forever free from all

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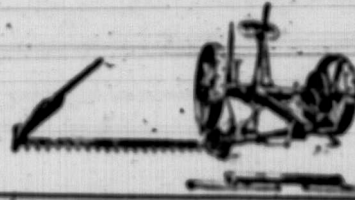


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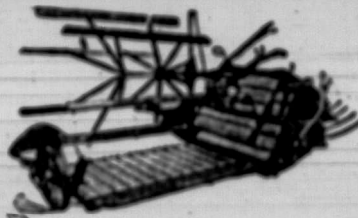
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Premium may be settled by cash or note. Liberal adjustments of loss claims. Spot Cash Payments. Full Government deposit. Agents all over Saskatchewan. See one of them or write to

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Price complete 25 inch \$19.00 32 inch \$20.00 38 inch \$20.50 45 inch \$21.00 48 inch \$22.00 Repeating Duck, per yd. 1.20 1.35 1.40 1.50 1.65

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provincial, municipal, school or other taxation except duties under the Succession Duties Act.

5.—They are a lawful investment for all municipal and school district sinking funds and for all fiduciary and trust funds and may be accepted as security for all public debts.

6.—They are secured by approved first mortgage on improved farm lands of a loaning valuation of 50 per cent. together with a 10 per cent. collateral stock liability and the unconditional guarantee as to principal and interest of the province of Manitoba.

The Safety of These Bonds

At the present time the public are beginning to appreciate the fact that bonds are high class investments and many are buying bonds, instead of loaning on first mortgages or depositing in banks. The nature of the security offered by the Manitoba Farm Loans Association should make these bonds the highest class investment in Canada today. The association deposits with the Comptroller-General of the province mortgages to the amount of the bonds issued, plus 10 per cent. of the amount of the loans to farmers, i.e., the farmers five per cent. association stock and the government five per cent. of stock. When it is remembered that the mortgages are only one-half or less of the value of the land, there is at least 210 per cent. security for every bond issued. There can be no better security in the world. These bonds are practically in the same class as the famous Landschaft Bonds of Germany. They are issued in a very similar manner and carry quite as much security normally or at any other time.

David Lubin, the representative of the United States on the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and one of the greatest authorities on rural credits in the world in discussion before the Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee on Rural Credits of the United States Congress on November 16, 1915, stated regarding bonds: "A short time ago I wrote Prof. Brodzitz of Halle University, an authority in his subject. I asked 'How are the Landschaft bonds standing during this war?' and he replied, 'They are holding their own, as they did in panics, and in wars before now. The Bourse (Board of Trade) is as you know at present closed, but the Landschaft bonds are passing from hand to hand and maintain their value as before the war.' Readers will perhaps pardon this reference to Germany at this time, but the similarity between these securities is so great and the German system has been so successful that we must recognize its merit. Mr. Lubin continued, 'These are better than government bonds, for government bonds fall during political troubles or wars, but Landschaft bonds of the character of those in Germany maintain their value for a 50 or 75 year period or whatever length of time they are issued for.' The first Landschaft bonds were issued 153 years ago and they have consistently maintained their value. The government considers them so safe that it directs the trust funds of widows and orphans must be invested in these bonds."

Not a Financial Institution

A great many people think this new association is a financial institution, a bank of some kind. It is not a financial institution for gain. The association will merely act as a medium or agent between borrowers and lenders for the collection of interest from borrowers and the distribution of it among lenders, whether they be holders of deposit certificates or buyers of bonds. It may make a little money at times but this money will be used to reduce interest rates. It is a public service institution and is worthy of the fullest patronage by all. The association is not able, like many institutions, to pick and choose its loans in the "skilful" parts of the province, but it has to consider loans in every nook and corner of Manitoba. No farmer, if he needs money, should hesitate to take the matter up with the association and no citizen of the province with money to invest could find a safer place in which to invest it, or one from which it will go directly into the channels of production so quickly. The association is now distributing a small booklet containing an explanation of the loaning system it is carrying on and an in-

itation to all investors to place their money with it.

The farm loan systems in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are on a somewhat different plan. They are modelled after the New Zealand system and it was believed that system would best answer the conditions in those provinces. The British Columbia system has been in operation now for some time. The Alberta and Saskatchewan systems are not working yet but it is expected will be shortly. Full particulars regarding any of these can be obtained by writing the provincial treasurers at Regina, Edmonton or Victoria as the case may be. The address for Manitoba farmers is Manitoba Farm Loans Association, Scott Block, Winnipeg—E. A. Weir.

OATS

Several Thousand Bushels Wanted

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

LAING BROS.

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

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PRICES:

Hens, per lb. 18c
Roosters (1 year old) per lb. 16c
Old Roosters, per lb. 12c
Turkeys, per lb. 20c
Geese, per lb. 18c
Ducks, per lb. 16c

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

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Potatoes, Eggs and Butter Wanted

We are paying \$1.30 per bushel for good Potatoes and for No. 1 shell and White Potatoes \$1.40 per bushel, delivered at Winnipeg. Cash for Potatoes to be whole lot market to good. If you ship to your own bags we will return them. Please let us know what you have to ship for Potatoes. Above prices are subject to change.

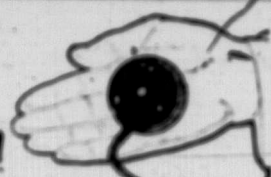
Live Poultry Wanted

HENS (any size) 20c
DUCKS 18c
TURKEYS, in good condition 20c
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Do not put off writing for Ruth Feeder Information.

No expensive tie-ups when time means real money to you. No feeder-clogging and balking to prolong the job and waste your money.

The **Maytag-Ruth** takes grain any way—dry—wet—bound—loose—straight—tangled—stack-burned, just as it comes from the stack or field. Takes it faster, better, than any other feeder, because no other feeder is so mechanically perfect. No other feeder works with such a human intelligence. Regulates the flow of grain by means of a speed and volume governor that never fails.

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The **Maytag-Ruth** is a long-life feeder that stands up under the heaviest work and asks no favors.

Has fewer working parts than other machines and is more effective in operation because of it.

Average cost of repairs in the field on many thousands of **Maytag-Ruth Feeders** has been found to be less than \$2 per year, per machine. Feeder economy that is un-

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Never slugs cylinders, clogs, or breaks a tooth. All machine parts, gears, etc., work with human intelligence. Can't shake to pieces like feeders having weaker constitutions.

The Maytag Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



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These comprise every branch of agricultural knowledge, practical and technical, and training in the solution of every useful problem presented to the farmer; in addition, courses in Domestic Science and Household Economy will be given for the girls.

These are supplied entirely free of charge.

Early application is desirable. For particulars apply to one of the following:

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Principal, School of Agriculture
Claresholm.

W. J. Elliott, B.S.A.
Principal, School of Agriculture,
Olds.

F. S. Grisdale, B.S.A.
Principal, School of Agriculture
Vermilion.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture :: Edmonton, Alberta

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bonfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 231

HORSES

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

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCKERURE HEALS BARRIED WIRE AND ALL OTHER WOUNDS. 16-12

CATTLE

POLLED HEREFORD BULL, VARIATION 1416 (aged), bred by Monson Boyd Co. 1st prize winner Brandon Exhibition as two-year-old. This bull is entered and will be shown again at Brandon this month unless previously notified. W. Macdonald, Monson, Mts. 231

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull, rising three, bred by McGeorge, a first prize winner. Price \$200 dollars. Cash. Ship C. N. of C. P. E. W. Ross, Grenfell, Sask. 24-5

FOR SALE—100 HEAD GRADE CATTLE, cows, calves, yearlings, two-year-olds. None bunched for beginners. Elmer Shaw, Alberton, Sask. 24-5

HOLSTEIN BULL, YEAR OLD, GRADE AND REGISTERED heifer, springing. Satisfaction or money refunded. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 23-6

BROWNE BROS., NEUNIERF, SASK. BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. 23-6

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PIGS FOR SALE—100 KIN, REGISTERED Duroc-Jerseys, the popular money makers, from our prize herd. Shipments at 10 weeks old. Booking orders now. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 23-4

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

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napaoka, Man. 27-4

REGISTERED IMPROVED BERKSHIRES AND Yorkshire of large bacon type, winners. One registered Holstein bull calf of good strain. E. L. Fowle, Kester, Sask. 27-2

BERKSHIRES—CHOICE PIGS FROM APRIL, May and June litters. W. T. Bailey & Son, David, Sask. 23-6

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, \$15.00 at 12 weeks old, registered boar, 15 months. L. B. Elgin, Man. W. H. Lory. 23-3

PURE BRED BERKSHIRES, APRIL LITTERS, \$12.50 each. Can ship from Yorkton or Bethune. Arthur Bosson, Waldhof, Sask. 26-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS—SOME wanted now, others soon, \$10.00 each. Vernon E. Fox, Radville, Sask. 27-4

PURE BRED POLAND CHINA WEANLINGS, either sex, \$10.00 each for 3 weeks, after that time \$15.00 each. E. N. Cooper, Stettin, Alta. 27-4

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

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

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

DUBOC-JERSEYS—REGISTERED, YOUNG stock for sale. Wallace Drow, Yorkton, Man. 23-4

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

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS ARE on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada. 27-4

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1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carleton Place, Ont. 23-1

FOR SALE—500 YOUNG EWES WITH OR without lambs. Theodore Khoo, Millwood, Man. 23-1

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED ST. BERNARD PUP, male, \$25; female \$15. Box 32, Lang, Sask. 26-2

COLLIE PUPS—TWO MONTHS OLD, FROM working parents. Male \$10, female \$7.50. Dalmore Farms Ltd., Hafford, Sask. 27-2

TRAINED WOLF HOUND AND PUP, FANT, more killers. Robert Peck, Tuganok, Sask. 27-2

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARGAIN POULTRY SALE—WILL SELL 100 choice breeding hens from our yards after June 1 at \$2.00 each, to make room for young stock. Hens, Buff Orpington, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. All good layers, healthy and vigorous. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. 23-1

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING 5c. Per Word—Per Week

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

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example "T. B. White has 2,100 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.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WESTERN rye. Harris McFarlane Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 241

WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots. Samples and price to Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 27-2

FALL RYE—WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. HARRIS McFarlane Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 27-1

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A DOMINION Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents. 23-6

FARM LANDS

WESTERN CANADA FARMS WITH GROWING crops and livestock, easy terms. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 191

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 27-4

SUNNY ALBERTA FARM LANDS—WRITE for list of 100 locations and map of Alberta. Farms for sale on crop payments or long terms. Lasher & Gillman Ltd., 309 Centre St., Calgary, Alta. 27-4

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

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Balaclava, Wisconsin. 26-2

FARM MACHINERY

F. & O. ENGINE GANG, 5 FURROW FRAME with 4 breaker bottoms, \$150. Emerson 7 furrow engine disc plow, \$130. Thrashing rig—20 HP International gas engine, new cylinder and piston; 27-42 Aultman-Taylor separator with all attachments, \$1200. This machinery all good working order. Ios B. Cushing, Redbank, Sask. 24-4

FOR SALE—24 HP. SAWYER-MASSEY Compound steam tractor engine. Also, Sawyer-Masse 36 x 60 separator with tank, etc., ready for work. Price \$1200 each. Apply, Ed. Lambert, Veon, Sask. 27-4

FOR SALE—20 HP. RUSSELL STEAM ENGINE in best class repair. 35-32 Waterloo separator, fully equipped, good as new, run about thirty days. Apply, E. L. Hodgson, McLeod, Alta. 27-2

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR LAND and horses, complete Reeves steam threshing outfit and plows, bought new last September. E. C. Tannahill, Liberty, Sask. 24-4

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RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKATOON. 26-13

SITUATIONS

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARM HAND, married, on mixed farm of 100 acres. Separate house, well built, furnished, fuel, coal, garden. Yearly engagement if suited. F. Alpaugh, Estevan, Sask. 27-4

MOOSE JAW HOLDS FAIR

Moose Jaw, after an absence of several years from the list of real western fairs, is again in the ring this summer with not only a fair but a stampede from July 17 to 20. Total prize lists will approximate \$20,000. There will be a livestock show, stamper, harness race meet, fower and dog show and big midway, vaudeville, acrobatic and balloon attractions. There will be one-way fares on the railroads and it is paid ample accommodation at Hotel and reasonable prices have been provided for any number of visitors.

Work horses are often sick on Monday. Investigation of such cases has usually shown that the horse has been fed as much grain on Sunday when at rest as when at hard work. Reducing the grain feed one-fourth on days the horse does not work prevents this sickness, known as azoturia.

Hog Breeder Gets Results

The following is a sample of the many letters received by The Guide telling of excellent results secured through their advertisements on this page:

I have had good results from your paper. Have sold my entire lot of pig stock, only spring pigs left. The Guide sure reaches the class of people we want to do business with and a class of people that were willing to pay for good stock, and by the amount of enquiries that came in everybody wants Chester White Pigs. J. H. GEORGE, Cayley, Alta.

June 21, 1917.

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

This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Making War on Insects

Continued from Page 15

40 or nicotine sulphate. Either of these compounds should be used at the rate of one-half pint to 40 gallons of water in which two pounds of hard soap has been dissolved. If arsenate of lead or calcium arsenate is used in combination with either one as a food-poison for chewing insects, omit the soap. If small quantities are wanted for treating house plants, use one teaspoonful to one gallon of water, in which two-thirds of an ounce of soap has been dissolved. House plants may be dipped in a pail containing the diluted solution, but it is better to apply the mixture by the use of a small sprayer. When spraying for aphids it is absolutely necessary to have the solution come in contact with the body of the insect, otherwise the work will be of no value. This can be most effectively done by holding the rod or hose of the sprayer so that the nozzle forces the solution upward on the under surface of the leaves. In order to secure satisfactory results, these solutions should be applied as soon as the aphids appear.

EXTRA PAY FOR CLEAN MILK

The Dominion Dairy and Produce Company, which is operated by the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, and which supplies a large percentage of the milk used by the residents of Regina, Saskatchewan, has recently outlined an attractive and up-to-date method of paying for its milk supply. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, has written each milk shipper that if at the end of the year he can show a clean bill of health for his cows, or in other words, can furnish a certificate from a qualified veterinarian showing that his cows are free from tuberculosis, he will be paid three cents per pound for each pound of butter-fat his milk has contained, in addition to the regular payments he has received during the year.

In addition to being paid extra for healthy cows he will receive two cents extra for each pound of butter fat, if his stable, milk house and general surroundings are sufficiently sanitary to score 75 points or over in a possible 100, in accordance with the score card used by the Health Department of the City of Regina. In connection with this inspection the Dairy Branch is co-operating with the City Health Department, and their reports on the inspection of these dairies will be used and will form a basis on which these extra payments will be made. "It is doubtful if this system has ever been tried in any other part of America, but the principle of paying dairymen to take extra care and pains in connection with their herds and milk shipments is right, and should work out to the satisfaction of milk shippers and also tend to materially improve the supply of milk.

The system of paying for quality is not new with the Dairy Branch of Saskatchewan, as during the past few years this system has been followed in connection with cream shipments at all creameries operated by the Dairy Branch. Three different standards have been made for cream, and those who ship the highest grade receive five cents per pound more for each pound of butter fat than do those who ship the lowest grade. This system has so improved cream shipments that it has enabled the Co-operative Creameries of Saskatchewan to produce a butter of exceptionally high grade, which sells on the British Columbia and Montreal markets at a considerable premium over local butter. In connection with milk shipments it is somewhat of an experiment, and is subject to later modifications, but should work out to the advantage of both producer and buyer.

If a system of permanent agriculture is to be established on our Western prairies and our future welfare depends upon its establishment, we must not carry our wheat system too far. We cannot waste the fertility of our soil and still have it. Today we are selling our soil at the rate of 25 cents per bushel of wheat. We individually can afford to do that for some time, but the state cannot afford to permit us to do it indefinitely.

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A size for 36, 28 x 40 x 62



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Farmers line w

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Extra High... High and L... Built of Mes... and Heavy... Simple and... Heavy High... Takes Any... inches an... Land... High Wheel

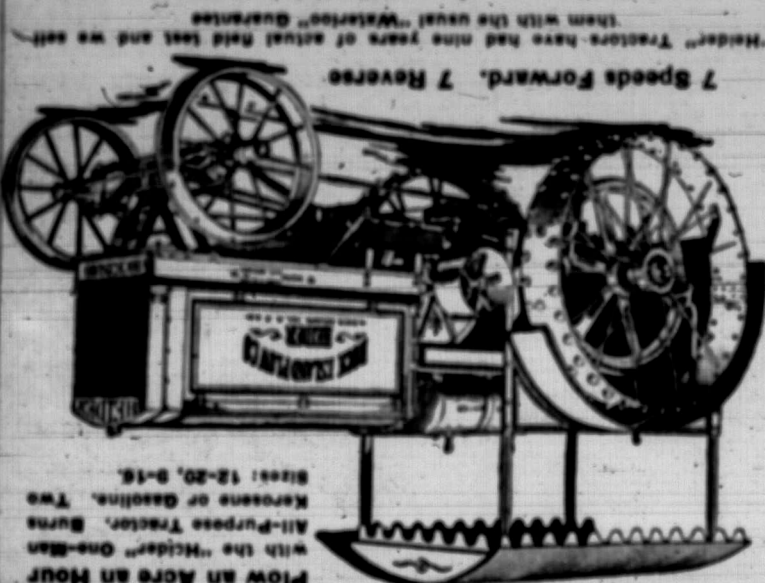
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PORTA

Waterloo "Champion" Threshing and Farm Power Machinery

"CHAMPION" SEPARATORS
 A size for every farm: 24 x 36, 28 x 42, 32 x 52, 36 x 56, 40 x 62.
 Plow an Acre an Hour with the "Heider" One-Man All-Purpose Tractor, Burns Kerosene or Gasoline. Two Sizes: 12-20, 9-15.



"EQUIPPED WITH 'WATERLOO' WIND STACKER AND 'WATERLOO' FEEDER"

Note the practical time in feeding the separator, the binding and the greater distribution of weight. An excellent separator in which has been no loss of the harvest. No other grain separator has been so long in the market. The "Champion" has a reputation for being a separator of the highest quality, durability and a long life.

For over thirty years we have been turning out the "Champion" and it is found throughout the Dominion wherever there is grain to be threshed. It has only pleased the threshers, but it pleases the farmer as well. We are proud of its record and we do not hesitate to recommend it to anyone wanting a separator that will thresh clean and will save all that is harvestable.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Reports have been circulated that we are not stocking regular part for "Heider" Tractor and Rock Island Plows. We wish to inform all interested that such statements are bare-faced misrepresentations. We have a stock of over \$100,000 worth of repairs, including parts for all lines of machinery handled by us and will continue to give our customers service worthy of our reputation. Any statements to the contrary are untrue. We are making the above assertion in order to counteract all statements which are being circulated. "Heider" Tractors and Rock Island farm machinery will henceforth be included with our regular lines of Threshing and Farm Power Machinery.

"Waterloo" Steam Engines



MODEL "D"
 Horse Power—12-20
 Fuel Capacity—27 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$125.00
MODEL "E"
 Horse Power—15-25
 Fuel Capacity—35 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$150.00
MODEL "F"
 Horse Power—20-30
 Fuel Capacity—45 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$175.00
MODEL "G"
 Horse Power—25-35
 Fuel Capacity—55 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$200.00
MODEL "H"
 Horse Power—30-40
 Fuel Capacity—65 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$225.00
MODEL "I"
 Horse Power—40-50
 Fuel Capacity—85 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$275.00
MODEL "J"
 Horse Power—50-60
 Fuel Capacity—105 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$325.00
MODEL "K"
 Horse Power—60-70
 Fuel Capacity—125 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$375.00
MODEL "L"
 Horse Power—70-80
 Fuel Capacity—145 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$425.00
MODEL "M"
 Horse Power—80-90
 Fuel Capacity—165 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$475.00
MODEL "N"
 Horse Power—90-100
 Fuel Capacity—185 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$525.00
MODEL "O"
 Horse Power—100-110
 Fuel Capacity—205 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$575.00
MODEL "P"
 Horse Power—110-120
 Fuel Capacity—225 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$625.00
MODEL "Q"
 Horse Power—120-130
 Fuel Capacity—245 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$675.00
MODEL "R"
 Horse Power—130-140
 Fuel Capacity—265 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$725.00
MODEL "S"
 Horse Power—140-150
 Fuel Capacity—285 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$775.00
MODEL "T"
 Horse Power—150-160
 Fuel Capacity—305 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$825.00
MODEL "U"
 Horse Power—160-170
 Fuel Capacity—325 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$875.00
MODEL "V"
 Horse Power—170-180
 Fuel Capacity—345 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$925.00
MODEL "W"
 Horse Power—180-190
 Fuel Capacity—365 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$975.00
MODEL "X"
 Horse Power—190-200
 Fuel Capacity—385 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$1025.00
MODEL "Y"
 Horse Power—200-210
 Fuel Capacity—405 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$1075.00
MODEL "Z"
 Horse Power—210-220
 Fuel Capacity—425 gallons
 Water Capacity—1 gallon
 Price—\$1125.00

More power, steadier power, fewer parts, easier operation, less cost of repair. These are some of the important advantages gained by the Heider Special. Write for our handsome illustrated Heider Catalog, which describes in detail the many features of this tractor and gives you the best many letters from farmers, telling what the Heider is doing on their farms. The cost of operation, ease of handling, etc. These are the kind of facts you want and you will get them in this catalog. Send for it.

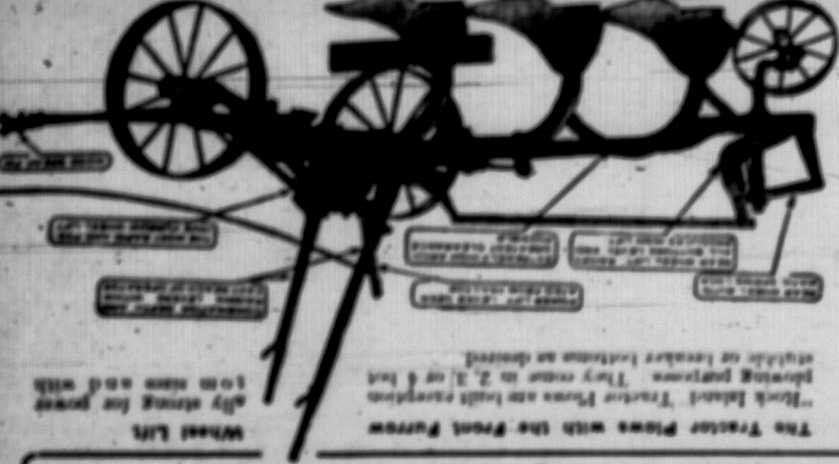
"HEIDER" SPECIFICATIONS:

These Tractors have had nine years of actual field test and we sell them with the usual "Waterloo" Guarantee.

Farmers and threshermen are cordially invited to inspect our exhibit at Brandon Fair, July 18-20, where our full line will be exhibited and where the "Heider" can be seen at work in the Light Tractor Demonstration.

Reasons Why Rock Island Tractor Plows Excel:

- Extra High Clearance
- High and Level Lift
- Built of Heavy Strength Material
- Simple and Positive Gearing
- Heavy High Arch Beams
- Simple and Positive Gearing
- High Wholes—Extra Wide Tires
- High and opens up a 5 inch
- Takes Any Depth down to 5
- Land
- More or less
- Rid ditch permits backing
- 2, 3, or 4 "GTK" Bottoms
- Four Exclusive Features of the Rock Island:
 - 1—Front Furrow Wheel Lift
 - 2—Simple and Positive Gearing
 - 3—The most approved design. No enclosed parts to get out of order.
 - 4—Gear instant, positive lift
 - 5—Gear instant, positive lift
 - 6—Near Wheel Load Adjuster
 - 7—Front and Lifting Device
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The Waterloo Manufacturing Company Limited
 Western Head Office—PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
 Branch Office and Warehouse—REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

ever open to objection because it includes many who are not church members. But I do not wish to provoke a discussion on Christian standards for we are not dealing with that subject.

The object of the G.G. Sunday as I understand it is to have a united religious service once a year, but no such united service is possible for we are all of different religions as I have already pointed out and some are bound to be left out in the cold, so that the main object in view cannot be realized. Moreover by establishing a G.G. Sunday which shall be in the words of the resolution "properly observed throughout Saskatchewan?" we are making a definite religious alliance between the association and the orthodox Christian churches and all members who are not of the orthodox faith have a just cause to protest because we are fighting for equal rights to all and special privileges to none and we wish that principle fully recognized.

Mr. Langley's strong point is brotherhood which will, he thinks, be promoted by establishing the G.G. Sunday. Brotherhood is also my strong point and it is the main object for which freethinkers have been contending for the last 100 years and I fail to see how the churches with their rival creeds and dogmas; their sectarian strife and theological wranglings and their Lord's Day Act are promoting brotherhood. Religious dissension and rivalry have been responsible for some of the bloodiest wars and the most inhuman massacres and persecutions that the world has ever known. It has set man against man, family against family, tribe against tribe, and nation against nation. It exists in almost every town and village, setting house against house, confusing civic effort and blocking the progress of education. It exists in many households, setting husband against wife, parents against children, brother against sister and friend against friend. Now an effort is being made to introduce it into the S.G.G.A., hitherto free from its blighting force.

If Mr. Langley wishes to promote genuine brotherhood, I respectfully suggest that he has a splendid opportunity of doing so by using his influence to have the Lord's Day Act repealed. This act, a modern survival of the religious despotism of the middle ages, enables the orthodox Christian religion to use the machinery of the state to enforce the observance of its weekly day of public proclamation on the entire population. Sunday instead of being a free and unfettered day of rest and recreation which everyone could spend as they pleased is a close season protected by law and police in the interests of the orthodox Christian religion. I have only space for one or two illustrations to demonstrate some of the absurdities, hypocrisies and contradictions of this piece of legislative tyranny.

A dairy farmer who makes his money by selling milk, sells it on Sunday and is paid. The grain farmer who makes his money by selling wheat must not eat it on Sunday. Now the one who sells his milk to keep it from souring and spoiling why should not the other cut his wheat if he wishes to do so to keep it from freezing and spoiling?

A man may hire a team and drive them all day on Sunday working them to the limit and must pay for their hire but if he put that same team on a mower where they would not work so hard he is prosecuted as a criminal. It is a crime to make money cutting hay to feed hives on Sunday, but not a crime to make money hiring horses for driving. The repeal of the Lord's Day Act and the practical recognition of religious equality and the making of Sunday a legal public holiday which everyone could spend as they wished would do more to promote brotherhood than all the sermons preached on the subject in the last 50 years.

Let us have brotherhood by all means, the genuine article that will establish equal rights for all and refuse special privileges to any class or creed and let us take the lead in making Canada a "free" country in something more than name, but let us leave religion to the churches—it is their business and not the business of the S.G.G.A.

A. E. RANDALL.
Hendon Farm, Warman.

HARVEST THIS CROP

with

Frost & Wood

LIGHT DRAFT
SURE TYING

Binders



Guard Against Waste This Year—Every Bushel Must Be Saved

A FROST & WOOD BINDER is the best insurance you can have for the proper harvesting of your crop. It has the strength and capacity to handle heavy, light or down grain in a most satisfactory manner.

Roller bearings in every working part reduce draft to the minimum and insure long life; high carbon steel and careful bracing provide strength and light weight; conveniently placed levers make its operation easy for inexperienced or young hands and its ability to cut, elevate and tie any kind of crop makes it the ideal binder for this country.

You will have to place greater dependence than ever on your machinery this harvest. Order Frost & Wood Binders now and be ready for immediate action when the crop ripens.

Write for Binder Booklet—it contains a lot of interesting information.

Visitors to the Brandon Exhibition are invited to inspect the Cockshutt Light Tractor Power Lift Plow, at work in the Light Tractor Demonstration, July 10th, 11th and 12th.

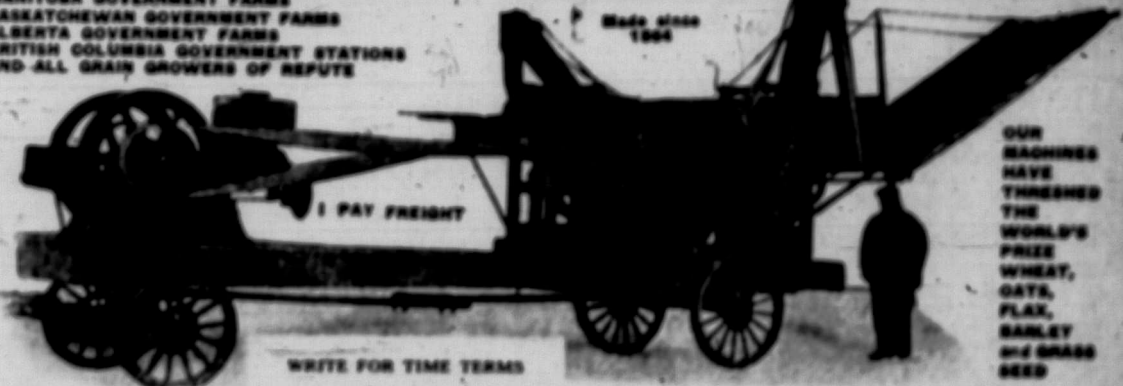
Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited
Winnipeg Regina
Calgary Saskatoon

A. STANLEY JONES, N. Battleford, Sask.

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

The Original Small Thrashing Machine
Made since 1864

NO OTHER COMPANY SELLS THE MACHINES THAT WILL DO ANYWHERE NEAR THE PRICE



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

2 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, no trailer. Cash \$485
2 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, with trailer. Cash \$545
28 in. Separator, same with all fittings. Cash \$295
24 in. Separator, same with all fittings. Cash \$255

DAIRYMEN

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

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

HIGHEST PRICES
BEST RESULTS
QUICK RETURNS

P. PALLESEN, CALGARY CAMROSE

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

Daily Market

FOR BEEF, STOCKER AND DAIRY CATTLE

Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
Direct railway connections
Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards
LIMITED
Edmonton, Alberta

The Wessax Tractford



THE TRACTOR UNIVERSAL

FOUR HORSE WORK
ONE HORSE COST

\$185.⁰⁰

F.O.B. REGINA

READ WHAT SOME USERS SAY:

"Am doing fine work by demonstrations with the Tractford. Plowed eight inches deep with a fourteen inch gang. — M. A. FLETCHER, Colgate, Sask."

"I have tried the Wessax Tractford on a No. 26 Boss Drag and Sulgate Packer, also on a four horse cultivator and a four horse disc and found it would do four horse work on either. — GREST BROS. LUMBER CO., Watrous, Sask."

"Mr. Bradley has had a Wessax Tractford working for the last four weeks. It will handle any four horse implement with ease. — BRADLEY & BENWICK, Milestone, Sask."

"The Wessax Tractford is a complete success. I pulled a 14 inch breaker and a section of harrows behind it. — P. D. FREDDY, Rosetown, Sask."

WATCH FOR US AT THE FAIRS

Western Accessories Limited

1459 Albert St., Regina, Sask.

WINNIPEG:
494 Portage Avenue

EDMONTON:
A. T. PETERSON, 1022B-08th Street

CALGARY:
SUMMIT ENGINEERING COMPANY, 410 Loughheed Building

Plowing Demonstration at Brandon

July 17-18-19
1917



MOLINE, ILL.
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY
MADE FABRIC BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

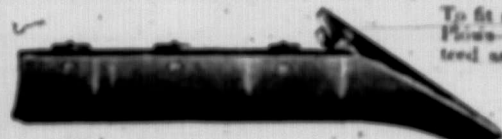
JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD. WINNIPEG, Man.

Do not forget the dates, and be sure and see the John Deere High and Level Lift Pony Engine Gang equipped with quick detachable shares at work.

VISIT THE EXHIBIT OF The George White & Sons Co. Ltd.

at the Brandon Exhibition and become conversant with THE FIRST QUALITY LINE. Also see the famous White "All Work" Tractor at the plowing demonstration.

Finished, Fitted and Bolted Plow Shares



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

Note size and number on old share when ordering.

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

MAIL YOUR ORDERS DIRECT TO C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED - WINNIPEG, CANADA

CASH FOR SCRAP IRON

At every loading platform in Western Canada farmers can load a car of scrap iron. Canada needs this iron. All kinds of old farm machinery bought for highest market prices. Write for quotation.

Brandon Machine and Implement Works :: Brandon, Man.

Tractor Demonstrations for Farmers

Demonstrations in United States during 1916—Brandon Exhibition Demonstration

It seems significant in view of the speeding up of production by machinery and the grave labor shortage which must become gradually worse as the war proceeds, that last year should have seen throughout all United States and its far own provinces of Manitoba the most remarkable series of well organized tractor demonstrations ever staged. That series which was mainly to help sell tractors at the time was providential preparation for the tremendous food production campaign North America is now waging.

The greater tractor demonstrations up to 1913 were those held at Winnipeg. The Winnipeg Motor Contest, however, was discontinued after that year. In all there were six contests held in Winnipeg and the first was held just nine years ago. Great has been the tractor evolution since the first contest here, i.e., in the last nine years. Coincident with the discontinuing of the Winnipeg contests the demonstration idea commenced in United States. For three years a big demonstration was held at Fremont, Neb. These were purely demonstrations and partook in no way of the nature of contests.

The third year, 1915, a number of American cities west of the Mississippi announced demonstrations and these were given the wildest possible encouragement by the farm press which went very far to guaranteeing their success and the commercial success of the various meets from the tractor manufacturer's standpoint. The boards of trade, exhibition organizations, etc., of many cities took up the idea also and, in the fall of 1915 such enthusiasm had been worked up that it looked as if every city of any size in the Mississippi valley would have a tractor demonstration in 1916. As a result many of the tractor manufacturers held a conference in Chicago at which the National Threshing and Tractor Manufacturers' Association was organized. This organization immediately agreed that the number of demonstrations be limited to one in each state and that no one would enter machines in any public demonstration not approved by the association. J. R. Bartholomew, president of the Avery Company was chosen chairman of the association. This man had attended personally every public demonstration and contest in America since the beginning.

How the Cities Helped

The association decided that any state desiring a demonstration must extend an invitation through a responsible organization of local business men. It must have ample railway facilities, be able to take care of its visitors and have a large tract of available land for demonstration purposes easily accessible to the city. It was also required that each city must pledge itself to raise at least \$3,500 to be expended in advertising the demonstration and in entertaining the guests and none of this \$3,500 should be raised among the exhibitors or their agents. Thus, the cities which wished demonstrations were required to actually spend some money to help advertise the tractor business.

In all eight big demonstrations were held. They began at Dallas, Texas, on July 17 and ended at Madison, Wis. on September 18. Exhibitors moved their machinery about on special trains and spent five days in each place. The total value of the exhibits was in excess of \$300,000. The total attendance at the eight shows is estimated at half a million and there were fully 50,000,000 people more who read about the demonstrations and the value of the tractors in economical cultivation. At Dallas, Texas, there were 60,000 people to see the tractors work and at Fremont, Neb., there were 100,000 people. Most of these came by automobile and many drove several hundred miles. The manufacturers had not only tractors at work in the field, but they also had exhibits under large tents close to the head lands of the field to be plowed. At Cedar Rapids the demonstration field contained forty acres. It sloped from the headquarters grounds back half a mile and at the other side three was a rise of ground. One could see

every machine and all the people on the grounds. When the signal was given at 11:30 tractors started down the field, each hauling its plow. In just 40 minutes from the time the starting word was given the entire 40 acres had been turned over and not one of the machines had any trouble at all.

Much Publicity Received

At these demonstrations there was every variety of soil to be plowed and there were many other kinds of work carried on. There was a great variety of machines. There were tractors with one cylinder motors, some with two, and others with four. Most of the light machines were of the three-plow size. All the demonstrations were good shows but the great publicity came from the local promoters and the money and influence which obtained this publicity did not cost the tractor people but very little. Nearly one hundred companies were represented at the various demonstrations. Tremendous was the amount of publicity secured. Every agricultural paper, every implement journal, every newspaper and small town paper carried enormous quantities of what was victoriously free advertising. The

Continued on Page 26

A Popular Priced Powerful Tractor

Here is a tractor that any farmer can afford to own—low in upkeep cost—easy to operate.

Model A
8-16 HP.
GASOLINE

Happy Farmer Tractor

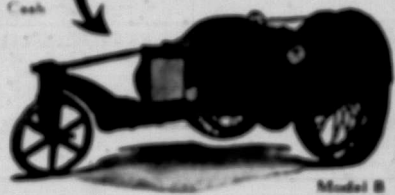
Model B
12-24 HP
KEROSENE

A small gasoline tractor—or a cheap kerosene burner—of sizes most suited to general farm work.

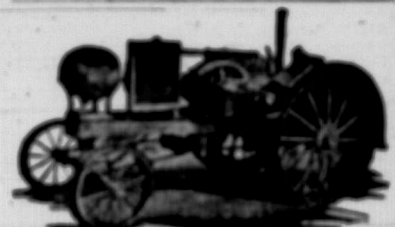
Write us and let us help you save money.

J. D. Adshead Company Limited
Canadian Representatives
225 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg

Reasonable Down Payment for Cash



Model A



SEE THE

WATERLOO BOY KEROSENE TRACTOR ONE-MAN

BRANDON PLOWING DEMONSTRATION

We want every farmer to see the "Waterloo Boy" tractor in action. Also see the "Waterloo Boy" Separator.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada Limited

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Straight From the Shoulder Talk

ON THE

Stewart Sheaf Loader

1. It solves the labor shortage question which is puzzling the western farmers today. Does all the work of the field pitchers.
2. The number of stook teams are reduced by half.
3. The wasted grain from field pitching is eliminated. The **Stewart Sheaf Loader** saves all the grain.
4. The saving of grain with the **Loader** was from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per day in former years. This year the saving will be far greater due to the present day wheat prices.

These are the beneficial features of the **Stewart Sheaf Loader** put before you in as simple and as simple a language as is possible. We have not tried to lure you into buying a machine through the eloquent and persistent language of an orator. The facts are put before you briefly. If you are interested in better farming methods and you can see where the **Stewart Sheaf Loader** will be an asset to you, we are here for the purpose of selling it. **Stewart Sheaf Loaders** are never peddled. They are sold on their merits, their ability to do what we say they will. We are answering many communications every day from interested farmers. A post card to us brings a prompt reply with any information that may be wished for. **Drop us a card.**

When attending the Fairs at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon you will have an opportunity of visiting our exhibit and seeing our **STEWART SHEAF LOADER** together with our **Threshing Separators** and our **Stude-Mak-A-Tractor**. We will be there to answer any questions and to explain these machines to you in every detail.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG - MAN.

5. The expenditure in large labor bills which obviously eats into your profits is not only saved but also the board and feed of these men and extra teams.
6. Harvesting is hurried along when every minute counts. The separator is never idle one minute when the **Stewart Sheaf Loader** is in the field.
7. The attainment of modern scientific farming methods which makes for better farming.
8. The **Loader** is so moderately priced that oftentimes farmers have paid for it in one season's threshing. In subsequent years the saving is all clear profit.
9. The **Stewart Sheaf Loader** is built for years of service. No complicated parts to wear out or give you trouble. A machine that you will be proud of having on your farm.



*We can satisfy you.
Drop us a card.*



The Twine Binder Situation

THERE is every reason to believe that this will be a good year for the farmer who has grain to sell. The world's stock is low. The crops so far reported are not large enough to make up the shortage and furnish a year's supply besides. No matter how large a crop North America may raise the indications all favor good prices.

Therefore, it is important to be ready for the harvest with binders and twine that will save the whole crop, no matter what the harvest conditions may be. Good, reliable Deering machines and twine are the kind to buy this year.

Buy early. This applies to repairs as well as to binders and twine. You can get all three now. It may be difficult to get them later. On repairs and twine, especially, our advice to every farmer is to buy at once all he is going to need, and not alone to buy but to go to the dealer, get the full amount of twine and all the repairs necessary, and take them home.

The local dealer has done all he can to insure the harvesting of your grain. He will appreciate having your order as early as possible, so that he can give service to your neighbors who delay. Help him out.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST - Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST - Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. E.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Brandon, Man.

JULY 16th to 21st, 1917

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES

FRIDAY, JULY 20th, at 9 a.m.

Under the management of the Fair Board

Entries for this sale limited to exhibitors and to animals exhibited in the regular classes of the exhibition.

SALE OPEN to Stallions, three years and under
PURE BRED MARES, any age, and **GRADE HORSES**, any age

ENTRY FEE, \$2.00 for each animal entered
COMMISSION of 2 1/2 per cent. will be charged on all sales

TERMS: Cash, unless other arrangements are made between Buyer and Seller
Entries for the sale close July 17th. Entries may be made on the regular Exhibition entry forms. For Pure Bred stock pedigrees with transfer certificate, signed in black, must accompany the entry. Catalogue of entries will be ready July 19th. The sale will take place in the Horse Ring, commencing at 9 a.m. sharp, Friday Morning, July 20th.

SALE COMMITTEE: John Schaff, President of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association, Wm. McElroy, Wm. Nicholas, G. McPhail.

THE EXHIBITION opens Monday, 16th and closes Friday, 20th at 10 p.m. A Week of Education, Recreation and Amusement.

Single Railway Fares from all points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan
P. PAYNE, President. **W. I. SMALE**, Secretary

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Strictly Fresh Eggs and Dairy Butter Wanted. Highest Market Prices Paid. Send all your shipments to us and get fair treatment. Cakes and boxes sent on request. Express order sent on receipt of product. Write us for prices today.
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WOOL, HIDES, SENECA ROOT AND FURS

Wanted at once in large or small quantities. Do not dispose of anything in any way before communicating with us.
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OVER 600 Imperial tank stations dot the Prairies and the Eastern provinces, so located as to give the quickest service to the farmer. There is one near you. The agent at that station will give you courteous, prompt attention, will tell you the right oil for each machine on your farm.

All our oils are supplied in steel barrels, and steel half-barrels—convenient, economical. No waste. You use every drop you pay for.

AN OIL FOR EVERY FARM MACHINE

	For Gasoline Engines, Tractors, Autos or Stationary POLARINE OIL STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL For Kerosene Engines, Tractors or Stationary POLARINE OIL HEAVY IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL <small>(Recommended by International Harvester Co.)</small>
	For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL <small>—very heavy body, resists cold, won't thin out with moisture</small> ELDORADO CASTOR OIL <small>—a thick oil for worn and loose bearings</small>
	For Steam Cylinder Lubrication, whether Tractor or Stationary Type CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL <small>—the standard product for steam cylinder lubrication</small>
	For Grease Cup Lubrication of Bearings THRASHER HARD OIL <small>—a clean, white oil of high melting point</small>



Getting Ready for the 1918 Crop
Continued from Page 7

not so much more acres but better acres, not only more production but better production. Where there has been any omission or oversight or carelessness in the work done in the field this year and the crop is disappointing, it is apparent where the fault lies. There is an opportunity to take steps to prevent a similar occurrence in 1918.

In agriculture we pay dearly for our experience. A mistake can seldom be remedied the same season. If the seed fails to come through the ground, if it is not up to expectations, dig down and find out the reason. If one field or a portion of a field is frozen down to the ground and the other parts or other fields have escaped injury, find the cause. If the crop is patchy, then discover the reason if possible. I might go on enumerating some of many causes for disappointment or failure. The seed may not all come up because some is lying in the dust waiting for moisture to fail. Failure may be due to inferior seed. It may be caused by the seeder being at fault. Take advantage of the opportunity to remedy these conditions.

Causes of Partial or Total Failures
Partial or total crop failures may be due to: Poor seed, weeds, drought, frost, rust, smut or an indifferent seed bed. Of these causes those under our control in a great measure are the seed, weeds, drought, smut and the seed bed. Those under partial control are frost and rust. These may be met and losses reduced to a minimum.

The Seed

The seed is of vital importance. When seeding commenced this spring many farmers awakened to the fact that their seed was of low vitality, and that they were getting poor germination. There was no excuse for this oversight, as there was sufficient warning given during the winter time to have the seed tested. Many were deceived by the appearance of the seed as it was large and plump, but owing partly to the rust and partly to being threshed after standing in the stock during the wet weather in the fall, it was probably heated in the bin. There should be no occurrence of this again this season. If there is the slightest doubt about the germination of the seed it should be given a good testing and no seed sown that does not show high germination. This is one of the opportunities to be taken advantage of.

The seed of good pedigree if possible. If not select the better parts of the field that indicate higher yield and better quality and maturity. Thresh the grain from this separately, taking sufficient for seed purposes. Thoroughly clean and grade the seed, using only the heavy plump grain of uniform size, so that every seed that goes into the soil has an equal chance with every other seed. Put no more seed in the soil than the soil can take care of. Allow not a single impurity to take the place of good seed.

The Seed Bed

A good seed bed is just as important as good seed. When this is provided some of the other factors detrimental to the crop are eliminated. A good seed bed, free from weeds at the time of seeding and having sufficient moisture to germinate the seed quickly and uniformly, will offset drought conditions later on. The chances of suffering from an early fall frost are also partly overcome, as the crop will grow healthy and vigorously. The yield is largely determined by the condition of the crop in its early stages. The head is formed when the plant is from 8 to 10 inches high. The stronger the plant the better the head and the better the yield.

Weeds as Bad as Hail

Weeds take heavy toll of the crop each season. I would not hesitate in stating they exact as much as losses by hail. Make a fine summer fallow crop or reduce in yield from 50 to 75 per cent from this cause. The most serious weeds here are the perennials, biennials and winter annuals. The weeds, straggling annuals are the fallow growing at the time the crop is sown. They are so small and insig-

Summer Rains mean lots of mud - **HARDWOOD FLOORS**

Are so much easier cleaned, and last longer than softwood floors or carpets. They don't stain, slip, and look better, but cost less.

For Illustrated Catalogue and prices of Beaver Brand Floors, write:

THE SEAMAN-KENT CO. LTD.
104 UNION TRUST BUILDING WINNIPEG CANADA

Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

- Bridge Work, per tooth \$ 5.00
- Gold Crowns (22k) 5.00
- Whalebone Vulcanite Plates 10.00

If your false teeth do not fit see us — we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

Dr. Parsons

McGreavy Bldg. WINNIPEG Postage Ave.
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THE MARTIN **DITCHER AND GRADER**
DIGS YOUR DITCHES
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EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY

REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE

REVERSIBLE IN ONE DAY

DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

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WATERLOO BOY GAS ENGINES

2 h.p.	\$46.50	With Wagons	\$67.50
3 h.p.	\$72.50	With Wagons	\$93.50
5 h.p.	\$115.50	With Wagons	\$128.50

Mounted On Skids

The best portable gas engine yet. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back promptly. Write for 16 p. Will run your garden, pump, saw, ream, separator, etc. and give you the satisfaction in any weather. Peppercor's Guaranteed.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK PROMPTLY

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Make Bori

Have you in spare time it means \$1000 the day

Our New One Team

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THE BEST

"EA HOUSE"

THE METAL

They are

Ask for our large extended range of TROUGHS, H CURBING, WAGON TAN

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Ship direct to you decided to buy direct giving him the profit.

WHITES

Wheat

GRA TANNERS AND FOR O

TRY

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HARRIS M Farm Seed Spec

Artificial li DUTY FRI and others

WHEN WRIT PLEASE ME

Make Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.

Complete Outfit for Getting Water Quickly Anywhere
Includes boring rigs, rock drills, and combined machines. One man with one horse often borers 100 feet or more in 10 hours. Pays the driller \$1 per foot. Engine or horse power. Write for Cash Terms and Illustrations of Catalogue.

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"EASTLAKE" TANKS

THE BEST MADE ANYWHERE



"EASTLAKE" HOUSE TANKS

THE MOST SERVICABLE TANKS MADE ANYWHERE

6 Stock Sizes

of any special size desired

CISTERNS—Knocked down—can be set up in your house with very little work. Shipped complete with Brass Tap, Cleaning out Plug and 3 heavy bands.

STOCK TANKS

ROUND AND ROUND END

They are **BUILT** to **EVERY RIVER**

Ask for our large Catalogue "T"—it shows a splendid range of all kinds including HOG TROUGH, HOG SHELTERS, WELL CURBING, GASOLINE TANKS, WAGON TANKS, ETC.

"Quality First"

The METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED
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HIDES

Ship direct to the Tannery. We have decided to cut out the middleman and to buy direct from the farmer, thereby giving him the benefit of the dealer's profit.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wheat City Tannery

BRANDON, MAN.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN THE WEST FOR OVER 20 YEARS

TRY FALL RYE -

Write For Circular
HARRIS McFAYDEN COMPANY
Farm Seed Specialists WINNIPEG

Artificial limbs are admitted DUTY FREE. SOLDIERS and others should get the best



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

scant that no notice is taken of them. While the wheat is taking time to get through the ground these weeds are spreading fast. They increase in size and any attempt to harrow them out is almost useless. They pump the moisture from the soil and the soil bakes hard, while the crop is making a struggle to hold its own. The droughty condition that prevails in the spring aggravates matters. The time to take out the weeds is before the crop is sown, by thoroughly stirring the soil. This is easily done if done early. They will give no more trouble that season. The annual weeds that may come up after the crop is planted may be destroyed by harrowing just as the grain is coming through the ground and again later if found necessary. This is another opportunity to be taken advantage of. To allow no seed to go in on the fallow until the surface is thoroughly stirred—Make no mistake, if these winter annual and perennial weeds are not taken care of at the right time they will take care of the crop.

Fall Plowing—Spring Plowing

Drought may be reduced to a minimum if proper steps are taken to control the moisture by proper methods on the summerfallow. Loss of moisture by the spring plowing previous to seeding may be prevented. There were considerable areas plowed up this season where the seed was lying in the dust, failing to germinate because of lack of moisture. Rains came late and chances are pretty slim for a crop of wheat to mature in time under these conditions. A small packer attachment on the plow with the heavier packer following and the surface packer immediately following the seeder, so as to pack the moist soil firmly around the seed starts germination and overcomes lack of moisture in the soil. With the amount of moisture in the soil this spring there should have been no lack of moisture in the top two inches where the seed was placed.

Your Questions Answered

PAPERS FOR WHEAT EXPORT

Q.—I understand that if I ship a car of grain to Minneapolis that I will have to go to the American Consul at Regina to fill out the car. I believe that while there is no duty now to pay, the export papers have to be completed just as before. Will you please advise me in this connection?—J. D. Crank, Sask.

A.—There appears to be some misunderstanding on certain points regarding the shipping of grain to Minneapolis. This is especially so in Saskatchewan. The matter has been taken up with the General Freight Agent of the C.N.R. and he states that although the duty has been removed on wheat it is still necessary to obtain the usual customs papers required by both the Canadian and U.S. governments. It is only necessary, however, that those papers should be at the boundary by the time the car has arrived there as, of course, if the shipment is not cleared it will remain on track at the boundary under demurrage. It is immaterial whether the papers are obtained from the American consul at Regina or if shipping bill is sent to the commission firm in the usual way and they obtain the necessary papers in Winnipeg.

WIRING A BARN

Q.—I have a barn, roofed with corrugated iron, to which I have a branch with a "splitter" roof. "Splitter" roofs would be in greater danger on account of being close to the iron roof. The wires of the latter are a few feet above the branch. If I fastened a wire to each corner of the iron and carried them down straight to the eaves of the branch and grounded them would that save the building in case it were struck?

A.—The plan suggested is alright as far as it goes but it is not necessary to stretch the wire from the roof of the main barn straight to the eaves of the branch. From the eaves of the main roof the wire could be dropped down to the branch and laid along its roof and into the ground. The other corners of the main roof should also be grounded. This arrangement will give fairly good protection but the efficiency would be increased if a few points were placed along the peak about 20 or 25 feet apart.—Prof. W. H. Day, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

HOT WEATHER

the season when a

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

saves most over any other separator or skimming system



IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE for any dairy farmer without a separator or using an inferior machine to put off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in the summer months, especially with butter-fat at the present unusually high price.

Great as are the advantages of the New De Laval over all other separators, as well as over any gravity setting system, at every season of the year, they are even greater during the mid-summer season than at any other time.

This is because hot weather conditions occasion greatest butter-fat losses with gravity setting and render it most difficult to maintain quality of product with any gravity system or unsanitary separator, while, moreover, the quantity of milk is usually greatest, and any loss in either quantity or quality of product means more.

There is the great saving in time and labor with the simple, easy running, easily cleaned, large capacity New De Laval machines over all other methods or separators, which naturally counts for more at this time of the year.

Hence the great mistake of putting off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in summer, whether you already have a poor machine or none at all, and every dairy farmer should keep in mind not only that a De Laval will pay for itself in a few months, but may, if desired, be bought on such liberal terms as to actually save its own cost while being paid for.

Every claim thus made is subject to easy demonstration, and every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove these claims to you, in your own dairy, without cost or obligation on your part.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for new catalog or any desired information.

Every New De Laval is equipped with a Ball Speed-Indicator

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separator and Ideal Green Feed Slicer, Alpha Case Engines, Alpha Churns and Buttermakers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

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An attractive feature of Imperial Life policies is the fact that the money so provided is paid in cash to one's heirs or executors at a time when the need of ready money is most imperative.

For it frequently happens that men's finances at death are entirely tied up in business enterprises or investments which cannot be at once turned into cash, except at considerable sacrifice.

But claims under Imperial Policies are payable immediately completed proofs of death and title are received—not 30 or 60 days afterwards as is the condition with respect to some life insurance policies. And no legal fees have to be paid, nor lawyers engaged to collect the money.

Wouldn't you like to leave your family some ready cash to pay current expenses while your estate is being settled up? Then ask for free information and premium rates today. Life insurance can only be secured while you are in good health.

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We warned you last year of bad storms coming in time for you to get

Bad Hail Storms Coming!
Foster's Weather Report says:
 As we are in the eye of the great hail storm, we are expecting heavy hail in July and very heavy hail in June. These great storms are expected to include destruction of crops and farmers should make special hail insurance plans for their crops and buildings.

BEWARE!
 Secure insurance that really insures. Get a policy with a reliable company who guarantees full payment of loss.

British America Assurance Company
 Hail Dept. Winnipeg

HAIL INSURANCE

Better be safe this year! Get protection early. Take out a British America policy and be sure of the money for your crop.

Freedom from hail in your district in the past is no guarantee for the future—the record of last year proves this.

Take No Chances on Policies or Weather

Ask for particulars of our policy

Write us today or see our Local Agent

British America Assurance Company

HAIL DEPT., WINNIPEG



ON YOUR SUMMER TRIP

TRAVEL CANADIAN NORTHERN

PACIFIC COAST

Summer Excursion Fares to

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, SEATTLE, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO

On sale, June 11th to September 30th.

Final return limit October 31st. Stop-over allowed.

SPECIAL FARES
 North Pacific Coast Points
 June 25, 27, 30; July 1 and 6
 Two months' limit.

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 Jasper Park and Mt. Robson
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TO EASTERN CANADA

ROUND TRIP 60 DAYS. SUMMER TOURIST.

Fares June 1st to September 30th.

Standard Electric Lighted Trains carrying Compartment observation Cars through the mountains and Winnipeg to Toronto. Through standard sleeping and tourist cars.

Pamphlets and full information gladly given by any Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, or by:

K. GREELMAN, G.P.A. Winnipeg, Man. **W. STAPLETON, G.P.A.** Saskatoon, Sask. **J. MADILL, G.P.A.** Edmonton, Alta.

Peerless Poultry Fencing

A real fence, not netting. Strongly made and closely spaced, a complete barrier against animals of any kind. Keeps the small chicks confined. They can't get through. Does all and more than is required of a poultry fence.

The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wire with intermediate laterals will hold a carefully located wagon or nearby animal and immediately spring back into shape.

The wires are held together at each intersection by the Ferris Lock.

Send for Catalogue

and names of nearest agent. We make a complete line of iron and galvanized fencing. We now have agents nearly everywhere, but will appoint others in all unassigned territory. Write for catalogue today.

THE BARNWELL WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.
 WINNIPEG, MAN.
 MONTREAL, QUE.

Freight Rates Increase Argument

Re-Classification Jokers—Minimum Weights—Effects on Machinery Business

No little stir has been created over all Western Canada on account of the request of the railways for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates and on account of certain reclassifications and changes in shipping requirements which they have put into effect by the proposed "Classification No. 17" just issued. The Railway Commission finished its western hearings on these matters a week ago and a tremendous amount of evidence was piled up on the various questions before the commission at Winnipeg.

At the present time all the railways issue uniform freight tariffs through the Canadian Freight Association at Montreal, of which G. C. Ransom is chairman. Mr. Ransom is an expert in freight classification (for the railways) and has certainly made some job of the new classification just issued. Three important points came up: First, the right of shippers to need free mixing privileges in connection with certain commodities for shipment direct from eastern factories to retailers throughout Western Canada. In effect this would mean a cutting out of a considerable amount of the wholesale trade and the wholesalers in Alberta put up such an effectual kick on this new rule that the commission has decided it will not go into effect.

The second point was the raising of many lines of goods to one of higher class and the raising of minimum carload weights on many lines of commodities to such an extent as to make these very much more expensive to western consumers. The third, and the most important contention of all, was the open demand of all the railways for the 15 per cent freight increase. The plumbers of Winnipeg, the Retail Lumbermen's Association, the Winnipeg Implement Association, the Board of Trade, the Retailers, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Automobile Men, the Brewers, the Manufacturers, and the Manitoba government, were all represented, some of them by counsel before the commission.

Extra on Binders by New Classification

P. J. Hedson, of the Deere Plow Co. for the Winnipeg Implement Assn., said that under the proposed classification it would cost \$3.47 more to land a binder in Winnipeg, and \$6.93 to land the same binder in Calgary, than under the present classification, a cost which the farmer must pay at a time when not only his own country, but the world is calling upon him to do his utmost to help win the war by raising bigger and better crops. Agricultural implements were raised from 6th to 5th class to secure uniformity with binder twine, the railways state, whereas Mr. Hedson contended binder twine should be lowered from 5th to 6th. It is held to belong in the implement list by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is put up in small and convenient bundles and is liable to little damage in transit. It is proposed to advance the minimum carload weights on agricultural implements from 20,000 to 24,000 lbs. and on binder twine from 24,000 to 20,000 lbs. In the U.S. today, the minimum weight for agricultural implements as determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission is 20,000 lbs. Mr. Hedson contended it is not a question of the capacity of freight cars, but business necessity which demands that the present existing minimum weights on agricultural implements, binder twine, etc., be maintained and that as a matter of fact the freight car rating of agricultural implements, etc., shipped from manufacturers to the large wholesale implement houses already is far above the present minimum weight of 20,000 lbs. This statement was made as pertaining to shipments from the factories to distributing houses in such centres as Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton. The numerous shipments received by one of the larger implement houses in Winnipeg shows the following, insofar as carloads of implements received by it during the past year are concerned. These figures pertain to all cars:

15% carried from 20,000 to 22,500 lbs.
 22% carried from 22,500 to 25,000 lbs.
 17% carried from 25,000 to 27,500 lbs.
 2% carried from 27,500 to 30,000 lbs.

11% carried from 30,000 to 32,500 lbs.
 5% carried from 32,500 to 35,000 lbs.
 2% carried from 35,000 to 37,500 lbs.
 1% carried from 37,500 to 40,000 lbs.

Thus it will be seen the wholesale implement dealers have been assisting the railways by loading to capacity. Certain implements, however, could not possibly be loaded to even 20,000 lbs. This applies to 6 ft. binders, of which only 12 can be loaded in a car, and 12 of these will not weight 20,000 lbs. It also applies to feed grinders and straw cutters, which cannot be loaded to 20,000 lbs. without a deck in the car. Hence the kick in raising this to 24,000 lbs.

Country Dealer and Farms Suffer

But it is in regard to shipments from the wholesale implement houses to country dealers that the greatest hardship would be worked. Heavy loading here is regulated and held down by the inability of these dealers to receive, handle, store, and sell goods in large carloads. Therefore purchases must necessarily be smaller at first. The dealer has not sufficient finances and commercial interests demand that the minimum weights be kept down in cases of the local shippers. The dealer in the Canadian west who can afford to purchase in the spring enough binders, mowers, rakes, and wagons, or other goods which are not sold until harvest, in order to enable him to bring in a carload in the spring when he is bringing forward his plows, drills, harrows, etc., are very few and far between. The following figures from the records of one of the larger implement houses in Winnipeg show the various kinds of cars shipped out by that house to country dealers:

8% contained under 10,000 lbs.
 11% contained from 10,000 to 12,500 lbs.
 14% contained from 12,500 to 15,000 lbs.
 8% contained from 15,000 to 17,500 lbs.
 17% contained from 17,500 to 20,000 lbs.
 4% contained from 20,000 to 22,500 lbs.
 15% contained from 22,500 to 25,000 lbs.
 9% contained from 25,000 to 27,500 lbs.
 5% contained from 27,500 to 30,000 lbs.
 8% contained from 30,000 to 32,500 lbs.
 3% contained over 32,500 lbs.

Thus 52 per cent. of the total number of cars shipped by this wholesale implement house in Winnipeg did not contain over 20,000 lbs. and even at the above figures there were quite a lot of consolidated shipments made to dealers. Nevertheless, in spite of this the railways are demanding that the minimum be raised from 20,000 to 24,000 lbs.

Effect on Repair Business

Mr. Hedson also showed the railways proposed to interfere seriously with their repair business. The new classification gives 5th class on most of the goods handled by the implement dealer, but in many cases if extra plow shares or bottoms are included with the car the minimum weight is increased to 20,000 lbs. and if extra plow parts are included the minimum is increased to 26,000 lbs. Regarding repairs, it is very interesting to note that there never has been before in the Canadian west such a demand for repairs for old implements which have been in use as far back as ten, twelve and even fifteen years as this season. The enormous prices are forcing many to repair their old implements and get the greatest possible use out of them.

A representative of the J. I. Case Company showed that the proposed raising of the minimum car weights would be very oppressive on shipments of small tractors and small threshing machine uniform freight traffic through the proposed minimum weights. For instance a tractor shipped to Wawanesa, Man. The tractor weighed 2,500 lbs., plow 275 lbs. The rate with a 20,000 lbs. minimum was \$44.00. The new rate would be \$64.00. It would approximately mean an increase of 45 per cent. which the farmer would have to pay. He thought the minimum weight ought to be reduced from 20,000 to 14,000 lbs.

What Some Automobile Men Suffer

The automobile men represented by A. R. Leonard of the Cadillac Sales Company, showed that the proposed new regulations would mean at the very minimum on almost any car an increase of 15 per cent. and on many cars an increase of 40, 50 and more per cent.

For instance, over 8 ft. high crease from 0 to 100. Windsor. On the same of 6 ft. high, \$160.00 to \$220 per cent. Agn car, not over from \$192.00 to 15 per cent. wh over 8 ft. high \$192.00 to \$270 tariff, an incre may say—why car and the lo facts of the a that these cars able, and the per to agree to the higher rate the automobile where they got rates were con be constantly c must, at a stat would be flu according to them by the

Reason Given

Around the a increase centre before the com Pacific was not the Canadian—represented by Judge Phippen, by General P. Hinton. It is the C.P.R. pres peg. The main crease was adv and most of 3 mates given in vice-president o Railway Comm was contended in 1918 at the ginning of Jus cost to operate same degree of last twelve mo nately \$6,000,0 of coal a year a is \$5.70. Lab \$550,000. The C.N.R. had gon since 1912. Du advances were, 80 per cent, b castings 65 per ances 40 per e that cost \$25,00 \$42,000 nine m that cost \$950 flat cars would Today the C.N. from Port Artho the Rockies on strike. It was manufacturers, and others, who vanced as time ings were base legislation, and be an increas Grand Trunk t position as the t increase in rat enough and bot ably have to ge their assistance were granted, mitted that they do so. The mai increase were McKenzie, for t Agriculture, by Manitoba gover nipeg Board of The reply pr of the Canadian and Inca Fifth government is a issue.

Property val been taken from provisional prov is also consider of the grand dck about \$210,000 the benefit of th that the value of "the members House amounts addition, Nichol deposit in the 1 000,000, playe a provision for a of his deposit o former car tot \$65,000,000

For instance, on 36 ft. 6 in. car, not over 8 ft. high, there would be an increase from Ontario shipping points, i.e., Windsor, from \$160.00 to \$184.00. On the same car, over 8 ft. but under 9 ft. high, the rate is raised from \$160.00 to \$220.80, and increase of 38 per cent. Again, take a 40 ft. 6 in. car, not over 8 ft. the rate is raised from \$192.00 to \$220.80, an increase of 15 per cent. while on the same size car over 9 ft. high, the rate goes from \$192.00 to \$276.00 under the proposed tariff, an increase of 43.8 per cent. One may say—why not take the smaller car and the lower rate? But the cold facts of the matter will demonstrate that these cars are generally not available, and the railways force the shipper to agree to take the larger car at the higher rate. The result would be the automobile men could never tell where they got off at as far as freight rates were concerned, for these would be constantly changing. Selling as they must, at a stated price, their products would be fluctuating up and down according to the size of car supplied them by the railways.

Reason Given for 15 per cent. Increase

Around the actual 15 per cent freight increase centred the main arguments before the commission. The Canadian Pacific was not represented at all, while the Canadian Northern Railway was represented by their chief counsel, Judge Phippen, and the Grand Trunk by General Passenger Agent W. P. Hinton. It is very significant to note the C.P.R. presented no case in Winnipeg. The main argument for the increase was advanced by the C.N. Ry., and most of this was based on estimates given in a paper by Mr. Hanna, vice-president of the C.N.R., before the Railway Commission in Toronto. It was contended that if prices prevailed in 1918 at the same rate as at the beginning of June, 1917, the additional cost to operate the C.N. lines at the same degree of efficiency as during the last twelve months would be approximately \$6,000,000. The average cost of coal a year ago was \$3.56. Today it is \$5.70. Labor increases would cost \$550,000. The labor bill for the C.N.R. had gone up over 25 per cent. since 1912. During the last year some advances were, rails 70 per cent., spikes 80 per cent., bolts 52 per cent., steel castings 65 per cent., electrical appliances 40 per cent., etc. Locomotives that cost \$25,000 last year would cost \$42,000 nine months hence. Box cars that cost \$950 would cost \$1,600, and flat cars would cost 75 per cent. more. Today the C.N. Ry. was hauling coal from Port Arthur almost to the foot of the Rockies on account of the coal strike. It was not in the position of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and others, whose prices normally advanced as time went on, but its earnings were based on flat rates set by legislation, and they felt there should be an increase in these rates. The Grand Trunk was in much the same position as the C.N. Ry. A 15 per cent. increase in rates would hardly be enough and both railways would probably have to go to the government for their assistance even if such an increase were granted. Indeed, the C.N.R. admitted that they were now preparing to do so. The main arguments against an increase were presented by Roderick McKenzie, for the Canadian Council of Agriculture, by Isaac Pithalis, for the Manitoba government, and by the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The reply presented by R. McKenzie of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and Isaac Pithalis for the Manitoba government is carried over to the next issue.

Property valued at \$70,000,000 has been taken from ex-Czar Nicholas by the provisional government. A commission is also considering whether the properties of the grand dukes and duchesses, worth about \$210,000,000, shall be seized for the benefit of the country. It is stated that the value of all the property owned by the members of the royal house of Russia amounted to \$350,000,000. In addition, Nicholas is said to have on deposit in the Bank of England \$75,000,000, placed there some years ago as a provision for a rainy day. At the time of his deposit it is estimated that the former Czar had an annual income of \$65,000,000.

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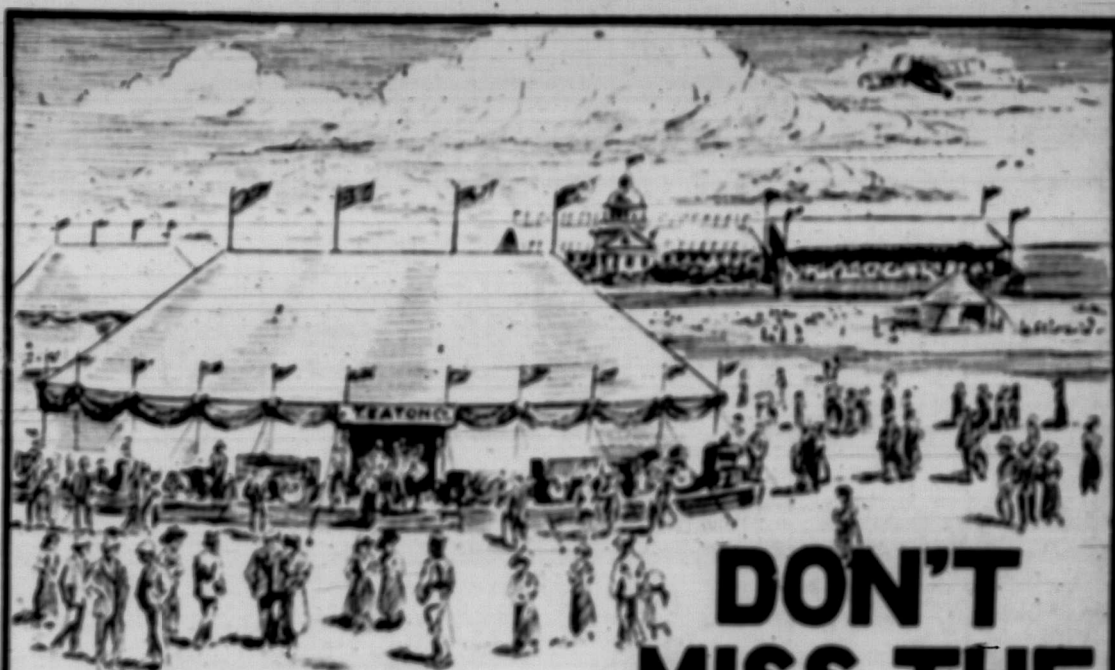


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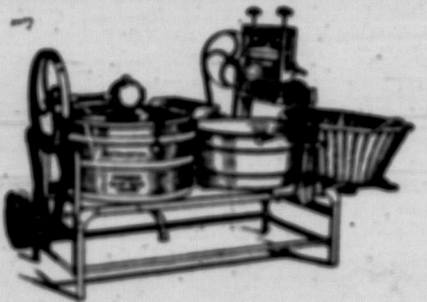
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Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Yo

ESSAY COMPETITION FOR JULY

The essay competition for June was so successful in bringing out interesting letters from readers of the boys and girls page of The Guide that it has been decided to conduct a similar competition for July. Although there were many letters sent in, each describing some interesting experience in connection with farm work, there are still hundreds of young people on the farms of the prairie provinces who should take an active part in contributing to this page but who have not yet done so. In order to give them an opportunity to send in letters on the same conditions as those who entered the June competition, prizes will be given for the best essays received in July as follows:

- First Prize \$3.00
- Second Prize 2.00
- Third Prize 1.00

Essays should not exceed 300 words in length. The writers are given the widest possible scope in choosing their subjects. All that is required is that they outline their own experience in some phase of farm work. By reading the letters that have appeared on this page they can see what kind of letter is favored. In choosing your subject remember that you can write best on the subject you are most interested in. The competition is open to any boy or girl reader of The Guide from 10 to 18 years of age inclusive. As at the time of writing there are still two days in which letters in the June competition may be received, it is impossible to announce the results in this issue. The announcement will be made the next time this page appears.

SUCCESSFUL CALF RAISING

I am very fond of calves, and this is fortunate as looking after them is my chief work, and fondness for a job is a great factor in success. The interest aroused by each calf, also the occasional controversy arising over its name, resulting in several being honored by two or more names, is probably rather amusing, but still it shows the interest felt for them.

This is my way of raising calves. The new calf is taken from its mother right away, as by so doing the cow frets less and sooner forgets the calf. I find too that the calf is easier to teach to suck the fingers if it has never sucked the cow. Sometimes if the calf has been with its mother for some time it is quite difficult to feed by hand. It will splutter and spill the milk and refuse to put its head in the pail or suck fingers so that it has to be left until it is real hungry. Perseverance wins out, however, and after the first lesson the calf is conquered and soon is wise enough to run up at the first hint of a milk pail. It is placed in a dry, well bedded pen, where a little fresh hay is provided for it to nibble. It is fed whole milk for three weeks, its own mother's being given it for at least the first three days.

Some calves need feeding three times a day, some only twice. I like to feed them with fingers for at least a couple of weeks and then gradually teach them to drink, for if forced to drink when very young they seem to gulp down the milk and get indigestion. A little extra trouble pays. At three weeks of age a little separated milk is given with the whole milk and this is gradually increased until at six weeks the calf is getting about eight pounds of separated milk alone twice a day. The milk is fed warm and in a clean pail as otherwise the calf would very likely get scours. The calves are early taught to eat oat chop which is gradually increased until they get about half a gallon to each calf each day. This is fine food for calves, replacing the fat taken from the milk. If it is summer time the calves go out in the pasture where they get all the grass, water and shelter they need. If it is winter time they stay in the barn, are fed hay, green oat sheaf and chop and have water placed before them as soon as they will drink it. All the calves get

milk until six months old, and longer if I can manage it, and are always well cared for with the result that they are calves to be proud of.

LILLIAN PARR, Lloydminster, Sask. Age 17.

BREAKING IN A COLT

A year ago I broke in a colt. She was about two years old. First I put the saddle on her and led her around the yard, then I put the bridle on and got on her back. One of my sisters led her. I had to pull her line very gently which way I wanted her to go. Soon I could ride her after the cattle or anywhere I wanted to go. Then I put the buggy harness on and drove about the yard. My father, sisters and I then hitched her up to the buggy, father led her around and I got in the buggy and took the lines. Soon she was so well broken that I could drive her to school.

EDNA KING, Manna, Sask. Age 12.

A PET PIG

When I was 15 years old my father gave me a little pig. He was born five days before my birthday. All his sisters and brothers had died of the cold, as they were born in March. Father told me I could have the piggy for my very own. I decided then to call him Sammy. I took him into the house, put him in an old tub, fed him a cup of milk and put him to bed, wondering if he would die before morning. But Sammy was looking for his breakfast as soon as I came to him. He soon learned his name and his mistress.

I fed him often with milk, first with a cup and spoon, but as that was too slow I put it in a saucer. When he had enough milk sometimes I would play with him to give him exercise. He got along fine the first week, then one day he looked drowsy. He would not play or eat very much. I did not know what was the matter, but my father told me to give him a little lime water in his milk as he was weak yet. I gave him some and he began to grow strong. For a long time I gave him lime water two or three times a week. Sammy became strong. It was not very long until he could eat chop and many things which I would offer him. I weighed him often and each time he was heavier than the last. Sammy was a very nice pet and would follow me all over. He always came for the cows with me and would stay around while I milked them, often trying to get a drink out of the pail.

Sammy, like all other pigs, got into a lot of mischief. I was very proud of him. In the fall, in November, when he was eight months old, I sold him to father for \$15. He weighed 200 pounds alive and 175 pounds dressed. I shall always remember Sammy.

MARION K. McEWEN, R.R. 2, Pilot Mound, Man. Age 18.

SADDLE BREAKING A COLT

Last spring we had a two year old colt which I wanted to break in to ride after the cows. The first time I rode her my father and I bridled her and led her a short distance from the barn. After two or three vain attempts I managed to get on her back. That time she did not do much, but back up in spite of everything I could do to make her go. She did this for a couple of times. The third time she reared up and threw me off. I did not ride her any more that year. This spring I got on her back one day and started her off quickly. She went off on the gallop and I kept her galloping till I came back. After that I had no more trouble with her, and now she is broken to ride and drive. I am going to ride her over to visit a friend tomorrow.

GEORGE EVANS, Froude, Sask.



A Strange Friendship

THE I

It is always fun picking out excellent stories at this time, and we think the Mary Elizabeth Valley, Alta.; Wawana, Man.; Wavy Bank, Honorable work of Merle Alta.; Myra Man.; Wava Denzil, Sask.; Wilcox, Sask.; Youngstown, age 8; Margo, age 11; Durban, age 11; Carlyle, age 14; Clanwilliam, age 11; Edlund, age 11; Smith, age 8; Ormiston, Sask. 12; Holland, M. 10; Watrous, 8 age 14; Estevan age 15; Wavel Jenbaugh, age Mildred Labd, Jessie Sinclair, Betsy A. H. Th Grace Unger, Clara A. Rasp Man.; Lucy William, Man.

WHAT HAPPENED

Long years ago I had a flowerless bud, and they are now, I to come to the name and color at night so the shape to I were very. She pots of paint as she had some flowers that ha All her paint a paring to leave voice saying, me." All the they had no as One of her fair this one. For nearly forgotten named but then it. Just then a watching the could not wash his dark blue color the flower sent for some to the bird. His handsome light was colored, at pale blue.

FAIRY QUEEN

William John would have a when he would was Midsummer one night to wait not happy. Why, he wanted to see said he would in was eight years born a day, and mother said that him just after twelve at night. William John had been fast and Midsummer Eve, the fairies dance. William John to sleep, he was that. He heard and his parents got up and out moon was above the garden and it very pretty. A began to grow I went to sleep, he bright flash in t A tiny door in and had stepped a carrying a torch.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

It is always difficult when it comes to picking out of a group of 20 or 30 excellent stories the three best. But this time, making allowances for age, we think the prizes ought to go to Mary Elizabeth Swayne, age 10, Paradise Valley, Alta.; Lily Girling, age 9, Wawanesa, Man. and Winnie Bouskill, Wavy Bank, Man.

Honorable mention is also due to the work of Merle Palmer, age 13, Stavely, Alta.; Myra Serviss, age 11, Warman, Man.; Wava Alice Ruth Dyer, age 12, Denzil, Sask.; Verma Tanton, age 8, Wilcox, Sask.; Lonelle Coffin, age 9, Youngstown, Alta.; Margaret Bartley, age 8, Margo, Sask.; Marjory Thomas, age 11, Durban, Sask.; Garland Young, age 11, Carlyle, Sask.; Edith M. Averill, age 14, Clanwilliam, Man.; Mabel Trueman, age 11, Halhrite, Sask.; Signe Edlund, age 11, Wadena, Sask.; Gladys Smith, age 8, Grace Stratton, age 13, Ormiston, Sask.; Clara Watkins, age 12, Holland, Man.; Jessie Hoover, age 10, Watrous, Sask.; Gladys A. Conrad, age 14, Estevan, Sask.; Josephine Davis, age 15, Havelock, Sask.; Velora Reichenbaugh, age 11, Lee Park, Alta.; Mildred Laid, age 15, Alderson, Alta.; Jessie Sinclair, age 10, Vulcan, Alta.; Betsy A. H. Thompson, Fielding, Sask.; Grace Unger, age 11, Luseland, Sask.; Clara A. Rasquassen, age 12, Starbuck, Man.; Lucy Woodcock, age 12, Clanwilliam, Man.

DIXIE PATTON

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

A Prize Letter

Long years ago, before any of the flowers had names or were colored as they are now, the Fairy Queen decided to come to the garden one night and name and color the flowers. She came at night so the hot sun would not have a chance to fade them before they were dry. She brought with her many pots of paint and a long list of names. She had named and colored all the flowers that had crowded around her. All her paint was done. She was preparing to leave when she heard a small voice saying: "Please don't forget me." All the fairies were in despair, they had no names and no color left. One of her fairies said: "Why not call this one 'Forget-me-not,' as it was nearly forgotten. So the flower was named but there was no color left for it. Just then a bluebird that had been watching the fairies asked if they could not wash some of the color off his dark blue coat and use the dye to color the flower with. So the Queen sent for some magic water and washed the bird. His coat was turned to a handsome light blue, and the flower was colored, after all, to a beautiful pale blue.

EDNA BOUSKILL

Wavy Bank, Man. Age 13.

FAIRY QUEEN'S CORONATION

William John had a birthday, or would have a birthday, on June 24, when he would be eight years old. It was Midsummer Eve and he had only one night to wait, but William John was not happy. Why, do you suppose? Well, he wanted to see the fairies, and folks said he would have done so before he was eight years old if he had been born a day earlier. William John's mother said that the stars had left him just after the clock had struck twelve at night, and until today William John had hoped that the clock had been fast and his real birthday was Midsummer-Eve, for then he would see the fairies dance.

William John went to bed but not to sleep, he was far too worried for that. He heard the clock strike ten and his parents come to bed, then he got up and sat by the window. The moon was shining brightly down on the garden and William John thought it very pretty. After a while his eyes began to grow heavy and he nearly went to sleep, but he suddenly saw a bright flash in the garden.

A tiny door in the stone wall opened and out stepped a boy with gauzy wings carrying a torch. Behind was the most

beautiful little lady that could be imagined. She had hair like threads of gold with diamonds sparkling in it; a dress of spider's silk, the trim of which was held by six fairy maids, shoes of the same material and beautiful silvery wings with a gold pattern on them.

She was quickly seated on a velvet pany throne and a throng of fairies trooped out of the tiny door. Two of them bore a cushion made of pansy petals, on which was a golden crown set with sparkling jewels. A grandly dressed Prime Minister stepped forward and placed the beautiful crown on the Fairy Queen's graceful head, then knelt at her feet. The whole throng, more than a thousand in all, followed his example and kissed the grass blades to show their respect for their newly crowned queen.

Then she kissed her shining wand and waved it over the kneeling circle, a brilliant glory flooded the scene as the fairies rose and began dancing, but the Fairy Queen flew up, up to William John's window, and pressed a kiss on one of the yellow curls on his forehead and flew back again.

But that fairy kiss had left his mark, for still when the moon comes out the little queen's kiss shines in his hair, and in the sunshine it looks like a piece of gold.

The festival party danced in the white moonlight and sang sweet refrains in such clear little voices till the moon ceased to shine into the garden, and then came the fireflies and glow-worms who danced in the flickering light with them.

But the clock began to strike twelve, and at once the fairies trooped out through the door way, and when the last stroke had died away the vision had vanished, and, tired but happy, William John crept back to bed. He was eight years old and his wish had been granted.

EDITH M. AVERILL

Clanwilliam, Man. Age 14

MOTHER'S ADVENTURE

A woman by the name of Mrs. Benton came down to pay us a visit. She stayed over night and the next day my mother was going to take her over the lake, which was about three-quarters of a mile wide. Coming back it got windy and the waves were washing over the boat. It filled the boat up with water and it upset and my mother went down. And that was the last of her for two minutes. She couldn't swim, but she came up and got hold of the boat and was going with the wind when the boat turned over and mother got around on the side and the boat turned over her head and she went down again. She came up again, got hold of the boat and went down the lake and got to shore. When she went up she went down in mud to her knees and could hardly get out again. She came home and was sick for a whole week.

I wish correspondence from boys or girls my own age.

RICHARD DAHL

Naughton Glen Age 13.

FAIRIES

One day as I was visiting a neighbor's their little girl began to complain because she couldn't go out. It was a wet day and her mother wouldn't let her go.

Then the little girl began to complain because she couldn't go to fairyland. Just when she was complaining about it a little fairy appeared. The little fairy asked her what was the matter with her. When the little girl told her the fairy changed her to a fairy too. Then they both went away together.

When they reached the palace the fairy showed her to the queen and all the other fairies. The little girl bowed very low. As it was getting dark the queen of the fairies told her she must go home. The little girl said that she was afraid to go, but she would try.

When she got home that night she found her mother waiting for her. Her mother put her to bed that night because her daughter had such a red face that she thought she had some disease.

BESSIE MORAN

Roseville, Sask. Age 10.



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The coat middie or the blouse on the middy order that is buttoned right down the front makes the very latest development of that favorite garment. Here is one with a big collar and pockets that is perfectly adapted to sports and to general country wear. You can make it as it is here of a sports silk or you can make it of wool jersey or you can make it of silk jersey or you can make it of linen or of gingham. For the linen or the gingham blouse you will like the skirt to match. For the 16 year size will be needed 5 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 1 1/4 yards 36 inches wide for the trimming. The pattern No. 9441a is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. Price 15 cts.

FOR THE YOUTHFUL BATHER

This is one of the prettiest little bathing suits that could be offered and one of the smartest. It is made in the chemise style that is such a favorite, but the shoulder edges are buttoned together. The bloomers are attached to the under-body and this under-body includes the sleeves. Wool jersey is the material shown here, but the model is a good one for all the bathing suit materials for silks and satins as well as for the wool material that a great many mothers think more practical for the younger contingent. For the 12 year size will be needed 1 1/4 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide for the chemise, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 for the bloomers and under-body. The pattern No. 9421 is cut in sizes from 8 to 14 years. Price 15 cts.



THE STRAIGHT UP AND DOWN DRESS

Here is a frock that will interest every girl who sees it. It is exceedingly smart and it is exceedingly simple. It can be made with very little difficulty and the broad that is applied over a stamped design, while it is one of the very smartest trimmings, is also one of the easiest to apply. Here is a brown scotch on a natural colored pongee and a very charming effect results, but you could, of course, think up numberless combinations for yourself. For some purposes it will be well to use wool jersey and wool jersey is exceedingly handsome trimmed with scotch. For a distinctly sports dress you could use a plain sports silk with the collar, cuffs, pockets and belt of a flowered silk and omit the trimming on the skirt. For a dressy afternoon frock you could use charmeuse and in place of the broad you could couch with a heavy silk thread. It is a very smart little frock and it takes extremely becoming lines. Besides all the other materials mentioned it could be made of crepe de chine and you could head crepe de chine with scotch or you could trim it with bands of tulle or of satin as you like. For the 16 year size will be needed 5 1/4 yards wide and braiding pattern Nos. 948 and 949. The dress pattern No. 9454 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. Price 15 cts.



A TRIM LITTLE HOLIDAY FRONK

Suitable for Parties, Picnics and Later for School Wear

Whether you make this dress as it is here of a plain gingham or chambray with a plaid one for the coat, or you make it of pongee or of linen, it will be exceedingly smart and attract ve. For linen it is pretty to combine a plain color with white or to make all of color and trim with white. Natural colored pongee is exceedingly smart with trimming of red or of blue and there are shades of both that are perfectly suited to it. Pongee with gingham makes one of the prettiest of the season. If this skirt were made of a pretty plaid gingham in which shades of rose appear and the coat were made of rose colored pongee trimmed with the gingham it would be very novel and very fashionable and very attractive, or you could get the same color effect by using a plaid linen and plain chambray. For the 12 year size will be needed 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide for the skirt. The pattern No. 9413 is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years of age. Price 15 cts.



THE SLIP-OVER BLOUSE

With a Contrasting Material for Trimming

The blouse that is slipped on over the head without any closing is without doubt, one of the most fashionable. This is a very pretty model and also it is an exceptionally practical model because you can make it as if it were a sleeveless, without the pockets and band, and cut a little shorter to be an over-blouse and give an hour what is one of the most illustrated. Wool jersey is the material shown here and it is trimmed with a striped silk to be very pretty and attractive, but you can get the same color effect by using linen or cotton gingham or additional of each sort, if you prefer it. For the medium size will be needed 2 1/4 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards 36 inches wide for the trimming. The pattern No. 9430 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Price 15 cts.



A WINNING LITTLE FRONK

Just this simple frock is one of the prettiest as well as one of the most fashionable that the little child can wear. It is supplied with the pockets that are so essential to style this season and with a big collar that is apt to be becoming, but you can make it with a square neck if you prefer. It is a pretty model for lawn and batiste and gingham and all the washable materials that little girls wear. If gingham is used it will be a morning frock. If an under-stated material is substituted, with a little lace, finishing on the collar and cuffs, it will become an afternoon frock. For the 4 year size will be needed 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 2 yards 44. The pattern No. 9449 is cut in sizes from 2 to 4 years. Any of the above patterns will be mailed to you address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of price.



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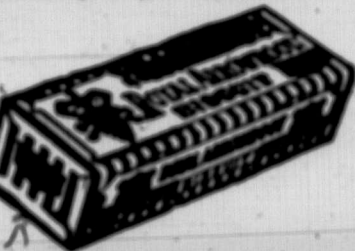


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Prophets of Modern Times

"Karl Marx, the Father of Scientific Socialism 1818-1883"

By HORACE WESTWOOD, D.D.

Wherever Socialism unfurls its banner to the breeze the name of Karl Marx is heard. His life, message, philosophy and system of political economy are inseparable from the Socialist movement.

Methodism has had many prophets, but only one John Wesley. Calvinism has produced many great and stalwart souls, but only one John Calvin. Presbyterianism has given many brave and noble men to the world, but only one John Knox. Puritanism gave birth to its Hampdens, Pym and Brynnes, but only one Oliver Cromwell. These men have cast their shadow over the history and fortunes of their movements, and to a large extent justified that famous saying of Emerson's to the effect that institutions are but lengthened shadows of men. So with Socialism. It has had its St. Simons, Fouriers and Owens, but only one Karl Marx.

Truth presents itself in glaring paradoxes. Strange indeed it seems, that he who himself was not a proletarian should furnish the proletariat of all the world the ground-work of their philosophy; that he who was the chief exponent of economic determinism should in his own life fulfil his own prophecy—"The Reformation was the work of a monk, the revolution will be the work of a philosopher."

Karl Marx was the Philosopher of Socialism

Born in 1818 of Jewish parents he early gave evidence of that genius which characterized his later life. His father who was a lawyer, a man of strong intellectual power, early detected Karl's genius and with deep wisdom made him companion and friend, discussing with him even in his tender years the problems of metaphysics, philosophy and religion and bringing him into contact with his favorite authors; Leibnitz, Voltaire and Racine. Next to his father's influence must be placed that of Baron von Westphalen, his father's friend. It was through him Marx obtained his life-long appreciation of the finer and aesthetic side of life, his love of Shakespeare, Goethe, Lessing, Cervantes, Dante and Homer. It was also in this family he met little Jenny, four years his senior, who was to become not only his playmate, but later, his wife.

At the age of sixteen he entered the University of Bonn, "studying romantic literature and philosophy for my own sake" and jurisprudence mainly to please his father, who cherished fond ambitions for his son in the Prussian State. But his early university days were no source of joy either to himself or his father. The headstrong, impetuous youth had fallen in love with his former playmate Jenny, which so unsettled him, that after one year he returned home to plead his suit. He succeeded!

With light heart he entered the University of Berlin the following year, but only to be the more miserable; for since the engagement was clandestine, Jenny refused to correspond with him and the youth pined with loneliness. We find him burning the midnight oil writing poetry which he dedicated to his future bride. In fact, during his first three months he wrote three volumes of poetry and planned several novels, hoping some day to blossom into a poet and dramatist.

His university days were days of great spiritual struggle and intellectual upheaval, and made tragic by the fact that he knew his father would not be in the direction his father had planned. His father dreamed of Prussian officialdom which Marx hated. Pathetic indeed is the correspondence between father and son. The father pleads, admonishes, threatens and cajoles. The son pleads also. The father did not live to see his cherished hopes defeated in the chequered and rebellious life of the son.

Marx obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the age of twenty-three. In 1842 Marx's career opened as a

journalist, when for a year he edited "The Journal on the Rhine," till it was suppressed by order of the Prussian Government for its radical utterances and Marx had to flee. We next find him in Paris where he met and made the friendship of Heine, Proudhon, Bakounin, and above all of Engels, who became his life-long friend.

Here again busy with his pen and writing in the "German French Annals" and "The Advance" he once more brought upon himself the displeasure of the Prussian Government who requested his expulsion from Paris. He went from there to Brussels. It was while here he issued together with Engels, "The Communist Manifesto."



Karl Marx

There are moments in history which create epochs. Scraps of paper have determined the destinies of whole peoples and shaped the future for generations yet unborn. The signing of the Magna Charta was the birth of British liberty; Luther's article nailed to the doors of the cathedral at Wurttemberg evoked the Protestant Reformation; the Declaration of Independence in 1776 gave birth to the American nation. So indeed we might say that the publication of the Communist Manifesto by the Communist League in 1847 was the birth-cry of Modern Socialism. It was the work of Engels and Marx. When some future historian five hundred years from now writes the history of this period with its industrial struggles and social unrest, he will assign to the Communist Manifesto, the honor of being the Magna Charta of the working classes. It is one of the great documents of all time and a masterpiece of polemic and historical analysis. Here we find for the first time history interpreted in the light of economic changes in industry and the methods of production, and the thesis proved that social relations change with changing industrial methods.

"The hand mill creates a society with the feudal lord; the steam mill a society with the industrial capitalist. The same men who establish social relations in conformity with material production, also create principles, ideas and categories in conformity with the social relations."

In this terse paragraph you have the cornerstone of Socialist philosophy.

A Fugitive to London

The year of great European upheaval, 1848, finds Marx once more a fugitive. Banished from Brussels he seeks refuge in Paris only to be denied admission. Thence he travels to Cologne only to be expelled by Prussian orders. Where then can he turn? Whither shall he flee? There was only one place under the sun where he might be free from political persecution, and that is in the "Dear little Isle of Britain," the home of political liberty, the refuge for political exiles from every quarter of the globe. We do well to remember that but for the democracy of British institutions, Marx could never have given his work to the world.

It was no easy life in London however. The wolf was often at the door. What pathos there is in that incident which relates that the only cradle one child had was its coffin, and the coffin was purchased with "two pounds borrowed from a fellow exile, a Frenchman." For several years his only source of income was a pound a week earned as correspondent for the New York Tribune. Yet they were fruitful years, rich in friendship and activity. Poor himself, yet his home kept open doors for fellow exiles and we read stories of great privation and hardship, which wring the heart with their pathos and yet stimulate the soul with their inspiring heroism.

It was in London he did his great work. Day after day in patient toil laboring in the British Museum he collected material for his masterpiece "Capital." It was here also, in company with others he launched the "International Workingmen's Organization" in 1863. While as an organization it came to an end in the seventies, yet the real fruit of Marx's

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Socialism it is perfectly sure he pointed out the direction the working-class movement must follow. His greatest enemies are those who would make of his philosophy, creed and dogma. Socialism needs to be saved from Socialists. Marx was not a revolutionist. He believed that salvation would come to labor thru the evolutionary methods of education. One day in March, 1883, he fell asleep in an arm chair with a smile upon his face. There his friend Engels found him. Karl Marx was dead. They laid him to rest by the side of his wife in the little grave in Highgate cemetery. There a simple headstone marks his grave, but his soul goes marching on. After the war, once again but with greater security and integrity of purpose, the workmen of all countries will rally to the cry of his great soul: "Workers of all countries, unite!" In this, believe many, lies the only hope of the race.

Tractor Demonstration for Farmers

Continued from Page 29
result was a volume of publicity to the tractor business the benefit of which is being reaped in no small measure this year. As a preparation for answering the great call for increased food production in 1917, the tractor demonstrations throughout United States during last year were certainly of immense value.

The Brandon Demonstration
The inspiration of the great demonstrations in the United States, coupled with the acumen of the management of the Brandon Exhibition resulted in the successful tractor demonstration held there last year. Everyone knows that this was one of the most interesting and valuable demonstrations of any kind ever held in Western Canada. Big crowds were in constant attendance and it seems likely that even greater interest will be developed in the demonstration to be held this year. Last year was the first light tractor plowing demonstration ever held in the West. Thirteen concerns entered nineteen tractors and for three days plowing was carried on in a large field close to the fair grounds.

No much interest was displayed that on July 17, 18 and 19, this year another demonstration will be held in connection with the exhibition. Well defined rules are laid down but no impossible conditions are required and the finest possible inducements are held out for tractor manufacturers to enter. Consequently the Brandon demonstration should be of very special interest to every farmer who can possibly attend the fair this year. On June 26 there were already 20 plows entered and the indications were then that there would be about thirty outfits on the field. The demonstration will take place on the farm one mile immediately west of the fair grounds.

Woods have spent their energies developing fighting power while the crops have been developed under the most favorable conditions, so that they could put all their energies into developing their qualities valuable to man. They have largely lost their fighting power. To allow weeds to grow in the crop is a good deal like keeping sheep and wolves in the same enclosure.

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A sturdy little power plant—portable—with 1 1/2 h.p. engine and a simple equipment of gears which will give 16 different speeds. Use it for washer, churn, separator and other small machines. See page 48 of catalog.



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Adaptable to all classes of Gasoline or Kerosene Engines and Autos Has been tested on brake and in the field, and is saving some engine owners \$2.00 a day on their fuel. We also handle a kerosene attachment which will make your gasoline engine burn kerosene and work equally as well as it does now on gasoline and at half the cost.

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alone, therewith is shown in the Social Democratic parties which have sprung up all over the world, and in the International Socialist Congresses which have been held from time to time.

Self Sacrifice for Ideals

In our limited space it is impossible to estimate his influence or outline his philosophy. For this, one must turn to works on scientific socialism. He was a man of great intellect. Save Darwin, no man exerted a greater influence upon the thought of the nineteenth century. With great intellect he combined an unselfishness and singleness of purpose which make him one of the heroes of all times. He deliberately chose exile and poverty for the sake of a great ideal, and whatever may be the future of

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The Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan

Under the authority of the Veterinary Association Act of Saskatchewan, Chap. 1908-09, the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Saskatchewan, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:

- List of veterinary practitioners across Saskatchewan, including names and locations such as Regina, Saskatoon, and Edmonton.

The practice of the Veterinary profession in Saskatchewan by any other person is direct contravention of the above Act, and renders him liable to prosecution. R. G. CHAMBER, Registrar

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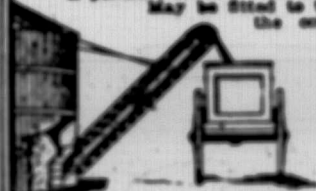
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Class A gang plow
Portage in Prairie

PORTAGE PLOWING MATCH

Lovers of good plowing had a double treat in store at the annual match of the Portage la Prairie Plowing Association held on the McKenzie farm, five miles west of the town on June 26 and 27. The first day's program was devoted to the walking and gang plow classes in which there were more competitors entered with greater crowds of spectators watching them than at any previous match in the association's history. The second day witnessed an innovation. The program consisted of a plowing match for light tractors in which the prizes were awarded according to the quality of the work done just as had been done on the previous day. Fine weather favored the contestants and the interest of the spectators was sustained until the last furrow was turned and the awards announced.

Forty contestants lined up in the walking and gang plow classes. They came from as far east as Bird's Hill and as far west as Brandon. The number and prosperity of the farmers in attendance may be judged from the fact that well over 200 cars were parked along the roadside. They watched the proceedings from a strip which separated the land of the walking plow and gang classes. With the turning on this strip it soon became very dusty and the high wind made it disagreeable but the crowd remained till after six o'clock when the awards were announced. Great interest centered around the open classes for walking plows. There was considerable difference of opinion amongst the "furrow-wise" as to who was the best plowman. John Brown, of Portage, had a beautiful finish and good consistent work throughout, but his feering was a little faulty. T. L. Guild, of Brandon, crowded his second furrow somewhat, though other wise the finished land read well. The prize went to James Sutherland, a Scotch plowman from the Brandon district, with whose work many throughout Manitoba are familiar. In the open gang class, Thomas Wishart won first place with a score of 81, closely followed by A. M. Brownridge, whose score was 80.

Great interest centered around the work of the second day, when the tractor plowmen competed. It was not a tractor demonstration, nor yet a tractor contest, but a tractor plowing match, judged under the same rules and by the same score-card as governed the former day's operations. It was the first event of its kind to be staged in the province if not in western Canada. There were ten entries. The contest was open to farmers and tractor men generally, but the farmers proved to be more expert than the experts, putting them well down the prize list. Each contestant had to plow three acres and had to be finished by 5 o'clock.

The Awards

The judges for the walking plow class were William Fraser of Holland, and G. H. Jones, R.S.A. of Carman; for the gang classes, J. Henderson, Bird's Hill and J. A. Demstead, Carberry; for the tractor classes James Sutherland, Brandon and G. Graham, Winnipeg. The awards were as follows:

Walking plows, 14 inch, open to men who have not won first prize previous to 1917—W. Lang, 72; C. MacDonald, 69; both of Portage la Prairie. Gang plows, open to men who have not won first prize previous to 1917—W. Lang, 72; C. MacDonald, 69; both of Portage la Prairie. Light tractors, open to men who have not won first prize previous to 1917—W. Lang, 72; C. MacDonald, 69; both of Portage la Prairie. Walking plows, 14 inch, open to men who have not won first prize previous to 1917—W. Lang, 72; C. MacDonald, 69; both of Portage la Prairie. Gang plows, open to men who have not won first prize previous to 1917—W. Lang, 72; C. MacDonald, 69; both of Portage la Prairie. Light tractors, open to men who have not won first prize previous to 1917—W. Lang, 72; C. MacDonald, 69; both of Portage la Prairie. The winner of the provincial government cup for the best plowed land with gang plows, J. Sutherland, of Brandon, captured the Sir Daniel McMillan trophy for Class I walking plows. W. Lang, of Portage la Prairie, won Hon. Arthur Meighen's cup for best plowman in the Dominion constituency of Portage. The winner of the Hon. Hugh Armstrong's cup in Class A gang plows was H. Wishart, of Portage la Prairie.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 30, 1917. Prices have been working to lower levels in the wheat markets. Probably the most important influence has been the inactivity in American markets awaiting action by the new food controller. American mills have been doing very little business and consequently the cash wheat markets in American centers have become badly demoralized. There is also the probability of curtailment in the consumption of wheat products in this continent which is having quite a harmful influence. The daily markets have been very dull, with business restricted to the clearing up of old contracts. Cash markets have been most active here and good buying by export firms has kept prices of about the same level. Offerings have been heavy and steady buying has been necessary to maintain the level of prices. Speculation in the futures has caused quite a slump in prices.

Table with columns: WHEAT, July, Dec, etc. and prices for various grades and types of wheat.

Table with columns: INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS, Elevator, Grain, etc. and stock levels.

Table with columns: MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES, No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Northern, etc. and sales figures.

Table with columns: LIVESTOCK, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Lambs, etc. and market prices.

Table with columns: COUNTRY PRODUCE, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, etc. and prices.

Table with columns: Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 26 to July 3 inclusive, WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, etc.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Table with columns: Cash Grain, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, etc. and prices for various grain types.

The Livestock Markets

South St. Paul, June 28. Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today: Cattle, 2,500; calves, 500; hogs, 3,722; sheep, 500; horses, 62; cows, 187. On a big Thursday run cattle prices were lowered 10 cents to 15 cents today and for the week are rated 25 cents to 40 cents lower. A lot of trade was done under \$7.50, this taking in the cheap country steers and cows. Steers and feeder prices were steady at the week's decline. Steady prices were paid on hogs. Two loads again sold at \$15.25, with a sale of two at \$15.00 to \$15.25. Pigs were 25 cents higher, best stock selling at \$12.50. Receipts were 4,700 hogs. Another good run of sheep and lambs arrived, a much of it was on the feeder order. Lamb sales ranged mostly from \$11.00 to \$13.50. Lambs that weighed a little under side of 100 pounds were taken off at \$11.00 to \$11.50. Sheep were in fair supply, and anything good brought \$9.50. Feeder ewes sold down to \$8.00.

Winnipeg, June 27. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 1,810; calves, 172; sheep and lambs, 179; hogs, 5,700. The supply of cattle is heavier than last week, the bulk of the run is in unimproved cattle that would be better left on the farm for a time as too many of this kind give a tendency to lower values all round. There are a few loads of dry fat stuff still coming and they bring fair prices, but have also declined in price since last week from 30 cents to \$1.00 a cwt. The only class that has not suffered in price is good quality close up springers and fresh milk cows which are in demand and are bringing steady prices. Receipts of calves continue light and choice veal calves up to 200 lbs. are selling freely up to 12 cents per lb. Fat to medium \$8.00 to \$9.00. The hog market closed last week at \$14.50, but this week the price has advanced to \$15.00, with a steady outlook. Most of the run is being taken by the local abattoirs.

Toronto, June 27. The top figure for good butchers on yesterday's market was \$12.10, this having been paid for four choice ones, averaging 1,000 lbs. Good to choice cattle brought from \$11.00 to \$12.00, and there was a fair amount of this class offered. The trade in cows was steady with quotations firm. Bulls brought as high as \$10.50, but a more general quotation was from \$9.00 to \$9.75. Springers and milkers were in fair demand, good ones sold yesterday, bringing from \$8.50 to \$11.00, and medium ones from \$6.00 to \$7.50. Choice veal calves sold at from \$14.00 to \$15.00. Good sheep brought from \$11.00 to \$9.00, while heavy fat ones were from \$6.50 to \$7.00. Spring lambs were a little lower than on Monday. Yesterday they were quoted at from \$16.00 to \$18.00. The downward trend of the hog market that marked this branch of the livestock trade for the past few weeks has evidently ceased and prices are once more on the advance, with the best advance of 25 cents noted on Thursday last. Yesterday hogs fat and gutted were quoted at \$15.75.

Country Produce

Cream and butter prices are away down at Winnipeg, the former having dropped six cents per pound yesterday, the latter about four cents. Lager quantities are arriving and a good deal of the dairy butter is really great quality. CAN THE EGG SITUATION? Reports from various producing sections indicate a falling off in receipts, and country dealers report a little better enquiry from consuming centers. Retail prices have generally been slow in coming down. In Ottawa eggs may now be obtained in a retail way from 25 to 27 cents, while they dropped as low as 23 cents on the market. In other parts, Montreal and Toronto, retail prices still range around 25 to 40 cents. On the Vancouver market the retail for best grades still holds at 30 cents, and in Winnipeg the price is 25 to 30 cents. Considerable speculation has occurred at different points as to the cause for the sharp decline in price to producers early in the month. Recent advice would tend to indicate that one of the most potent factors was the sudden tightening of the money market, more particularly in the States. It is stated that dealers and others who earlier in the season had been able to handle a car in storage on 60 days' time at about \$400 suddenly found themselves faced with the necessity of getting up two or three times the amount.



Made in Canada

Made in Canada

"Red Wing" Thresher Belts

Stand the Hardest Kind of Service

"Red Wing" Belts are built to stand just the kind of service that threshing, day in and day out, in Western Canadian Prairies will give them. They are ready for any kind of weather in which men can thresh—ready for the varying tensions and wind-pressure, the staking, the frequent putting on and off.

"Red Wing" Stitched Canvas Thresher Belts are made of specially woven heavy Sea Island Cotton Duck, in several plies and any width desired. The layers of duck are stitched at quarter-inch intervals with Sea Island Cotton Yarn, with double stitching at the edges and for several feet at the splice.

The special oil with which we impregnate the belts, permanently lubricates the fibres, preventing friction and wear from the bending over the pulleys. The lubricant is retained, and the belt surface protected by our special red paint. The excess stretch is removed by a powerful machine, leaving just enough elasticity.

If you prefer a rubber belt, you will get maximum service and satisfaction from our

"Star" and "Lumber King" Belts

Behind these Belts stands the largest Manufacturer of Rubber Goods in the British Empire

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Branches at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge



The Fruit Outlook in Ontario

Apples

Blossom good in the eastern counties, light in the western and northern counties.

Pears

Abundance of bloom everywhere. Prospects excellent.

Peaches

Reports of fair crop in the Niagara Peninsula which produces 95 % of the total.

Plums

Reports are good from all sections.

Cherries

Lots of blossom everywhere. Wet weather has affected the set of the fruit in some districts.

Grapes

Practically all shipments come from the Niagara Peninsula where vines are reported to be in good condition.

Tomatoes

Large plantings for all markets.

Weather conditions are now excellent for the growth of all fruits and vegetables.

Ontario

hopes to be able to supply her western customers with *Quality Fruits at Reasonable Prices*

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Manitoba Legislation of Special Interest to Farmers

The following brief references to some of the newer Provincial Acts now in force in Manitoba, are intended to indicate only in the broadest way the general lines on which recent important legislation (especially affecting the farmers) is framed.

The intention of this article is not to offer information in detail, but to stimulate enquiry for the Acts themselves, which may be had from the offices respectively indicated.

Legislation of 1917

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT (New)

During the year 1917 an entirely new Act respecting Agricultural Societies was passed. This Act provides definitely for the encouragement of many lines of agricultural enterprise not previously indicated as among the work of the Agricultural Societies. The following activities are now definitely indicated as the work of these Societies: (a) Holding exhibitions, (b) Seed grain fairs, (c) Standing crop competitions, (d) Good farming competitions, (e) Horticultural shows, (f) Live or dressed poultry shows, (g) Flowering matches, (h) Summer fallow competitions, (i) Importing or owning pure-bred livestock, (j) Providing for the circulation of literature relating to any of the objects mentioned in this section, (k) Offering prizes for essays relating to agriculture, (l) Taking approved action to eradicate animal, insect and weed pests, (m) Co-operating with other organizations already in existence in promoting the progress of any branch of agriculture, (n) Importing and otherwise procuring seeds and plants of new and improved specimens, (o) Carrying on experiments which have for their object improvement in methods of agriculture, (p) Holding meetings for the delivery of lectures and discussion of subjects connected with agriculture. Provisions are made that legislation grants shall be paid on several lines, those relating to the membership of the Society, the number of its activities, the amount of money actually paid out in prizes, the number of pure-bred male animals kept for breeding purposes, the expenditure of money for agricultural exhibitions, the expense of speakers.

THE CATTLE BRAND ACT (Amended in 1917)

The Cattle Brand Act provides for the registration in this Department of cattle brands and for the exclusive use of these brands by the persons so registering them. Several penalties are provided for the misuse of brands. During the last session of the Legislature amendments were passed for the purpose of automatically cancelling the ownership of brands after they have outlived a certain period of time, but provision is made whereby ownership of brand may be renewed by the owners. Also, if a brand lapses through lack of renewal by the owner, the same brand shall not be allotted to anyone else within a period of five years.

MANITOBA FARM LOANS ACT (New)

This is a new Act, the purpose of which is to provide money for farmers on long-term land mortgage loans at the lowest rate of interest. In order to carry out that purpose, the Act incorporates an Association to be known as The Manitoba Farm Loans Association, which has all the powers and can do and perform all such acts and things as bodies corporate can usually do and perform. The administration and management is delegated to a Board of five members, provided over by the Commissioner, who is the chief executive officer of the Association. The Board of Management is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and is composed of representatives of agricultural, municipal and business interests, and persons on all applications for loans. Loans will be made to persons residing or intending to reside on farm lands, and money so loaned shall be used for the purpose stated in application for said loan, and must be utilized to pay off prior encumbrances, to make improvements, or for productive purposes. The security for such loans must be a first mortgage on the land, any encumbrances have to be removed from title out of the amount loaned. The mortgage will be for a term of thirty years, but may be paid off at any annual payment date, at or after the end of five years from date of such mortgage. The amount loaned will not be more than fifty per cent of the appraised value of the land together with the buildings thereon, and the value of the land will be based on the earning ability or productive value for purposes of agriculturists only.

FIRES PREVENTION ACT (New)

This is an extensive Act, of which not even the principal provisions can be summarized here. It provides for the protection of hay stacks, and regulates the kindling of fires and permitting them to burn. Provisions are made for the appointment of fire guardians, who are authorized to call upon other men to help in extinguishing fires. The dropping of burning matches, stems of a pipe, lighted cigar or cigarette or any other burning substance are subject to special regulations. Certain parts of the province, indicated as "wooded districts," are subject to special regulations.

GAME PROTECTION ACT (Amended in 1917)

This Act with the 1917 amendments contains a great many provisions. A few of the leading ones are in the direction of altogether prohibiting the hunting of elk or wolverine, imposing new regulations as to big game, prohibiting the shooting of game chickens, partridge or grouse of any kind, prohibiting spring shooting of wild game, prohibiting entirely, until 1917, the shooting of several birds of the prairie, crane, duck, swan, snipe and other landfowl, further protection of muskrat, licensing of fur traders and imposing the necessity of securing a permit to export or ship live animals protected by this Act.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS ACT (Amended in 1917)

This new Act prohibits attempts to catch, wound or destroy any of the insectivorous birds known as bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, goldfinches, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadow larks, night hawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, warblers, whip-poorwills, woodpeckers, wrens or any other pecking birds which feed chiefly on insects, also any of the migratory songbirds known as gold finches, lutescents, fallowens, gambels, golden-crowned kinglets, grasses, junco, leucis, parula, phoebe, sharp-shinned hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, pigeon hawk, cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, crow, vesper, blackbird, rusty grackle, purple grackle and English sparrows are not among the birds protected by this Act. Also the destruction of nests and the taking of eggs are prohibited. Regulations are imposed as to exporting provisions. One section of the Act states that eagles, falcons, goshawks, sharp-shinned hawk, duck hawk, pigeon hawk, cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, crow, vesper, blackbird, rusty grackle, purple grackle and English sparrows are not among the birds protected by this Act.

HAIL INSURANCE POLICY ACT (New)

This is an Act to regulate hail insurance companies. It provides for prompt application or rejection on same day on receipt of any application for hail insurance, and also prompt advice as to acceptance or rejection being sent to the applicant. Other provisions govern the limitation of liability of the companies, proof of loss, conditions in policies and other matters.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT (Amended in 1917)

A few minor alterations were made in this Act. An added section permits any city, town or village council to extend the operation of the Act within said municipality by including in the list of noxious weeds the name of any weed not enumerated in the Act, but considered noxious to the well being of the municipality.

RURAL CREDITS ACT (New)

This Act provides for the organization by Manitoba farmers of Rural Credit Societies through which the individual shareholders of such societies may be enabled to secure short term loans for carrying on or extending their farming operations. Such loans will be secured on the security of the crop for the production of which the loan is secured, or the livestock, or the machinery bought with the money thus borrowed. The money will be

secured from the bank at 6 per cent, and the borrower will be charged 7 per cent, the difference going to pay expenses of the society and augment the guarantee fund.

The Act provides specifically that short term loans secured for members for paying the cost of farming operations of all kinds and increasing the production of farm products shall be for any of the following purposes:

- (1) The purchase of seed, food or other supplies;
- (2) The purchase of implements and machinery;
- (3) The purchase of cows, horses, sheep, pigs and other animals;
- (4) The payment of the cost of carrying on any farming, ranching, dairying or other like operations;
- (5) The payment of the cost of preparing land for cultivation.

It is also provided that the Rural Credit Society may act as agent for the members in purchasing supplies and selling products, and may also take steps to promote cooperation for the improvement of conditions of farm life, and to extend the application of the society's activities to all residents of the district.

Any further information required will be sent on application to The Acting Supervisor, Rural Credit Societies, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

SHEEP PROTECTION ACT (New)

This is a new Act intended to protect sheep owners against loss caused by dogs worrying sheep.

It provides that any dog may be killed by anyone if seen worrying or attacking sheep, also the owner or occupant of a farm or his servant or member of his family may kill any dog without lawful permission on the farm, if barking at and worrying sheep.

A certain amount of liberty is given to kill dogs attacking at night over farms where sheep are kept. Unless, however, there is reason to believe such dog is likely to worry sheep, it may not be so killed if it belongs to the occupant of adjoining property, or if it is muzzled or accompanied by or within reasonable call of some person having it in charge.

On complaint that any person is the owner of a dog which within six months previous has worried or destroyed any sheep, a police magistrate may summon such dog owner, examine evidence, and in case of conviction, order the owner to kill the dog.

The Act further provides that where the owner of sheep killed or injured is unable, after securing conviction before the police magistrate, to collect the amount ordered to be paid, the municipality shall pay two-thirds of the amount. Also, provision is made whereby the municipality may be called upon to pay part of the loss in case the ownership of the dog or dogs cannot be ascertained.

THRASHERS' LIEN ACT (Amended in 1917)

This Act, which provides for the protection of the man on thrashing gangs by enabling them to file liens for wages for thrashing or persons for whom thrashing has been done, was amended at the last session to make the right to file include fuel used by the thrashing outfit while same is engaged during the thrashing season on the farmer's premises.

WOLF BOUNTY ACT (Amended in 1917)

The Wolf Bounty Act, which provides for the payment of a bounty of \$5.00 for each timber wolf and \$2.00 for each prairie wolf or coyote killed in the province, was amended to make this bounty applicable to animals killed in the unorganized territory of the province south of the 116th parallel of north latitude.

The person killing animals is required to produce the head or pelt with the ears on before a commissioner for taking affidavits, or a justice of the peace, or a police magistrate, within the province, and, on making a statutory declaration or affidavit according to the Act, will receive a certificate on which the bounty will be paid by the Provincial Treasurer.

List of Acts and Amendments

Although many other Acts beside those enumerated below are of interest to farmers in their business relationships, the following short list has been prepared so as to enable Manitoba farmers easily to possess themselves of those Acts that are of most direct concern to them.

Agricultural Societies Act, 1917—Free from Department of Agriculture.

Animals Act—Chapter 7—King's Printer, Parliament Buildings. Price 10 cents.

Animals' Diseases Act—Chapter 8—King's Printer, Parliament Buildings. Price 10 cents.

Boundary Lines Act or line fences—Chapter 15—King's Printer, Parliament Buildings. Price 10 cents.

Cattle Brand Act—Free from Department of Agriculture.

Co-operative Associations Act, 1916—Free from Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Crop Payment Act, 1915, with 1916 amendments—King's Printer, Parliament Buildings. Price 10 cents.

Dairy Act, 1915, with 1916 amendments—Free from Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture.

Fires Prevention Act, 1917—Summarized in April 1917 issue of Manitoba Public Service Bulletin. Free copy from Publicity Commissioner's Office, Parliament Buildings.

Fuel Bounties Amongst Bona Act, 1914—Free from Provincial Assessor, Department of Agriculture.

Game Protection Act—with all amendments to date—Free from Game Branch, Department of Agriculture.

Grain Mills Act—Chapter 61—From King's Printer, Parliament Buildings. Price 10 cents.

Hail Insurance Policy Act, 1917—April 7 Supplement to Manitoba Gazette. Free from King's Printer's Office, Parliament Buildings. Price 25 cents.

Home Economics Societies Act, 1916—From King's Printer, Parliament Buildings. Price 10 cents.

Horse Breeding Act—Free from Department of Agriculture.

Insectivorous Birds Act—Free from Game Branch, Department of Agriculture.

Manitoba Farm Loans Act, 1917—Summarized in April issue of Manitoba Public Service Bulletin. Free from Publicity Commissioner's Office, Parliament Buildings.

Master and Servants Act—Chapter 124—King's Printer, Parliament Buildings. Price 10 cents.

Noxious Weeds Act, amended to date—Free copy from Waste Commissioner, Department of Agriculture.

Rural Credits Act—Free summary from Acting Supervisor, Rural Credit Societies, Parliament Buildings.

Settlers' Animal Purchase Act, 1916—Free from Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Sheep Protection Act—Free from Department of Agriculture.

Thrashers' Lien Act—(Chapter 197)—With amendments of 1914, but not of 1917—Free copy from King's Printer. Price 10 cents. Also 1917 amendments in April 7 issue of Manitoba Gazette—Free from King's Printer, Parliament Buildings. Price of Gazette 25 cents.

Wolf Bounty Act—(Chapter 95), 1915—With amendments of 1916, but not of 1917—Free from King's Printer, Parliament Buildings. Price 10 cents. Also April 7 issue of Manitoba Gazette, with 1917 amendments—Free from King's Printer, Parliament Buildings. Price of Gazette 25 cents.

Manitoba Department of Agriculture - Winnipeg, Manitoba

This will Save Your Crop

"Agriculture is an art which renders those who understand it rich."

If that was true at a time when agriculture was conducted by aid of the most primitive implements, it is infinitely more so today when the destiny of nations depends upon the success or failure of their growing crops and the price of grain has attained an unprecedented level.

Farmers today are realizing the importance of equipping their farms with up-to-date machinery and the experience of former years has proven that if they are to secure the just returns to which their labor is entitled, they cannot rely on the haphazard method of waiting on a custom thresher.

A combination threshing outfit solves the solution of your threshing problem. Think of the satisfaction the owner will have in watching his own machine working to thresh his crop on time.

Here It Is—The Outfit They're ALL Buying

The Fairbanks-Morse 24x46 in. Separator, powered by our famous 15 h.p. type "Z" Kerosene Engine. The best combination thresher value ever offered to the Western Farmer.



Remember—Fairbanks-Morse reputation adds value to this **Fairbanks-Morse Threshing Outfit**, but not one cent to the price. Instead it is an assurance of utmost value because only Fairbanks-Morse experience, determination to produce the best and acknowledged leadership makes it possible to produce this **Fairbanks-Morse Threshing Outfit** at the Fairbanks-Morse price.

Interesting Points on the 24x46 in. Separator.

Built for long and reliable service. It will stand up to your hardest work and do a better job than you have ever had done. **The Frame** is of choice hard maple, joints mortised and pinned and rigidly secured with joint bolts. Timbers are large and liberally placed. Stout braces add strength to withstand every stress. **The Body**—The machine is sided with heavy gauge galvanized sheet steel and afterwards painted. Extra width of body—46 inches ensures perfect separation, the straw being spread thinly. The wide stocks, wide shoe, wide sieves, make for clean and thorough work.

Our New 1917 Catalog

describes in detail the Separator. It is very interesting reading. Have you a copy? It is free.

Special Features of the 15 h.p. Type "Z" Kerosene Engine

This is the famous "Z" engine you have often heard, read about and no doubt seen in action. It is a wonder. So much power—simplicity—compactness—for the money, will amaze you. You simply cannot get more engine value than you get when you buy the "Z" engine. Handles successfully low grade kerosene as well as gasoline under light or full loads—in any weather and will deliver the same power on equal quantities of either fuel. Furnished complete with friction clutch pulley and built-in oscillating magneto. It is so simple in construction that a boy can operate it.

Fairbanks-Morse Quality backed by the Fairbanks - Morse Guarantee

Go to your dealer today. Let him explain the outfit in detail to you. Compare it with other outfits. Judge for yourself. Match it point by point. You'll buy it.

As a word of caution—do not wait too long before getting in your order. The price of the Fairbanks-Morse Outfit will positively not be lower than it is today and as materials for manufacturing are scarce, we cannot guarantee these present figures against an increase at any time and we have but a limited number left unsold.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

Saskatoon

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Calgary