

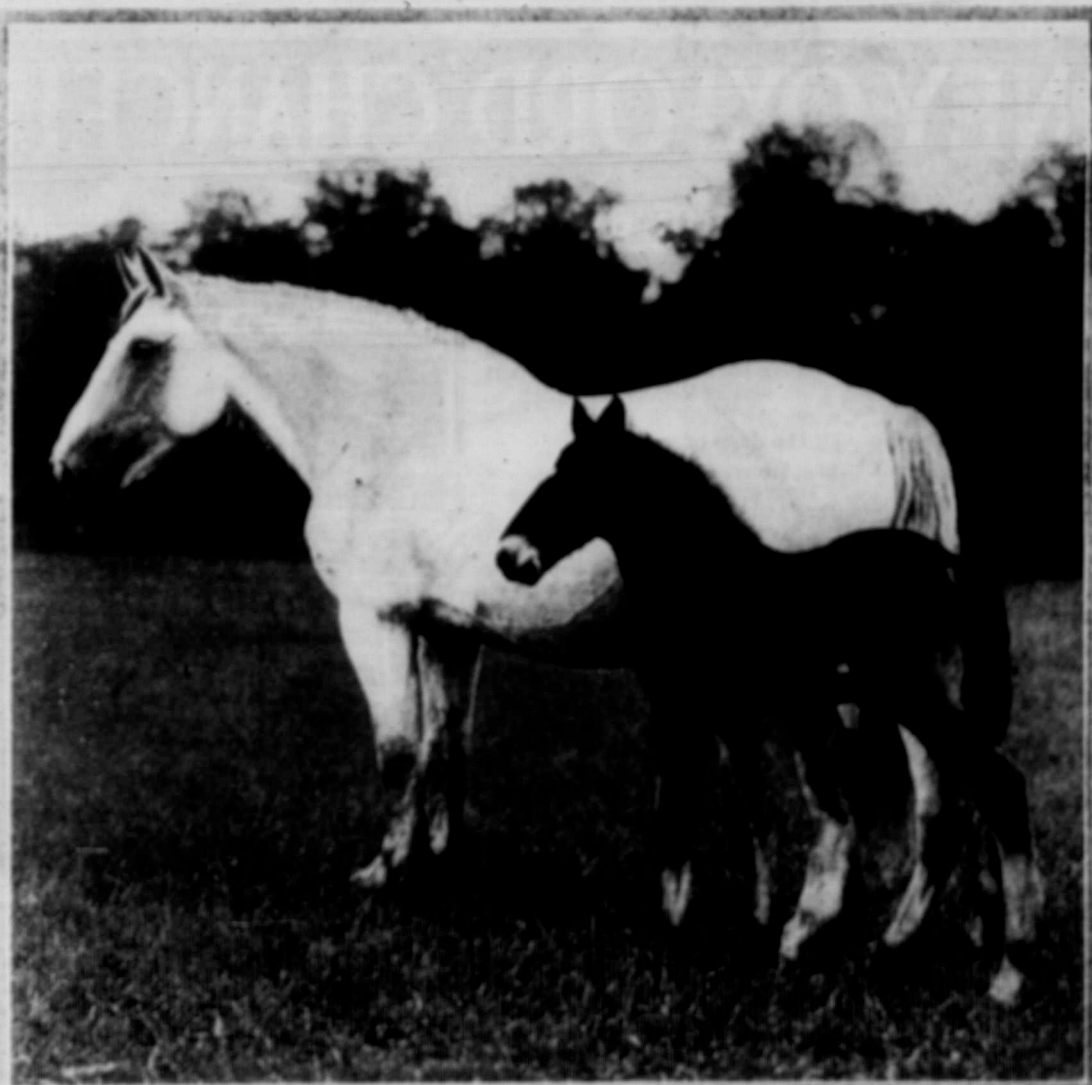
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

May 17, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year

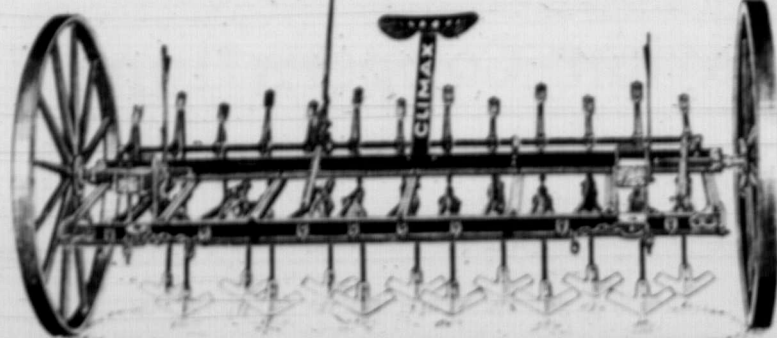


THERE'S BOTH MONEY AND SATISFACTION IN THIS KIND

# Cockshutt "Climax" Cultivators

Both 2 and 10 inch heavy forged steel points are supplied

Here's an implement that "gets" the weeds and leaves the soil in the best possible shape to absorb and store the moisture for the next crop.



Below cut shows 12 Tooth Cockshutt "Climax" Cultivator fitted with 10 inch overlapping "shuttle" points. No weed can possibly escape. Fitted with 2 poles and 4 horse crossers. Each pole has a Tilt Lever so the frame can be tilted to change the angle at which the teeth work.

For summerfallow this cultivator is indispensable. Its slogan is "death to the weeds," and it digs them out root and branch for the hot sun to do the rest. Its interchangeable teeth fit it for any work - never a weed can escape and its immense strength, yet light draft, enables you to go right ahead and clean up the work in short order. Many farmers use it for field cultivation, too, getting double value out of their "Climax."

Each tooth has a double drawbar connecting it to the frame, the axle itself being heavy angle steel. Each tooth has a safety spring trip, saving breakages when heavy obstructions are met. The whole construction is built with the Cockshutt ideals of easy levers, to do the adjusting; light draft to save on horseflesh and tremendous strength to cope with years of hardest work.

Several new features make the "Climax" Cultivator specially interesting this year. Read more about this splendid implement in our Catalogue. Write for it today.

Cockshutt Plow Company Ltd., Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# GURNEY-OXFORD "CHANCELLOR" The Range every woman always wants!

This sensational value is typical of our new low prices.

The "Chancellor" represents the very highest quality it is possible to put into a stove at any price. It is a stove that delights our expert designers because they had unlimited time and resources in which to perfect it. Your Gurney-Oxford "Chancellor" can be only a source of absolute satisfaction and economy all the days of your life.

**The Gurney Enormous Output** is alone responsible for these new, low 100 day approval prices on Canada's finest steel ranges. Our huge foundries, the largest stove and heating apparatus works in the British Empire, enable us to do a tremendous volume of business at a small rate of profit.

### 100 Days After Buying to Decide Whether

you will keep your Gurney-Oxford Range is our added guarantee for your safety. Such a wide, sweeping guarantee was never before made by a house of stove specialists the size of the Gurney Foundry Co. It shows we build the Gurney-Oxford Stoves to make good. It shows they are bound to be lighter on fuel, have more genuine conveniences, cook better, toast, bake

lighter, browner bread and pastry than any stove you ever saw at the price or they will be back on our hands.

### 70 Years of Gurney Success

The Gurney name is a household word throughout Canada for the highest quality in stoves. Three generations of the Gurney family have specialized on the buying of raw materials, on up-to-date foundry methods, on correct stove designing, on putting in all the quality and improvements that brains, skill and capital could suggest. We have done everything but set the selling price.

From now on the factory will set new low fixed prices for every Gurney-Oxford Stove. This plan will take all the dickering and uncertainty out of stove buying and will guarantee you the utmost stove value for the least money. Our new catalogue "The Stove Problem Solved" gives you full particulars.



\$57.30

No matter where you go in the British Empire your money cannot buy better value than the Gurney-Oxford "Chancellor" at this price. That we know and guarantee. This price is for the stove complete as shown here. L. & B. Winnipeg.

Plain, no-looking beauty of the "Chancellor" is high grade blue steel with steeply headed rivets put in by hand. Heavy top, built never to sag or crack. Fire box has exclusive design, free from dead ashes and clinkers. Grates, for hand coal, soft coal or wood.



\$34.15 buys the GOLDEN NUGGET a smaller, beautifully built Range

Has 18" oven, 6 covers, reservoir and warming closet, famous Gurney-Oxford Divided Fire construction, Duplex Grates and scientific fire-box, very strong, with heavy steel-plate construction; non-sagging top; certain to give life-long satisfaction. Prices quoted are exceptionally low and are L. & B. Winnipeg.

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You ought to send now. A postal will do. Address at left.

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

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

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

# Last Call for Baby Chicks

## PURE BRED FLOCK FREE



David Boddy, of Madonald, Man., and his prize winning Wyandottes at the Post-age La Prairie Rural School Fair, held October 5th, 1915.

Scores of people in all parts of the three prairie provinces will this year own a flock of poultry that has not cost them one cent and yet the birds composing the flock will be of the finest stock and absolutely pure bred. Are you going to have some of these free pure bred chicks? They are yours almost for the asking. The people who have won them have done so by only a few hours work. The Guide has sent out as many as 30 chicks to one party. There is no limit to the number that may be secured, but The Guide cannot ship less than one dozen in one order.

**THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY**

Here is a rare chance for any man or woman, boy or girl to start a pure bred flock of poultry or to add to their stock without one cent of expense. Do you fully realize the advantages of this big free offer? You avoid all the trouble and responsibility of getting eggs and hatching them. You take no chances of non-fertile eggs. The Guide takes the chances and delivers the birds to you alive. As soon as they are hatched the chicks are placed in specially made cartons, properly ventilated and lined with wool or cotton-wool and sent by express to your nearest station, all charges fully prepaid. It will reach you in from one to three days time. Before sending the chicks The Guide writes you a letter telling you when they will arrive so that you can meet them at the train. Full instructions are also sent telling you how to care for the little birds so that they will grow into strong and healthy stock.

**HATCHED UNDER GUIDE'S SUPERVISION**

The Guide's guarantee goes with these chicks. They are hatched under The Guide's direct supervision and you may be sure that they will be all that is claimed for them.

**CHOICE OF FOUR UTILITY BREEDS**

In selecting the breeds of poultry to include in its big free offer The Guide chose four breeds that are noted for their laying qualities as well as for table use. Experienced poultry men tell us that these breeds are most in demand. They are Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rosecomb Rhode Island Reds. You have your choice of any one of these well known breeds.

**THE GUIDE'S EASY PLAN**

When you know how easily you can secure these pure bred chicks you will surely want to secure at least two dozen of them. The Guide is given one dozen chicks to anyone who will collect only four new subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or if you are able to get some yearly renewal subscriptions at \$1.50 we will allow two renewals to count as one new subscription. A large number of farmers already take The Guide. It will be an easy matter for you to get some of them to pay their renewals this year and help you win these chicks, and there are also a number of farmers in every locality who are not subscribers, but who should be taking the farmer's own paper. You will be doing them a good turn in getting them to take the paper and they will be glad to help you get your flock of chicks. If you will spare a couple of hours of time in getting these subscriptions there is no doubt at all that you can easily secure one dozen chicks and many people are getting enough subscriptions to win two or three dozen. There is no limit to the number we can supply.

**BIG DEMAND FOR BABY CHICKS**

Ever since The Guide first made this big offer the orders have been pouring into our office. We are banking them just as fast as they arrive and are acting on the motto: "First come, first served." The sooner you get your order in the sooner the chicks will be yours.

**SEASON FOR CHICKS**

The baby chick season is now in full swing and any order received at The Guide office from now till June 3 will receive prompt attention. After that date, however, The Guide cannot promise to fill orders for chicks.

**ACT NOW**

If you act promptly you will have plenty of time to get your order in before June 3. You have over two full weeks to get your subscriptions and mail them to The Guide. Do not let this chance slip. Make a start at getting your subscriptions now. You need not send them all in at one time. Send them along as you collect them and when the required number have been secured we will immediately book your order. Mail all correspondence to the

SUBSCRIPTIONS DEPARTMENT:

**Grain Growers' Guide**  
 WINNIPEG - MAN.



# Tackling the Fuel Problem

## GASOLINE OR KEROSENE

Which?

Gasoline, the ideal Tractor Fuel, has risen enormously in price during the war. While it may still further increase, there is no prospect of its reduction until the war is over. Its present price in Winnipeg is 37 cents per gallon. At many points in the West it is considerably higher. This means an increased operation cost for gasoline tractors. To meet this condition the makers of the BIG BULL Tractor have experimented and have successfully perfected an attachment enabling the

# BIG BULL TRACTOR

To Burn

## Either Gasoline or Kerosene

The price of kerosene in Winnipeg is now 17 cents per gallon. To many farmers its lower price will offset its lower power production as compared with gasoline. Until the price of gasoline resumes a normal level, this big new feature of BIG BULL service will prove an invaluable aid to more profitable operation. THE COST OF THIS EXTRA EQUIPMENT IS ONLY \$25.00 above the regular price of the BIG BULL.

If you are considering the purchase of a light tractor this year, consider the BIG BULL and its proven powers. Study its record of accomplishment. Compare its price. Above all, investigate the new dual fuel feature included in the BIG BULL service.

PRICE

F.o.b. Port Arthur, Ont. . . \$800  
 " Regina, Sask. . . . . 850

Equipped with additional Kerosene Carburator:

F.o.b. Port Arthur, Ont. . . \$825  
 " Regina, Sask. . . . . 875

When ordering the BIG BULL be sure to specify— with or without Kerosene Equipment. BIG BULL Tractors already in service can be equipped with the additional carburator at the same cost of \$25.00. Complete instructions for installation and operation are furnished. For any further information desired, fill out and mail coupon below.



### Bull Tractor Plows

The Plows You have been Looking for

Two and three bottom power lift engine gang plows, built exclusively for use with the BIG BULL Tractor, may now be obtained direct from the Bull Tractor Co. of Canada Ltd. at Winnipeg. The Bull Tractor Plow is light running, yet strong enough to withstand the most severe work, and is the easiest plow on the market to operate.

PRICE:

Two bottom plow . . . . . \$125 00  
 Three bottom plow . . . . . 155 00

F.O.B. Winnipeg. Terms—Cash

## Bull Tractor Co. of Canada Limited

333 Main Street  
 WINNIPEG - MAN.  
 Factory at Port Arthur, Ont.

Bull Tractor Co. of Canada Ltd., 333 Main St., Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:—Kindly send me all particulars regarding the new Kerosene Carburator for Big Bull Tractors.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

# Our Ottawa Letter

## Probe into fuse graft produces results---Finance Minister explains railway situation. Bi-lingual vote showed independence

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)



Mr. Roger Casement, Irish statesman and soldier, who recently returned from the United States on his way back to the British Consulate in Berlin.

Ottawa, May 12. The railway aid votes and bi-lingual union have monopolized most of the time and attention of parliament this week. Other business has been done, however, and formal prorogation of the house is expected towards the close of next week. The inquiry into the Kyte charges has been proceeding slowly. This probe into the letting of fuse contracts in the United States will not be concluded until sometime in June, as an adjournment over the week which is broken by Victoria Day holiday has been agreed upon. Apparently the counsel for the opposition and Mr. Kyte have made some headway in the direction of establishing that they had something pretty substantial upon which to base their charges. F. B. Caldwell, of New York, one of the four participants in the agreement to divide \$1,000,000 of the profits, appeared and proved to be a very candid witness. He identified a copy of the agreement as produced in the House of Commons by Mr. Kyte as identical with the agreement that had been signed. It will be maintained, of course, that \$1,000,000 is only 10 per cent. on the amount involved in connection with this particular contract with the American Ammunition Company and that the profit made was quite legitimate; but people will have to form their own opinions as to that. Lloyd Harris, who with T. A. Russell offered to make the fuses in Canada, was also an interesting witness. He created some little sensation by stating that Col. Carnegie, the shell committee expert, had told him that if he wanted fuse contracts it would be necessary to go to Col. John Wesley Allison. He also said that after Col. Carnegie had said that the contracts had been given to the American companies because of pressure, presumably from higher up. Evidence was also produced to show that Col. Allison had made a commission out of the contracts.

### White Explains Railway Status

Mr. Thomas White, in presenting the government case for aid to the railways, a proposal which up to the time of writing has met with very little opposition in the house, dealt at length with the financial condition of the G.T.P. and C.N.R. as already outlined in this correspondence. In explanation of the government's reasons for action and future proposals the minister made the following interesting and able, if not very inspiring, statement:

"In giving consideration to the question as to whether at this critical juncture in their affairs we should afford further aid to these two railway enterprises, embracing as they do some 12,000 miles of completed lines, and vitally involved as they are with the public credit of the Dominion and of the provinces, there are to be considered three alternatives, and three alternatives only, at least in my view. One course would be to withhold aid, and to permit the two railway companies in question to go into the hands of the receiver. I need not say to the house how grave a situation that would be to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, which, in the case of a default, would be liable under its guarantees upon the securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. There are two aspects in which the matter may be considered. The first is the aspect of our public credit. We are in

the midst of a war in which we are being generous. Our expenditures are increasing from day to day, and must increase in large measure as our forces increase. Our expenditure is on a vast scale, and is likely to increase. For the present year our expenditure for war will aggregate at least \$250,000,000, possibly \$300,000,000; the amount will depend upon the increase in our forces which have now reached the total of some 320,000 men. In this posture of our affairs, confronted as we are with borrowings on account of the war, to the extent of \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000—and in estimating what that means to the Dominion of Canada we must bear in mind that before the outbreak of the war the net national debt of Canada was only some \$360,000,000—we are increasing annually the national debt of the country to an amount almost equal to the total national debt which had accumulated since Confederation. The question of our credit is therefore vital, because upon that credit will depend the part which we shall be able to play in this war.

### What Receivership Means

"There is another aspect of the matter to which I desire to draw the attention of the house. It relates particularly to the case of the Canadian Northern, but in the case of both systems, receivership would undoubtedly mean great public inconvenience and confusion. In the event of a receivership of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the position would be that the Dominion government would have first charge in respect to its guaranteed securities, the Grand Trunk would come next, the last security being the \$16,000,000 of bonds guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada issued under the legislation of 1914. In the event of a receivership of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Dominion government would, of course, have to continue

of a receivership of the Canadian Northern would undoubtedly be liquidation. It is not possible, having regard to the securities which have been issued, to reach any other conclusion than that a receivership of the Canadian Northern Railway would mean that the several sets of bondholders, in the assertion of their legal rights, would be obliged to dismember the system. In such a case we would have the province of British Columbia taking the Canadian Northern Pacific, we should have Alberta taking the Canadian Northern Alberta, we should have Saskatchewan taking the portion of the line in Saskatchewan, and we should have the government of Manitoba, or the perpetual debenture holders, if they should associate together, taking over the Canadian Northern itself with the rolling stock which belongs to it and with the securities of the subsidiary companies which it owns, subject to the charge which has been created in the interest of the perpetual consolidated debenture holders.

### Default and Foreclosure

"The second alternative is to permit default and take physical possession of the two railway systems in question; that is to say, foreclose the mortgages which we hold. In that event the Dominion government would take over the mortgaged premises and hold them as it does the Intercolonial Railway. If it continued to hold them and operate them without a receivership or liquidation it would mean that it would have to pay all the interest on all the securities of these companies at present outstanding. It would have to provide the amount of temporary aid which we are now proposing, and in addition it would have to provide for the future financing of these roads.

"With the obligations of the war increasing and likely to increase, the government finds itself unable, for the

and a sinking fund to meet it are quite within the power of this Dominion; but I should not be fair to myself, nor fair to the house, if I minimized or belittled the burden which the war is casting upon us, and which this house and this country are so ready and willing to assume.



King Gustav V of Sweden is reported against our the holding of temporary institutions in Russia on the island islands, commanding approach to Petrograd. Swedish aviators these are permanent and built with designs against Scandinavian countries.

### Loans on Demand

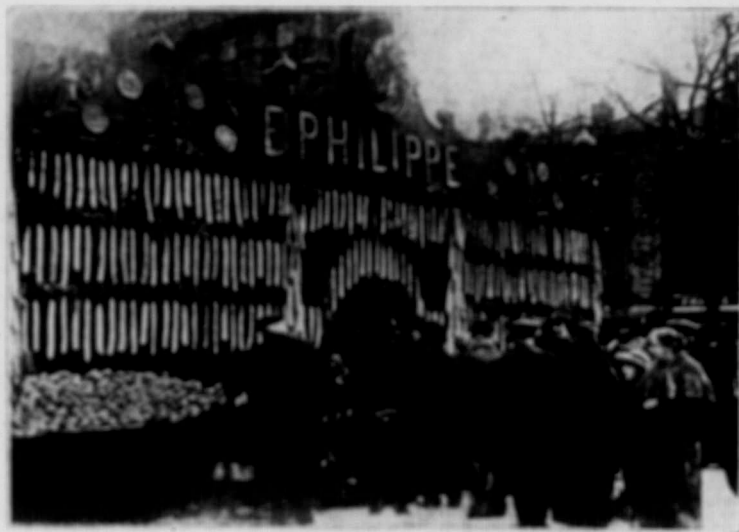
"The third alternative, and the one which we now propose to parliament, is to afford the minimum temporary assistance which will enable these two systems to continue in operation pending an investigation, which we propose to carry out by the best experts available, into the fiscal, economic and financial conditions of the railway situation as it exists in Canada today. It is perfectly clear that it is not possible, nor in the national interest, that we should go on, as has been the case for many years past under this and the preceding government, making loans or giving guarantees at short intervals for the purpose of assisting these two large enterprises. A continuing condition such as this would be intolerable, and the time has arrived when, in our judgment, it has become imperatively necessary that a permanent solution should be found for the existing railway situation.

"The house will observe that the loans which we propose, of \$15,000,000 and \$8,000,000 respectively, are repayable upon demand, so that, in a sense, we have control of the situation thru these demand loans. We are charging a rate of interest of 6 per cent., the Dominion government being able to borrow at slightly less than that figure. We realize that the security upon which we are making these loans to both of the railway systems in question is rather slender, and therefore we have a vital interest in the administration of the affairs of these two railways. It is our intention, in order that we may be kept fully informed, pending our investigation by experts, which I have announced, as to the condition and administration of these companies, to appoint three directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and three directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. We also propose to provide for a continuous audit of the revenue and expenditures of these two railway systems.

"The third alternative, and the one which we propose, maintains the situation as it is at present and gives us time to investigate the whole problem with a view to such action at the next session of parliament as may, it is to be hoped, solve in a permanent fashion Canada's railway difficulties. It seems to us that the latter course is unquestionably the course of wisdom, and I earnestly hope that the proposals of the government looking to this end will meet the approval and endorsement of the house and of the country."

As already stated the loan proposals have not so far met with any serious opposition in the house. Today they called forth a thoughtful speech by W. F. Macleod, of South York. He declared that the psychological moment had arrived for the nationalization of the railways of Canada. He believed that all the railways could be taken over, but, failing that, suggested that the government should immediately se-

Continued on Page 26



Some Paris "ban" markets are still busy as well as other weeks. This was practised before the war, as it is not a result of war conditions. A movement to introduce horse meat as American markets has not been in practice.

to pay the interest upon the \$16,000,000 of guaranteed securities for which it is responsible under its guarantee, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company would have to continue to provide money for the payment of the interest upon the securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific which it has guaranteed. By the issue of receiver's certificates it is possible that the road would be carried on for some time.

"In the case of the Canadian Northern a much more serious situation would arise, because the Canadian Northern system consists of a congeries of railway and subsidiary companies, some thirty or forty in number, and the consequence

present at least, to consider favorably taking on such a heavy additional burden and becoming responsible for financing not only the war but two transcontinental railway systems as well. It may be that with our expenditure upon the war this year and next year, if the war should last so long, and with further expenditure connected with the war exceeding the conclusion of the war—because we shall not immediately be able to disband our troops and stop war expenditure—the national debt of Canada, when this war is concluded, will reach \$1,000,000,000. That is no reason, however, for slackening our efforts. The interest upon that amount

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 17th, 1916

## INCREASED SOLDIERS' PENSIONS

On another page we publish the new scale of pensions for disabled soldiers that has been recommended to Parliament by the Pension Committee. There will be general satisfaction expressed that the committee has recommended a very large increase in the pensions to be paid to private soldiers amounting to \$480.00 per year, which is more than double the present pension. In the case of those totally helpless provision is made for an extra grant of \$250.00 per year. If this report is adopted by Parliament a private soldier who is disabled for life and helpless may thus receive \$730.00 per year, or approximately \$61.00 per month. In the case of the soldier who is not absolutely helpless yet not able to earn a livelihood he will draw only \$40.00 per month. It will be apparent to any person that this is still too small to provide a reasonably comfortable existence for these men. In the same way the helpless cripple cannot command proper care and attention for \$61.00 per month unless it be from his own wife or family.

We cannot think that any true Canadian will object to paying his necessary share of the taxes sufficient to keep our disabled soldiers in comparative comfort for the rest of their lives. A young man who goes to the war in the flower of his youth and full of manly vigor and returns broken physically and absolutely unable to take care of himself, to say nothing of earning anything towards his livelihood, should be well taken care of by the nation. He should not be an object of charity. The new pension proposal provides that a lieutenant is to get \$720.00, a captain \$1000.00 and a lieutenant-colonel \$1560.00. In the case of absolute helplessness, however, these officers will each draw a special grant proportionately higher than the \$250.00 which will be paid to similarly disabled privates. In the Canadian army there is not the difference in ability, in sacrifice and in patriotism between the private and the officers to warrant such a difference in the pensions. In Western Canada we have seen college professors, ministers of the Gospel, lawyers and other men holding high positions, with good incomes, join the army as privates because of their patriotic desire to "do their bit" for democracy. While they are fighting they will draw less than half the pay of the lieutenants and captains who are in no way their superiors, and when they come back, broken for life, the discrimination remains. Officers' pensions undoubtedly should be somewhat higher than those of private soldiers, but there should not be the difference in a democratic army fighting for democratic principles.

## RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION

The situation created by the financial losses on the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways will not be without its beneficial effect on the people of Canada if it results in all the railways of Canada coming under public ownership and being operated for the benefit of the people. For many years past the railway interests have been very powerful in Canada and have had a very great influence in moulding legislation and it will not be denied that the railway influence has not been for the benefit of the people at large. The inside story of the early days of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the methods by which the charter was put thru parliament forms one of the dark pages of Canadian history. The birth of the C.P.R. was the beginning of political corruption in Canada on a large scale and the railway influence from that date until the present has certainly not tended to purify public life. We

have witnessed annually a powerful railway lobby working at Ottawa and legislation has been put thru nearly every year for the past twelve or fifteen years for the purpose of taking money out of the pockets of the public and transferring it to the pockets of the shareholders and promoters of one or more of the three big railway companies. It is impossible to conceive that under public ownership the situation could be anything nearly as bad as it is at present. The tendency throughout the world is to take public utilities out of private hands. If all three railway companies in Canada were on a sound financial footing and making large profits every year it would be an almost impossible task to put legislation thru parliament that would nationalize these great institutions because their financial and political influence would be so great as to prevent it. Great Britain was practically the only important country in Europe that maintained a privately owned railway system up to the opening of the war. When faced with a great national emergency, however, the railways were nationalized in twenty-four hours and the details will be worked out afterwards. It is altogether unlikely that the British Government, after operating the railways of that country for several years during war times and having organized them up to their highest pitch of efficiency, will ever again permit them to go back into private hands. In Canada there is an opportunity also to take over the railways and by taking over all of them, the profitable as well as the unprofitable, there is an opportunity to make the whole thing a paying investment from the beginning, and it will certainly be a very gratifying relief to the Canadian public to know that railway promoters and capitalists are no longer camped at Ottawa seeking how much they can grab from the public treasury.

## GRAIN MARKETING ENQUIRY

The Dominion government has appointed Messrs. Magill, Staples and Jones, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, as a special commission to inquire into the whole matter of the handling and marketing of grain in terms of the order-in-council which reads as follows:—

Certified copy of Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, on the 22nd March, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st March, 1916, from the Minister of Trade and Commerce, representing that he thinks it expedient that an inquiry should be made into and concerning the whole matter of the handling and marketing of grain in Canada, and in particular, (1) the grading and weighing of grain; (2) the shipping of grain from country elevators; (3) grain exchanges; (4) the financing of grain; (5) the handling of grain at terminal points and in respect of the charges for the same; (6) the shipment of grain to Atlantic ports; (7) lake shipments.

The Minister therefore recommends that Robert Magill, Ph. D., of Fort William, in the Province of Ontario, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada; W. D. Staples, of the same place, Esquire, Commissioner of the said board; and J. P. Jones, of the same place, Esquire, Commissioner of the said board, be appointed Commissioners pursuant to part 1 of the Inquiries Act, Chap. 104, Revised Statutes, 1906, to conduct such inquiry, and that they be authorized for that purpose to engage the services of such accountants, engineers, technical advisers or other experts, clerks, reporters and assistants, as they deem necessary or advisable, and also the services of counsel to aid and assist them in the inquiry, and to authorize and depute any such accountants, engineers, technical advisers or other experts, or any other qualified persons to inquire into any matter within the scope of such inquiry as they may direct, also that the said Commissioners be required and directed to report to the Governor General in Council the result of their investigation together with the evidence taken before them and any opinion they may see fit to express thereon.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) Rodolphe Boudreau,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

It seems remarkable that this order-in-council dated March 22 should only have been made public on May 12. The scope of the inquiry which is to be made by the Board of Grain Commissioners is very wide, covering practically everything connected with the grain trade. The reason for the inquiry is not given but it certainly should result in bringing forth valuable and important information. The Canada Grain Act today, altho it still affords room for improvement, is giving pretty general satisfaction to the farmers who grow the grain in Western Canada. The chief purpose of such an inquiry as has been instituted should be to make conditions even more satisfactory from the standpoint of the farmers because they are the people chiefly interested. Further announcements as to the method by which this inquiry will be carried on will no doubt be made in the very near future.

## THE COST OF LIVING

In this issue we publish a summary of the report of the Cost of Living Commission which has recently been published at Ottawa. This commission was composed of government employees and naturally would hardly be expected to bring in a report that the government would not be pleased with. For the same reason it can readily be understood that such a commission would not make recommendations that would be of very great practical value. However, in the two large volumes there is a lot of valuable information and any person interested in economic conditions throughout Canada can well afford to study these two volumes, which may be obtained free on application to the Department of Labor, Ottawa. One striking fact given in the report is that there are in Canada 80,000 families whose homes consist of one room. With all the land there is in this country and the comparative scarcity of population, the vast natural resources and the comparative energy and intelligence of the people, it is a most extraordinary thing that such a large number of families should be compelled to live in one room. It is an illustration of the fact that our economic system is such that it gives too much wealth to a few and too little wealth to the many.

## RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE

At the time of the reciprocity campaign four years ago there were a number of the opponents of reciprocity who claimed to be free traders. They said they were ready for complete free trade with the United States, but were opposed to what they termed a "jug-handled" proposition. The sincerity of these so-called free traders will be put to a test if a bill now before the United States Congress becomes law. The important part of the bill reads as follows:—

"That on and after the first day of July, 1916 no tariff taxes shall be collected on importations of the products of any American country which shall admit the products of the United States free of tariff taxes, the President of the United States being hereby authorized and requested to notify all American countries of the passage hereof and to invite their adhesion."

The bill mentioned above will make a definite offer of absolute free trade with Canada as well as other countries on the two American continents. It was introduced by Warren Worth Bailey in the House of Representatives. Mr. Bailey is editor of the Johnston Democrat, one of the most progressive and democratic papers in the United States. A strong cam-

campaign in support of the bill is being carried on throughout the country by a group of free traders headed by Chas. H. Ingersoll of dollar watch fame, and whether it becomes law or not it will certainly line up the protectionists and free traders in Congress and show the people where they stand. If the bill becomes law and is then accepted by Canada so that we would have complete free trade with the United States it would be a great blessing to this country because it would give us a better market for our farm products and a cheaper market in which to buy our necessities of life. It would not destroy our own manufacturing industries because they could compete very easily with anything on this continent, but they would be forced by competition to give better service and lower prices which they could easily do.

**THE KAISER'S PEACE TERMS**

Evidence from various quarters points to the fact that the German Kaiser will be very pleased to accept peace terms much more moderate than he talked about a year ago. At that time the military leaders in Germany intended to accept nothing short of a very large increase in their territory and other important concessions before they would lay down their arms. Today, however, the Allied armies and nations are organized. Their fighting strength is superior to that of the Kaiser, and as the forces of the German Empire are being reduced in strength the forces of the Allied armies are steadily increasing. There can only be one end to the great struggle. Germany is certain to be conquered whether the war ends soon or late. The battle of Verdun, which has now lasted several weeks, is the greatest battle ever fought in all history. It is the supreme attack of the German forces upon the French front. It has turned out to be a stone wall against which the flower of

Germany's army has been thrown in vain and it will probably prove to be the Kaiser's Waterloo. Today the reports emanating from Germany are to the effect that the Kaiser is willing to consider peace on terms of "As you were," that is that Germany shall retain her own former territory and that all other nations territory shall be restored, but the Kaiser is not willing to consider any war indemnity. However, as Turkey crumples at the approach of the Russian forces in the South, and the huge Russian armies of the North again push thru Poland, and the Allied French and British armies drive back the German forces on the Western front, there will be a change of heart at Berlin. The war is not over and may not be over for some time, but victory is now assured to the Allied powers.

**DAYLIGHT DIPLOMACY**

In this country there is comparatively little criticism of the attitude of President Wilson in his negotiations with Germany. People have their own private views on the subject, but it is generally felt that the whole matter is one which is the business of the American people and that it is not our duty to criticize. One thing, however, President Wilson has done which will certainly influence international relations in years to come. He has given publicity to the diplomatic correspondence between his own government and the German government. Secret diplomacy has been the cause of a great many wars in the past. Among practically all the European countries one or two statesmen have carried on the negotiations with other countries and have made agreements and compacts of which their own people knew absolutely nothing. It is unquestionable that many of the wars of the past would have been averted had the people in the countries concerned been fully

aware of what was going on all the time between their diplomatic representatives. And why should the people not know the same as they now know the situation between the United States and Germany?

The same principle may be applied to the conduct of a very large portion of our public business. Our governments, provincial and federal, are composed of a group of from six to fifteen men and their meetings are held in secret. If more publicity were given to the meetings and negotiations of our governments there would be more purity in our public life. Why should cabinet ministers hold all their sessions in secret any more than city councillors? If we could let daylight into our national and international negotiations and transactions it would have a beneficial effect upon the public at large and it would have a deterrent effect upon graft and political corruption.

The real row at Ottawa seems to have come after Americans got their finger in the pie. As long as Canadians were making the rake down interest lagged, but as soon as an outsider began to show up something real started. Made-in-Canada applies to the graft as well. Don't let anything get out of the country. Canadian graft for Canadians is the idea.

Duplication of railways of course means duplication of stations, maintenance charges, etc. Calgary for instance has three stations, one each in the north, centre and south of the town, and some people think the transfer service supported justifies it. This is the true protectionist doctrine that it makes more work. Some people fail to distinguish between productive and unproductive labor.

A livestock shippers' association is one of the easiest ways of co-operating and the money saved is big.



**FOOLING THE FARMERS**

Co-operative shippers report that druggists often try to get farmers to forsake their own organizations by offering special premiums. Farmers should not be caught by such bait.

# Alberta's Legislative Record

*A resume of legislation enacted at the latest session*

The session of the legislature of Alberta just closed lasted seven weeks, during which time fifty-three bills were put thru, thirty-two government measures and twenty-one private bills. As usual a great deal of the legislation had to do with the agricultural interests, but of course the outstanding legislation was the enactment of the prohibitory liquor act which had been voted on under Direct Legislation and which received a popular majority of 29,782. The bill passed thru the legislature without comment, the members—whether prohibitionists or not—bowing gracefully to the popular will. Premier Sifton, who has been a life-long champion of prohibition, took charge of the measure and undoubtedly did it with a great deal of pleasure. Much of the credit of the success of the measure at the polls goes to the farmers of the province.

The other outstanding act was that introduced by the premier conferring the franchise upon the women of Alberta, the privilege carrying with it all the rights enjoyed by the men, including the right to be a candidate for the legislature, municipal council, or any other body elected by the popular vote. This act, too, was strongly supported by the United Farmers of Alberta.

Other legislation of general interest were acts providing for a moratorium for soldiers and one providing for a vote for the soldiers in the event of a general election before the end of the war.

### Drainage Districts Authorized

An act, piloted by Hon. Charles Stewart, of great interest to the farmers was the new drainage act. Instead of operations being confined to a municipality, it will now be possible to carry out schemes on a much larger scale. This will be done thru the formation of drainage districts. On the petition of two-thirds of the resident property owners the minister of public works may send an engineer to make a survey and prepare estimates showing as nearly as possible the cost to each parcel of land affected, and if the government decides that it is a desirable work the undertaking is advertised as a local improvement, the costs to be borne in proportion to benefit derived. Special drainage debentures may be issued for a long term of years, the collection to be made thru the municipalities interested. Maintenance will become the responsibility of the municipalities at the expense of the properties benefited. It is expected that this act will permit of the reclamation of large areas of land in the north country, and the opinion was expressed that it is just as much needed as irrigation in some parts of the south.

Another act of special interest to farmers was introduced by Hon. Duncan Marshall, and provides for the incorporation of Farm Women's Institutes. Eight members are required for incorporation. The special benefit of this act will be that the institutes will be able to acquire property and vest it in the name of the corporation. At present where there are rest rooms and other properties held by the women, it has been necessary to have the title held by business men as trustees. Mr. Marshall's new act removes this disability besides enlarging the scope of institute activities.

### Hall Insurance Act Amended

There were important amendments made to the Co-operative Hall Insurance Act.

Twenty-five per cent. of the electors of a municipality may, before October 1 in any year, petition the council to submit a by-law at the next annual election empowering the municipality to unite with the Hall Insurance District. If a majority of the electors vote for the by-law the council must finally pass same on or before January 10 next after the voting.

Power to borrow money is confined to the purpose of carrying on the business other than the payment for losses by hail.

The insurance on wheat and rye covers from June 1 to September 15, instead of from June 16 to September 15 as formerly. No loss is to be paid unless it amounts to 5 per cent. of the actual value of the crop.

If the levy made in March of each year is not sufficient to pay all losses the board may make a second levy in September, provided that the total levy shall not exceed 10 cents per acre. If the two levies are insufficient to pay all losses in full the amount shall be apportioned and shall be taken as final settlement for that year. Money due for losses by hail is made exempt from garnishment or attachment, except for the purchase price of the seed, and cannot be assigned. Levies in arrears shall pay 8 per cent. interest.

Unpatented homesteads, pre-emptions or purchased homesteads with less than twenty five acres

than the height of the fence, nor less than two inches in width, and at intervals not exceeding six feet for a distance of two rods on each side from the centre of the trail, instead of a top rail where same is difficult to procure.

At the request of the United Farmers the government amended the Pharmaceutical Act, so as to permit the secretary, or some other person authorized by the U.F.A., to sell strychnine, or other poison, for killing gophers.

### Brand Act Discussed

The brand act caused a considerable discussion during the session, the stock men making objections to the old act and there was also a disposition to regard a brand when once purchased as a vested right and the property of the buyer as much as a piece of land. It seems, however, that there are thousands of unused brands in the province, and with the multiplication of farmers going in for stock raising and asking for a brand it became impossible for the brand board to devise an arrangement of characters which would not be an infringement on brands now held by someone and not being used. Many men own several brands and use only one. It is hoped by requiring a renewal every four years and the payment of a small fee, representing fifty cents a year, to cause the relinquishment of all brands not in actual use. These can then be allotted to farmers and smaller stockmen. Some men object to the fee, but it was held by many stockmen to be a minor consideration and will give the owner of the brand proper registra-

tion and ample protection. All brands allotted, save as hereinafter provided, shall remain the property of the registered owner, provided the owner pays the fee for the continuation which shall be due and payable as follows: On brands allotted prior to January 1, 1907, upon December 31, 1915, and upon December 31 of every successive four year period; on brands allotted during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, upon December 31, 1916, and upon December 31 of every successive four year period; on brands allotted during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, upon December 31, 1917, and upon December 31 of every successive four year period; upon brands allotted during the years 1913, 1914, upon December 31, 1918, and upon December 31 of every successive four year period; and upon brands allotted subsequent to December 31, 1914, upon December 31 of every successive four year period after such allotment.

In case the owner of a brand does not pay the required fee at the required time the recorder of brands shall notify him and he shall cease to be the owner of the brand if the fee by him is not paid by March 31, after the due date. In the event of an owner forfeiting his right to ownership of a brand it shall not be allotted to any other person for at least four years.

The fee for continuation of a brand for four years is \$2, and on application for reallocation of a brand, \$3.

### Municipal Readjustments

The local improvement act went thru some changes at the hands of Hon. Mr. Gariopy. The council is given power to compromise on arrears of taxes on lands subdivided under a plan registered at the land titles office. The council had power to spend \$400 a year on gopher poison. It can now spend that amount in payment of a bounty on gophers. The council is given power to provide for the care of sick indigents at any hospital for at least three months. Taxes collected in a large district shall be deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the minister of public works, and expended under his direction in improving roads leading from or to the district concerned.

The timber areas tax was cut from two and a half to one cent an acre in the interest of the smaller mills. Mr. Michener, leader of the opposition, supported this change, as did Mr. Ewing, the junior member for Edmonton, but it was opposed by Mr. Tweedie and other members of the opposition.

The wild lands tax act was amended exempting

Continued on Page 34



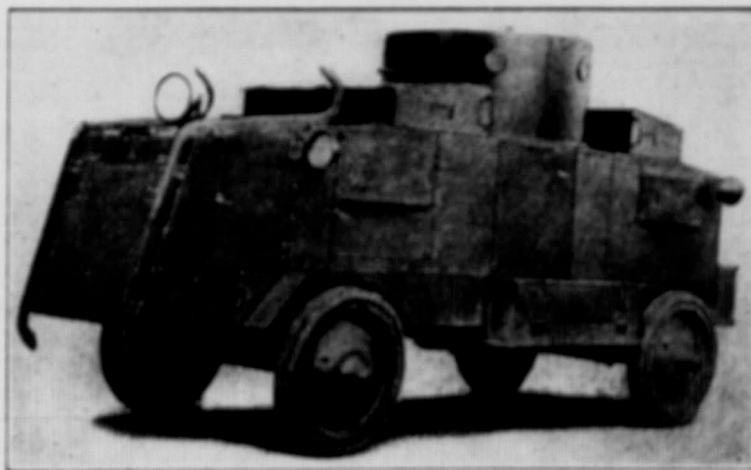
A wagon pack train of the United States expeditionary force in Mexico camping for the night. Part of the horse sent to capture the bandit, Villa, dead or alive.

under cultivation may be withdrawn before June 1 and be exempt from taxation.

### Stock Inspection System Changed

The stock inspection act was amended to provide for inspection at the point of shipment and the certificate must be presented at the point of receipt as well as at any point where a rest may be made for water and feed. Hitherto the inspection has been made at the point of destination and did not give general satisfaction.

For the protection of the farmers with a few head of stock, a drover when driving a herd for a distance of twenty miles, or out of the province, must have inspection certificates, and if the stock do not carry the persons recorded brands he must have a bill of sale from the vendor showing the number and class of the stock and the last recorded brand.



An armored automobile designed and built by a Canadian firm for use with the Canadian troops in the Latin American Gun Gallies. This is said to be the type recommended for purchase by the Commanders of the Marine Corps of U.S.A.

A certificate will be necessary in future when loading stock, and it must be produced before an animal is placed in a car. The certificate must set forth the age, sex, color and brand of the stock.

Members of the house interested in the stock business strenuously opposed some clauses of the act, but members representing farmers gave it equally as strong support, and the minister had no difficulty in getting it thru the house.

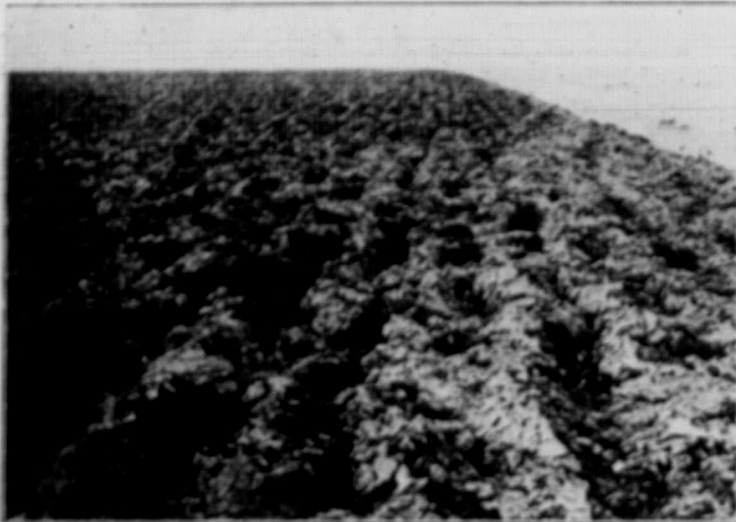
The fence ordinance allows any person erecting any wire fence across a trail that has been in constant use for three months immediately previous, to substitute pieces of wood placed perpendicularly, commonly known as "droppers," not less in length

# Farm Experiences

## AVOIDING DISAPPOINTMENT IN CORN

Corn is a comparatively new crop, and fully two-thirds of the farmers growing a small acreage are still in the experimental stage. Knowing what it is to meet both disappointment and success in corn growing and how readily some troubles may be prevented, I will give my views on the subject.

Frost, poor germination, gophers and weeds are the chief factors to work against success, and a consideration of these may mean a heavy or poor crop. Some say sow early in May in warm weather to get a good sized plant to stand a June frost, others sow about May 20, and in a normal year we have no frost after that. I prefer sowing on the later date, because it allows time for cultivation



"Cut and cover" plowing. Trying to do too much and spoiling the job. This is a fine way to make a "green" summer-fallow. Cut close and turn over fairly flat.

and killing weeds, and also because the ground is warmer, germination quicker, and cold, wet weather—the bane of the corn plant—usually over. In a cold, wet season corn germinates slowly and may mold and decay in the ground if very unseasonable. To combat this trouble treat the seed with formalin the same as wheat, and sow in a seed bed fine and firm, in warm weather. Many farmers lost acres last year with gophers and blained grubs and frost. If gophers are in evidence at all they must be killed as a dozen gophers can clear an acre a day easily when the plant is young. They uproot the plant and eat the kernel. Poisoned corn will germinate, and for a small quantity such treatment is worth considering, but watch the corn field for intruders by this pest. Early sown corn will get strong enough before the young gophers appear that they will do it little harm. The worst time is the last week in May, when the young gophers appear.

Two-thirds of the corn fields that are plowed under, discarded or turned into cattle pasture is on account of weeds, and there is no more undesirable feature of corn growing than a field of corn smothered in weeds. I have planted corn on weedy fields, generally on manured stubble, and always had good crops, but I find in an off season the weeds grow quicker than the corn and cleaning with the hoe is too expensive. By killing many weeds by surface cultivation and sowing about thirty five pounds per acre to allow of heavy harrowing until it is six inches high it can be kept fairly clean, providing neither thistles, wild oats or quack grass is on the field. When corn is check rowed it is possible to keep it clean, but when sowing with the grain drill never plant corn where there is oats or grass unless you are prepared to keep it clean by hoeing. Sometimes it is advisable to get the cultivator going before the rows are discernable; in this case, if the drill marks are left untouched after seeding the rows can be seen easier and a start made when the weeds are very small.

I think it is good policy to sow corn on the cleanest land available when the grain drill is used, as not one farmer in ten finds the time to give a weedy crop sufficient attention, and the extra labor is not always available just when needed. An acre nine feet high and clean is ahead of five neglected.  
—T.W.W.

## EXTERMINATING COUCH GRASS

I noticed a letter recently in The Guide referring to couch grass control. I wish to further that idea to your readers. Now I have tried it, so I speak from facts. Being a "green" Englishman and used to work on farms in England that were infested with this pest—twitch, as it is called there—I hap-

We invite our readers to contribute their experiences to this page. Letters suggesting new ideas along any line of farm work will be welcomed and all that we can use will be paid for at our regular rate of 25 cents per hundred words. Write on one side of the paper only and send your ideas on each subject on a separate sheet. Favorable and unfavorable experiences are alike acceptable and by exchanging ideas on this page our readers will be able to obtain a great deal of very valuable information from each other.

pened to get wise how to handle it. Now, having a homestead in southwest Saskatchewan and farming for myself, circumstances caused me to only break ten acres the first year and ten the second year. I seeded same, and the third year, wanting to get the twenty acres in one patch, I grew a third crop on the first ten acres, and the result was that I got it full of this pest called couch grass. But it did not bother me much, as I thought I knew how to handle it. The next year I summer fallowed, and I put six horses on to a 16 inch sulky plow and went after it. It had been broken about four inches deep four summers before, so you can guess the state it was in. I opened a furrow each way and threw the sods as they were back to give me an opening to commence to plow. Then I plowed it eight inches deep, the soil being a chocolate loam and a good subsoil, and turned it over flat. I went over it with the lever harrow—not having a packer—and followed the plow the same way around with the teeth slanted backwards, so that they had a tendency to pack it down. I repeated this a few times, putting the harrows keener as it got more solid until I had all the air spaces pressed out. This was done once in the latter part of the summer, and in the spring I seeded it to wheat. There was no sign of any grass. I went with a manure fork and dug down, but it had completely rotted and was serving as manure for the crop, so I can recommend this method as a good cure for couch grass.

Now a few lines referring to breaking and back-setting. I always break my land as soon as I can get after it in the spring, about three inches deep, and pack it down. Then in about seven or eight weeks I backset about six inches deep, then pack and harrow. It needs no discing at all this way until you have taken one crop off. Then you can go and do a job of discing, as there will be no grass to trouble about nor any fear of it running to couch grass roots under the furrow slice, as there is with plowing once.

## TRYING TO FARM Roche Plain, Sask.

## RAISING CALVES PROFITABLY

While many people raise their calves economically, only a small percentage that I have seen raise them to the best advantage. It is safe to say that more than half of the skim milk fed calves are little better than good yearlings at two years, and with the rapidly increasing prices of cattle it will prove very profitable to many farmers to give this side line more careful attention. Under ordinary farm conditions it does not pay to let the calf suck the cow, and it is not

really necessary to feed any whole milk after the first two weeks.

For many years I raised about fifty calves yearly, using only about two-thirds of the separated milk from that number of cows. At present I always raise two calves from each cow's milk, and with good attention can have first class animals. I never let the calf suck the cow; remove it out of hearing and both are more contented. I feed what freshly drawn warm milk the calf will drink three times daily for about a week, usually a quart each time. I milk fresh cows at noon for a week, and see that the calf is in a clean, dry place, and gets the milk always warm and from a scalded pail. These three points are a good safeguard against indigestion and scours. I gradually substitute warm skim milk the second week, and the third week add a tablespoonful of boiled linseed meal for each calf. Particular notice is taken of the effect of this ration, and if too laxative cooked oatmeal is substituted for half the quantity. Well cooked wheat meal is sometimes used with good results, but a mixture is always best. The amount of porridge added to the milk is increased until each calf is getting a cupful twice a day at two months. Up to that time I feed three times a day either milk, gruel or water, and never let the calves outside for the first summer. This method may not appeal to many, but with a good supply of the choicest green cured hay and a roomy box stall well lighted and fixed up for convenient feeding of hay, oat chop or whole oats, I can get much better results with less labor than they would be outside.

Whenever I see a calf under two years old tied up by a rope or lying in the hot sun tormented by myriads of flies or shivering outside in the late fall instead of being in each case in a roomy, clean box stall, I figure it is losing money for its owner. Two quarts of skim milk per day with a little concentrates added can, with intelligent feeding and attention, be made to give as good results as whole milk, and of many hundreds so handled I have yet to own my first "pot bellied" calf. A calf puts on heavy fleshing in the first three weeks, and the secret of good yearlings and good cows is never to let the calf get down in flesh. It pays to pail feed for at least six months. I rarely have a sick calf, but if I have, either with scours or indigestion, I always remember the advice of an old veterinarian. Don't give a calf castor oil with a tablespoon; take a pint bottle and give it half of it and repeat if necessary. Of all animals none are so free from sickness, so cheaply raised and at the present day so profitable as the calf. They are worth feeding right.  
T.W.W., Man.

## A MITE PAINT

An improvement over the old method of painting roasts with full-strength solutions of the usual commercial lice and mite paints, or with crude carbolic acid, may be effected by adding to the paint some substance that prevents evaporation. Any of the many very heavy oils, such as the heaviest machine oil, may be mixed with the lice paint, using about a quarter more paint than oil, and the whole then



A horse in Illinois. Last found half before and after glowing contains few large open spaces and retains moisture better.

pointed on the undersides of roasts and other likely places where mites harbor during the day. This mixture will kill the mites that are already there and also will look after the coming brood, as it does not evaporate in less than a month in the hottest weather. The undiluted lice paint soon dries up and loses its effectiveness.



# Protection and Wages

*Conditions determining Industrial Wages---Tariff no Regulator---Remedial Measures*

By Edward Porritt

Much new light is being thrown on industrial conditions in the old country by the proceedings before the local tribunals to which applications are being made for exemption from military service. In some cases the men appear to make their own claims for exemptions based on family conditions, physical disabilities, or on conscientious objections to serving with the combatant forces. But in numerous cases employers go into court and claim exemption for particular men on the ground that they are absolutely indispensable to the continuance of a business, urging that if these men are not exempted the business must be abandoned. Here is a report of a case of this kind that came before a tribunal in Glasgow on March 10. From the point of view of this article its significance lies in the answers made to the chairman of the tribunal by the employer who was asking exemption for a man deemed by him indispensable.

"An employer who appealed for a man on the ground that he was indispensable, stated that if the man was taken away he would have to close up his business, which would mean that 'six married' men with wives and families would be cast adrift.

"Chairman—What wages do you pay this man?

"Employer—Seventy five pounds a year.

"Chairman—Less than thirty shillings a week. Not a large value for a man.

"Employer—You cannot judge a man's value from the wages he is getting.

"The application was refused."

It is seldom that employers in the old country or in Canada permit a man to know what he is worth to them—or even get an inkling of the profit the undertaking is making out of his services. With even less frequency is a man paid the value of his services. He may get the market rate for his work—the value determined by the number of men willing to accept his job at the wages he is receiving. But the profit an employer is making on the output of a producing wage-earner usually is a small factor in determining the rate of pay. Profit on the transaction the employer must make or he could not continue in business. A small profit will ensure the continuance of the business; but even in undertakings where the profits are on the most generous scale the large profit seldom influences the amount of wages that go into the pay envelopes. The Glasgow manufacturer who pleaded before the tribunal that he could not continue his business if his man must serve in the army, knew the real value of the workman whose services he was so anxious to retain. He had known this value long before the war made it difficult to secure and retain men in his service. But he had also known in the days before the war, that if he paid the market rate of wages, he need have no fear of his employees leaving him; for, however valuable a man might be to a particular employer, this special value would not ensure him higher pay if he left his work to seek a new job. This Glasgow employer disclosed the point of view of his class as regards wages and the actual worth of services when he told the court that "you cannot judge a man's value from the wages he is getting."

## Wages and Living Costs in England

Wages in the Old Country is the absence of strong and well-organized trade unions are invariably regulated by the number of men who must have a job or starve. Wages are higher today than they have ever been in the history of the wage-earning people of Great Britain. They are higher for three reasons. The new military service law is sweeping into the army all the unmarried men between 19 and 41, who are physically fit for any kind of military work. About a million married men have attested under the Derby scheme and are joining their military units as their groups are called; and in the munition factories there is work for every available man who is above the military age, and none in ser-

vice in a munitions factory a man cannot quit for any other work so long as he is needed for keeping up the supply of munitions. The cost of living in England, moreover, is forty per cent higher today than it was this time two years ago; and war bonuses have to be granted to workpeople over the military age by all employers who would keep their undertakings going.

## Post-War Conditions

All these conditions—the unprecedentedly large demand for labor; the high wages and the high cost of living—are abnormal. Just as soon as the war



A group of Romney Marsh ewes owned by E. C. Harvey, Litchbridge. This is part of a recent importation from Australia thru U.S.A. This breed seems well adapted to farm and range conditions, particularly lower lying heavy land.

is over war bonuses will cease. They will cease even before rents and prices for food and clothing are back to their old level. The millions of men, women, boys and girls in the munitions plants, and all who survive of the three and a half million men in the army, will all be turned adrift. In the scramble for jobs of all kinds that will then ensue, wages once more—except where the trade unions can exert unprecedented strength—will be regulated as of old by the number of men at the factory gates eager to secure jobs, and secure them at any wage that will cover, or even partially cover the cost of living. "No men wanted" will again be the sign on buildings under construction in the large cities. The same sign will again hang at the outer gate of factories; and when that sign is in evidence



A heavy wire attached to the rear of each section of harrows to lift them over clumps of weeds, stubble, etc., will permit of a better job and lighten the work considerably.

it usually means that the employer has the wages question well in hand, and is acting on the doctrine of the applicant to the Glasgow tribunal: "You cannot judge a man's value from the wages he is getting."

## Tariff Does Not Regulate Wages

Manufacturers in Great Britain have no tariff protection. They have had none for nearly sixty years. But it would not, as regards wages, help the men who are out of work at the end of the war if

there were a tariff in the Old Country; for in all countries—tariff or no tariff—wages are regulated not by protective tariffs but by the demand for jobs. This is as true of the countries with high tariffs such as the United States and Canada, as it is of England or Scotland. In 1905-1906 when the Tariff Commissioners were on their tour of the Dominion and manufacturers by the hundred appeared to ask for more protection, Mr. Fielding asked these men many questions concerning capitalization and dividends. The shorthand writers' notes of the commission now in the archives of the Treasury Department at Ottawa will show that neither Mr. Fielding nor any of the other commissioners ever asked a single question as to the wages paid to workpeople by the beneficiaries of the tariff. No manufacturer who was pleading for a ten or fifteen per cent increase in the protection afforded him by the then existing tariff was ever asked what effect the granting of such an increase would have on the wages paid at his factory. He would have regarded such a question as an impertinence; for it is the conviction of manufacturers that while it is the function of a government to guarantee them profits, it is no part of the government's business to interfere in determining what wages shall be paid in the protected industries. It was needless for the Tariff Commissioners to ask any questions regarding wages. They knew the attitude of the manufacturers on this question; and they knew, moreover, the factors that regulate wages in all industries. They were aware, of course, that the five per cent increase granted in response to one request, and the seven and a half per cent granted in response to another, would not necessarily have any advantageous effect on the rates of wages paid at the factories of the successful applicants.

## Conditions Determining Wage Increases

The factory wage-earning class, as we know it today the world over, is not more than a hundred and forty years old. In English-speaking countries its history, its working conditions and the wages paid, are now becoming well known; and from this history it is clear that wages in any country advance only when one or more of three conditions are present:—(1) When there is a strong trade union that can withdraw its men and keep them out until the demand for a higher rate is conceded; (2) when there is a shortage of men and a pressing and profitable demand for manufactured goods; or (3) when the cost of living has so greatly increased that men and women cannot exist and keep efficient from the employer's point of view on wages at the old rates.

As everybody knows, wages in Canada are higher today than they were in the low tariff era from 1867 to 1879. But they are higher not because the protection most manufacturers enjoy today is more than twice as great as it was during that era; but because when wages were fixed there were present either one or more of the conditions that have been enumerated. Wages must be interpreted in the purchasing power of the dollar; and nobody who has lived long in Canada will claim that the dollar went as far in the five years preceding the war as it did in the first decade after Confederation. Those were the years when in the propaganda to secure immigration from England and Scotland, the official literature sent out from the Department of the Interior at Ottawa laid much emphasis on the contention that it cost less to live in Canada than in the Old Country.

There was then a good basis for the contention—certainly as regards rent and food stuffs. But nobody ventures to make such a claim today, when the cost of the barest kind of a living in any Canadian city is much higher than in England in normal times, and is even higher than in the United States.

Between 1898 and the beginning of the war—according to the report of a recent royal commis-

Continued on Page 24

# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## THE RURAL TEACHER

Among our readers there are many teachers and ex-teachers from whom I would like an expression of opinion as to the effect the new theories of education will have upon the rural teacher, if they are put into practice.

As it is today the work in the larger of our rural schools covers everything from the receiving class to grade eight—work that in a city school would probably be distributed among ten or twelve teachers. The intelligent teacher will see at once that to cover the work at all with any degree of thoroughness it will be necessary to confine her self, in all but the senior classes, to such essential subjects as reading, writing, arithmetic, composition, history, geography and drawing. Even so, it is almost like working out a Chinese puzzle to make out a time table which includes all of these subjects for eight grades, since a lesson cannot very well last less than fifteen minutes and some must continue for at least half an hour.

When we add to these subjects domestic science, sewing, some kind of manual work for boys and school gardening what will be the effect upon the teacher of a large ungraded school? Will these technical subjects provide a rest for one who if she is doing her work at all conscientiously, is already carrying a very heavy burden, or will they prove the last straw that breaks the camel's back?

Again, will the time taken from the regular branches of education and devoted to technical training affect the scholarship of the students in the above subjects adversely or adversely? It must be admitted that the writing, composition and spelling of the average child passing thru our public schools today is shockingly bad. The question to be considered then, is whether the study of technical subjects will increase the enthusiasm of the student and teacher for the other subjects or decrease it.

Finally what will be the effect of the hot lunch plan upon the rural teacher in these large ungraded schools? Under the old system of everybody eating his lunch whenever and wherever he pleased, the teacher would probably spend the first ten minutes of the noon hour eating her lunch, rest half an hour and get work on the blackboard for the remainder of the time. Under the new system the teacher will have to spend the first half hour supervising the preparation and clearing away of the noon meal; in other words, she will still have to be on duty and the work will still require to be put upon the blackboard, leaving about ten minutes for relaxation between the morning and afternoon sessions. Will this work a hard ship to the teacher or will she and the children feel so much better for their hot lunch that the teacher will be compensated for the loss of the rest period?

It is not with any intention of criticizing the new theories of education that these questions are put, but merely for the purpose of finding out how they are likely to affect the teachers of large rural schools, such as exist in many of the older settlements all over the country.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## ALL WRONG

Dear Miss Bynon—On the Homemakers page of The Guide for April 19 you write a little homily on the sin (?) of preparedness. And with characteristic feminine logic for the lack of it, argue that it was owing to the preparedness of England and Germany that these two powers are now at war. Now anyone, with any guile at all, knows that Germany started the war for the plain reason that she was fully prepared for it, and knew that England was not. England's unpreparedness was a great factor in causing this war, as it was that very thing that prompted Germany to make the plunge, yourself to the contrary notwithstanding. The world knows that England is not yet fully prepared, after nearly two years of war, to carry on a campaign worthy of the occasion. The chief efforts of Britain, so far, have been to try and make up for her former unpreparedness. When one knows positively that a powerful enemy is working feverishly night and day, to get ready to attack one, without cause, the most elemental common sense would prompt one to at least be in the

look out—and be prepared. Any spineless dissent is more fit to go and live where they are "too proud to fight," and where they write "notes" to the slayers of innocent women and children.

A further "yellow streak" is shown in the next issue of The Guide (April 26), where you, this time, object to the coming of any war widows to Canada. If your former argument on the blessings (?) of unpreparedness were carried into effect, so that the Huns were able to take possession of this country; I would ask you the question who, in that case, would have the say, as to who came or remained in Canada? In the present case there is nothing very "preposterous" in a number of widows or other settlers coming to the country. Canada doesn't yet belong to the kickers, anyway. As to the root of the objections to the coming of other women, it would be hard to say whether it was a more elemental female jealousy, or just a natural "dog-in-the-manger" attitude. In any event, the main



SAVING GRADE

thing the West needs is more population, and anyone with a sense of humor would smile when would-be settlers who wish to come here to make a home, are met with sisterly hostility at the hands of the apostle of the Homemakers.

H. CLIFT.

## USE THE LANGUAGE OF LOVE

We often read that the training of the child should begin months before it is born, and although few, comparatively speaking, will do that, no one should wait until it is five or six years old, as is so frequently the case. Most fathers and mothers honestly mean to bring their children up properly, they quite intend them to be well-mannered and truthful, honest and obedient, and nobody is more surprised than they are themselves when they suddenly wake up to the fact that they are badly behaved, unruly, disagreeable and unbearable all round. The trouble is they do not begin early enough. When they are tiny, tiny babies, between two and three months old, is none too early to begin, and the only language they can understand then, and the language they will understand best all the rest of their lives, is the language of love.

The care of a little child is one of the most important things in the whole world and watching its bodily and mental growth is the most fascinating. Just as the gardener waters and cares for his young trees, pruning a little off here and there, or sheltering them from the cold winds, always with a view

to future development and fruit-bearing possibilities, so should the mother watch the gradual unfolding of the baby's body and mind, and just as she keeps the little limbs sweet and clean and would not allow them to be twisted into wrong positions, so should she even more carefully watch for the first glimpses of dawning intelligence and with never-ending forbearance and unutterable patience give herself entirely up to the training of her child, never giving it an irritable slap or shake, a smiling yet firm shake of the head will be sufficient and a gentle remonstrance, instead of a sharp reproof. Instantaneous obedience must be required from the very cradle and is no trouble to get or to keep if begun early enough and always persevered in.

Then when the new baby comes few of us realize how hard it is on the ex-baby to be pushed on one side, after being kissed and cuddled and made so much of all his little life to find himself suddenly supplanted.

Mother's lap, until then his throne, always occupied by a, to him, utterly unnecessary object; mother's time, always spent on him heretofore, almost entirely given over to the new arrival; mother's heart, well, don't let him feel he has lost the best little bit of that anyway, and then as time goes on he will gradually accommodate himself to the new circumstances. Then, as they keep on coming and keep on growing older, keep on treating them just as you did when they were little babies. Just the same tender brooding love for the big boy and girl, only more of it, because as they grow older and are more surrounded by outside influences they need more, just the same gentle firmness and forbearance and the same patience; making no favorites no matter how many or how few children you may have, for if there is one thing more than another every child has, it is an innate sense of justice, always looking on the privilege of bringing up a large family as one of the greatest blessings you can have as indeed it is.

## Father's Duty

Let the father take his share in the training of his children. If the husband and wife do not exactly agree in their ideas as to how they should be brought up, let them talk it over between themselves after the children have gone to bed. Never argue it out at meal times and never countermand each other's orders. Do not let the boys' and girls' recollections of their childhood days be marred by their parents' disagreements on any subject.

What did you say? Life not worth living if you have to give yourself so completely? Why, it is the only thing that makes life worth living, for just so much love and care and self denial you give to your children, just so much you will get in return if not more. Children's eyes are sharp and their wits keen and they see and know a great deal more than we give them credit for, and altho there may be a day now and then when your labor seems to have been in vain and you are almost tempted to think you might as well have enjoyed yourself a little more and left them to take their chance a little, you know that really you would not harter the memory of those happy days, when they were all tiny nifties around your feet, for a king's ransom.

After all we cannot do better than fall back on the good old Book that has been such a comfort to so many generations of mothers, where it says: "Train up a child in the way it should go and when it is old it shall not depart from it."

FANNY SHEPHERD.

Hillcrest Farm, Stewart, Sask.

## WHEN LAYING MATTING

When you put down a new matting, do not cut it to fit corners, but wet it thoroughly with a soft brush or cloth dipped in hot water to which a cupful of salt has been added. When thoroughly soaked the matting becomes as pliable as rubber, and can be turned under without breaking. This makes a neater finish than cutting, and also saves the matting for use in a different shaped room.

Ink stains are almost impossible to remove from the hands with soap and water, but if one will dampen the head of an ordinary match and rub it over the ink stains, they will disappear as if by magic.

### GREAT PROGRESS AT CARLTON

H. E. T. Parke, secretary of Carlton Local Union, No. 253, reports as follows: "The making of great spectacular effort, our little union has been steadily forging ahead thru the winter months. Our membership roll now numbers thirty-six fully paid up. Among the usual social efforts we had one dance, the proceeds of which purchased a gasoline lamp for the local U.F.A. Hall, and another which netted \$68 toward a building fund for the erection of a new hall, the old sod structure verging sadly toward a state of disintegration. We held one debate, subject: "Agricultural Credit System," in which the German Landschaft advocates won out against the New Zealand defenders. An agricultural association has been formed among our members, in compliance with the requirements of the Federal government for conditions under which entire animals may be secured for breeding purposes.

Another organization which we have formed, and of which we feel justly proud, is a Mutual Telephone Company; so that we shall soon be able to punctuate our various co-operative negotiations with the effective modern "Hello." Formaldehyde and gopher poison are being arranged for on the usual co-operative plan, and we shall soon enter into co-operation in buying and selling on a larger and more complete scale, also a more detailed plan than ever before, as this union is joining with several other unions in the district, the result of the amalgamation to be a co-operative store at our nearest railway point, namely Youngstown. A subscription list has resulted in a goodly number of bushels of wheat being subscribed to the Patriotic Fund. We are now arranging for our annual picnic to be held the first Friday in June. Organization is being generally pushed, two new unions having been organized in this district in March, the president and secretary of this union gladly lending their services to the new efforts.

### BIG RED CROSS CONTRIBUTION

The Berrywater Local Union, No. 195, reports as follows: "Up to the present the paid up membership for the year 1916 is nineteen, with the prospect of several more in the near future. At a recent meeting it was resolved to give 10 per cent. of all membership fees to the Canadian Red Cross funds. Perhaps other unions who read this may be induced to follow suit. Every little helps. In order to redeem a promise made at the convention by our delegate, Mr. Sims, this local got busy on March 17 and, with the co-operation of Berrywater Literary Society, held a concert, box social and dance in aid of the Red Cross funds. The affair was very successful, the handsome amount of \$234 being raised and forwarded to Calgary. Mr. Baden, president of the local, took the chair. The evening's proceedings were started with an enjoyable program of songs, recitations and a short dialogue, following which thirty-six boxes and seven cakes were offered by auction by Jas. Ryan. Both the boxes and cakes were tastefully decorated and fetched good prices, the highest price paid for a box being \$13. Many thanks are due to the ladies for their co-operation and patriotic efforts for the cause. After supper, dancing was indulged in until a late hour. The committee takes the opportunity of thanking all the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly helped with the concert and dance.

### CO-OPERATION AND RELIABILITY

The secretary of one of our oldest co-operative societies writes us in part as follows: "I was rather inclined to think that our co-operative association would make members look on the material side of things to the detriment of the U.F.A., but on thinking the matter over I have been struck by the fact that the business morality of our district has been raised since we started. Our members can be absolutely relied on now to pay promptly for their goods, and to take just what they ordered. They never go back on their orders. I notice that purchasers outside our U.F.A. are not reliable in this respect. This strict reliability shows itself in our U.F.A. business to a small

extent, and I expect it will increase. I was much interested by ex-Governor Leedy's speech on the banking system in Kansas. This co-operative work is similar to the rural bank system in this respect, that a secretary gets to know the character of every farmer in the district, and as Mr. Leedy expresses it, he can separate the sheep from the goats very easily and know who is reliable and who is not. I am inclined to believe that a rural bank carried on on similar lines as outlined by Mr. Leedy, with a small capital of \$10,000 or \$15,000, would work excellently in this province."

This bears out what we have been emphasizing for some time, namely, that the co-operative purchasing by unions under proper rules and regulations, and with a proper business system, is an education in itself and is a necessary part of the work of organizing the farmer so that he will occupy his proper position in the general conduct of affairs. The experience of this community is after all no different to that of other countries where agricultural co-operation has reached a much more advanced stage than it has as yet in this province. We are simply working out in practice what has already been done in hundreds of other places, and while, in the matter of detail, conditions may not be the same in this country as they are in others, it will be found that general principles will apply in both cases.

### WOMAN'S GOOD SUGGESTION

From the point of view of an appreciation of businesslike methods in the conduct of a local union, and an appreciation of what should be avoided in the best interests of a local union, some of the local units of the U.F.W.A. can give pointers to our men. I quote here with a criticism from one of our most successful U.F.W.A. that might well be taken to heart by more than one local union who are sometimes inclined to suggest that the U.F.A. is not proving as big a help to them as they expect: "Some of these U.F.A. locals don't seem to study their constitution much. I heard of one the other day from a woman who said their local was not doing very much, as they had a merchant for their president, and things became difficult when they wanted to try any co-operation. I cannot get any answer from our district director; perhaps he is dead and buried, or burns his letters unread. We were hoping to work with him for a really good district convention."

### POINTERS FOR U.F.W.A. MEMBERS

The following is a circular which has recently been sent out by Mrs. Barrett, provincial secretary, to the units of the United Farm Women of Alberta with a view to helping them in the carrying on of their work. We think it is well worth the attention of our men's unions also:

#### Objects of the Women's Section

The objects of the Women's Section of the association shall be:

To establish libraries, literary societies, reading rooms, arrange lectures and to further extend the knowledge of the members and their families along social and economic lines, with a view of elevating the standard of living in the rural communities.

To encourage members to provide suitable halls and meeting places and properly equip and furnish same for the social and educational benefits of the members.

To foster and encourage the co-operative method of distribution of farm products, and the supplying of staple commodities.

To make farm life more attractive, thereby keeping the young people on the farm.

To beautify the home, the home surroundings and the school.

To increase the efficiency of the

# Alberta

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

homekeeper and raise the ideal of home life and work.

To work for better legislation for women, both Dominion and provincial.

To work for better school boards, with women among the trustees.

To foster and develop local taste for literature, music and the finer things of life.

### Platform of the Women's Section

The Women Grain Growers advocate the following causes and install them as planks in their platform: Banish the Bar, Woman's Franchise, Policy of Peace, Co-operation, Rural Education, Establishment of Social Centres, Just Legislation, Help and Strengthening of the Association as a Whole.

### Method of Organization

A Women's Section of the United Farmers shall consist of at least five members, and may be formed at any meeting of women called together for that purpose. Upon assembling, a chairman and secretary shall be appointed to take temporary charge of the meeting until officers are elected.

First motion in order is that a United Farm Women's Club shall be organized. After motion carrying, those wishing to join shall submit their names to the secretary, and pay, or arrange to pay later, their fees.

Next in order is election of officers. When more than one name is to be voted upon, decision should be made by ballot. In the case of directors, they may simply be nominated and voted upon in open meeting by show of hands.

After election of officers a committee of the officers and all be part of the members, shall be appointed to arrange a program for a few succeeding meetings, also to arrange time and place for the following meeting.

### Duties of Officers

Local President.—It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the Women's Section of the local, also at all executive, committee meetings. The president may, thru the secretary, call special meetings when she may deem it necessary, as in response to the written request of any three members of the executive committee. She shall call the meeting to order on time, maintain order, and assist in making the club a success.

N.B.—It shall be the duty of the president to see, when presiding, that the following rules are carried out in order below given.

1. She shall call the meeting to order.
2. Ask the secretary to read the minutes of the previous meeting. See that said minutes are adopted by meeting, and sign same.
3. Call for reports of any committees or officers and see that said reports are adopted.
4. Bring unfinished business before the meeting.
5. Introduce new business.
6. Introduce person or persons taking the topics, and after papers are read invite informal discussion on topics.
7. Open question drawer.
8. See that the meeting is properly closed.

### Vice-President

It shall be the duty of the vice-president to aid and assist the president in making the meetings a success. In the absence of the president the powers and duties shall devolve on the vice-president.

### Secretary-Treasurer

It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all meetings of the association, the officers and executive, and keep correct minutes of the same; prepare reports and conduct all correspondence. Unless an officer is appointed to act as press reporter, she shall send reports of each meeting to the provincial secretary of the Women's Sections of the association. Said reports to be published by provincial secretary in the Grain Growers' Guide and other publications. She shall prepare a condensed

report of the year's work for the provincial convention.

As treasurer she shall receive and account for all moneys belonging to the Association, pay all bills and accounts that have been expended by the executive.

By virtue of her office the secretary shall be a member of each committee.

### Directors

The board of directors are a standing committee, formed with officers to do all in their power to further the interests of the society. They shall assist in preparation of program for meetings, and devise ways to increase the funds of the association. They shall gather information along educational lines which will be of benefit to the members, and shall be well posted on work of the association as a whole. Directors should especially qualify for future officership.

### Parliamentary Rules

The president shall rise when addressing the meeting. When a member wishes to speak she shall rise in her place, address herself to her presiding officer by her title, viz.: Madam Chairman or Madam President; the latter, on hearing herself addressed, shall call the member by her name, and the member may then, and not before, proceed with her business. If two or more members rise at the same time, the president shall name the first whose voice she heard. That member has the floor.

2. When the minutes are read the president should say: "Are there any corrections? If not, the minutes stand approved as read." If there are any corrections they should be made during the reading or at its close, and the president should then say: "The minutes as corrected stand approved."

3. All business should be brought before a society by a motion. When a member makes a motion it should not be debated or acted upon, unless it has been seconded.

4. When a motion is seconded, the president should distinctly state the motion and say: "Are there any remarks?" If no remarks are offered, then a vote should be taken by holding up the right hand, or by standing, as the president may direct.

5. Any motion can be amended by adding to, inserting or striking out a part, but the amendment can not be acted upon unless seconded.

6. An amendment should always be voted upon before the original motion is lost, then the original motion is considered, but if carried the vote should be taken by holding up the right hand, or by standing, as the president may direct.

7. The following motions can not be amended and are not debatable. No debate, therefore, can be allowed on them, viz.:

- (1) To adjourn.
- (2) To lay on the table.
- (3) To take an immediate vote.

8. When any member notices a breach of order, she can rise and say, "I rise to a point of order," which she must state without debate, when the president decides at once whether the language used was "in order" or "out of order."

9. When a member is dissatisfied with a decision of the president she may appeal from the decision, saying: "I appeal from the decision of the chair." If seconded, the president shall say, "Shall the decision of the chair stand?" and take the vote without debate and announce the result. Either a majority or a tie vote sustains the chair.

10. When a committee is appointed, the first person named or nominated is considered the convener of the committee.

11. While business is going on, no one should engage in private conversation without express permission, nor should members address one another nor any person present, but thru the presiding officer.

12. In all times of perplexity the president should remember the advice of a great writer on parliamentary law, that "the great purpose of all rules is to subserve the will of the assembly rather than to restrain it; to facilitate and not to obstruct the expression of their deliberative sense."

Central Secretary—Kindly find enclosed money order and check for \$20 making, with what I sent before, \$100 for the Red Cross fund from Banbury Local G.O.A. Also \$3 fees for six members of our local. Had bad luck with our meetings lately, struck, stormy nights each time, so had had attendances. After seeding is finished will try again.  
JNO. W. LEAKE,  
Sec., Banbury G.O.A.

Central Secretary—Enclosed please find money order for \$37, being the proceeds realized at a concert on behalf of the Red Cross Society fund.  
KIMWIN C. STALEY,  
Sec., West Lawn Horizon G.O.A.

Central Secretary—At a meeting of our board of directors held here yesterday, I was instructed to write you with reference to the next provincial election. It is the opinion of our board that we are sending too many doctors and lawyers to parliament, who do not understand or sympathize with our cause, and that the time is now ripe to have a Grain Growers' government in power at Regina. We believe that this matter is receiving your attention, and we shall be glad to hear from you on this matter.  
W. J. BRUMMITT,  
Sec., Eastend G.O.A.

Central Secretary—I wish to thank my many friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy to me in my recent bereavement.  
MRS. ADDIE OLMSTREAD,  
Glenallen G.O. Ass'n.

Central Secretary—I have been requested by the Glenavon local to write you for full information as to the Central Fighting Fund, as it is not fully understood if the payment to this is in the form of a yearly fixed amount or if by contributions, also if any members are entitled to the benefits, or only those members belonging to locals that make payments to the fund. Please send full information.  
JNO. A. EDWARDS,  
Sec., Glenavon G.O.A.

Answer—Replying to your favor of the 21st ult., which has just reached this office, I have to state that what you speak of as the Central Fighting Fund is designated in our accounts as the Emergency Fund. The Central executive has been drawing on these funds from time to time principally for legal expenses in connection with various test cases of wide interest to our members which it has fought thru the courts of appeal, each case of which so far entered it has happily won. The fund is also drawn upon for other legal expenses, such as securing advice for members in cases where the Central executive is of the opinion that the matter involved is of general import nature. There is no regular income to this fund, important as it is. At the Saskatchewan convention last February it was decided that an appeal should be made to every local in the province for a contribution to the fund during the current year 1916. A few locals have responded in the matter, and it is anticipated that every live local in the province will do something for the relief of this fund. It has been suggested that each local should hold a concert, picnic, entertainment, social or dance and remit the net proceeds to the Central secretary for deposit to the credit of this Emergency Fund. It is immaterial, however, how the money is raised by the locals, and any remittance forwarded to the Central for payment to this fund will be gratefully received and applied as directed.

Central Secretary—Enclosed find P.O. money order for \$20.15, contribution to the Red Cross fund from the M'Kendrick Union Ladies' Aid of Royal Edwards School District.  
L. A. PETERS,  
Sec., Progressive G.O.A.

Central Secretary—At our last meeting the question came up, what is meant by "per annum," in paragraph 7, section 12 of the constitution for Saskatchewan G.O. Association. Some members held that it meant one year from date they paid their fees. Others thought it must be from January 1 to December 31, as that is the end of the year when they settle up their business. Another example: A member pays the

fee February 1; next January comes the election and if "per annum" means a year from date the fee is paid, this member is entitled to a vote and can be elected for office, and February 1 comes and he does not pay his fee, then he will have the office without being a member. One other thing, it makes a great lot of work for the secretary to know who is a member or not. Please give us your suggestion on this matter.  
I. E. HEARE,  
Sec., Weldon G.O.A.

Answer—Replying to your favor of the 14th ult., I have to state that the membership fee in the G.O.A. covers the period of twelve months from the date of joining, and has no direct relation to the calendar year. You should bear in mind also the fact that once a party has been accepted into membership of your local he remains a member until either he has resigned or the local has seen fit to strike his name from the roll. He does not make to be a member simply because he has fallen ill or arrears with his annual fee. He is therefore entitled to vote as long as his name remains on the membership list, irrespective of whether he is in arrears or not.

#### REFLENDID SOCIAL.

The fourth annual box social, concert and dance held in the Orange Hall on Friday evening, March 24, given by the Pillarter Grain Growers' Association, proved to be the best yet given by that organization, both in attendance and the many interesting features of a lengthy programme. The hall is quite a roomy building, and it was crowded to the door by the followers of agriculture, young and old, who all enjoyed themselves immensely. An excellent speech was given by J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers. Mr. Maharg is a very clever and convincing speaker on the subject of organized farmers, and he was listened to with rapt attention by everyone there, and was cordially thanked for the lost speech ever delivered in Findlater. Another speaker was a returned officer of the Overseas Canadian force, who gave an interesting account of his trip to France and the battles there, ending up with something of a recruiting speech. There were also a large number of songs, recitations and music which were greatly appreciated. The chair was very ably filled by our president, Hugh Huson. The entire affair was a great credit to the committee in charge, who were A. Schneider, W. J. Gray and Vice President C. A. Bell. The sale of boxes netted \$55.26, after which dancing was indulged in until everyone was thoroughly satisfied and went home declaring the affair a grand success.  
R. S. DONALDSON,  
Sec., Findlater Ass'n.

#### RETAILERS CONVENE AT REGINA

The annual convention of the Retail Merchants' Association of Saskatchewan took place in Regina on May 9, 10 and 11. Considerable interest is shown in this organization by the retail merchants throughout the province, and somewhere in the neighborhood of one in every ten retail dealers have been in attendance at this gathering. The business meetings of the assembly are held behind closed doors, but the writer had the pleasure of attending their opening session, and received most courteous treatment at the hands of the chairman.

In the printed program of the retail convention, amongst other matters which that association claims to stand for appears the following: "Closer co-operation between farmers and retailers; cater to their demands rather than impose them. Your interests are identical." A prominent speaker from Winnipeg, namely Mr. Detchen of the Credit Men's Trust Association, addressing the retailers and reviewing this clause in their program asked them the pointed question, "Do you really mean that or are you merely saying it

not. In other words his argument really means that it is more profitable for the farmers to support three or four men to do for them what could be better done by one, provided, of course, that these men live not upon the farm but in the towns and villages. To the average intelligent Grain Grower who is studying economic questions it can be nothing else than a platitude to say "there is no virtue in the creation of labor," but there are still thousands who cannot or will not believe this self-evident truth. The building of towns and villages just anywhere upon the prairie without regard to whether they are being built up about productive industry or not has become a positive mania in the West. This keen desire to have towns spread here and there through the country is attributable somewhat to the fact that most of our settlers come from older countries where the towns and cities are built up around productive industry, such as manufacturing. Manufacturing towns of course have a real economic value which our western towns and villages lack.

Every western village wants a retail store and a good one, preferably owned by those who use it. Moreover, the community is glad to support it, but when it has that service can any course of reasoning prove that it will be better off supporting six stores, five of which are not required. It were as reasonable to argue that a community would be better off if it supported in each village several post offices—a competition in this service might improve the service—and several railway stations, as to argue that it makes for the best permanent interest of an agricultural community that it should support more business places than are actually required for its service. The duplication of post offices and of railway stations would inevitably cause an advance in postal and freight rates. It would, however, help greatly in the building of towns at the farmers' expense. The farmer would thus be forced to pay for the building of more business places, the erection of more dwellings, the paving of more sidewalks, the construction of more waterworks, skating rinks, theatres, etc., and according to Mr. Polson, to provide and to pay for "the cultural advantages of civilization," and "the graded schools" in towns. All of them in the town, bear in mind. Of course all this burden upon the farmer will keep him too poor to take advantage of these facilities in town and his children will have to toil on the farm and miss even such opportunity as the rural one-roomed school affords—and it is pretty good opportunity at that, because by their toiling they can help to pay for all those "cultural advantages" of the town with their enormous economic waste and needless duplication of facilities.

It seems well nigh incredible that a well meaning public man should seriously argue that a movement for economy and efficiency such as Mr. Polson admits the Grain Growers' movement to be will cause "low wages, the coming of the slum, the death of the graded schools" and the cessation of "cultural advantages of civilization." Mr. Polson and the retail dealers are correct in one count, the adoption of a cheaper method of distribution such as the Grain Growers' Association are striving to establish would certainly mean the elimination of a large part of the retail trade, and the "boarding up of some windows" is unspoken and unnecessary buildings in country villages. It would leave less business also for the sheriff and his bailiff and some considerable unemployment for the dreaded impulse money collector. There would be fewer mortgages on farms and fewer tenants farmers. There would be social rent trees, however, and graded schools, but they would be out in the country where the farmers want them and where their children could attend them. The farmers' children would secure a better education, fitting them for a more useful life, they might still miss some of the vacillating "cultural advantages" of the towns and villages, amongst which is generally the knowledge of how to reap where others sowed, which knowledges and desire is not the least of the products of city training and advanced urban education.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary, Regina, Sask. It is also

an advertisement for this page should be sent.

to stroke the farmers' feelings the right way? So long as the Retail Merchants' Association is resorting to the unfair and un-British methods of the creation of a boycott in order to choke in its infancy the development of co-operative merchandising it can be little more than hollow mockery for them to set forth the claim that they are seeking closer co-operation between the farmers and themselves.

There are many men amongst the retailers, however, and some of them in whose hearts there is sympathy with this unprincipled action on the part of their association. The view of the broader minded of the officers is fairly well set forth in an interview by J. J. Polson, president of the Regina branch of the association, which appears in The Leader of May 6, in which he states in part as follows: "We are rubbing shoulders with two movements whose results will upset the balance of population if not supplemented by our efforts. One of these, the Grain Growers' Association, is doing a noble and effective work to enlarge the influence and power of the purely rural population. In their desire to lighten the burdens of the farmer they have taken hold of the most obvious channel of expenditure and are seeking to cheapen their costs by reducing prices on purchases of necessities and comforts of life, buying supplies directly from the manufacturer and large dealer, a plan which if carried to a successful conclusion must mean the elimination of a large part of the retail trade. Let us not forget that the Grain Growers' idea is conceived, not in any spirit of hostility to us but simply as an outcome of their desire for efficiency. It is distinctly our task to so broaden the spirit and practice of merchandising that we shall be able to show the farmer that our service rendered is worthy of the living that we ask in return. The other movement is entirely different in aim and conception. The mail order house is purely a commercial creation and seeks to enforce itself upon the social fabric solely by an appeal on price. It can be justly considered as an uncompromising antagonist whose entry into the lists of trade makes us face the stern law of 'the survival of the fittest.'"

These two movements, unlike in character and diverse in motive, may become supplementary in action, and if left to operate uncheckered will sadly disturb the proper balance of population. The Grain Growers' system of co-operative purchase is in conjunction with the appeal of the mail order houses will cause a flow of supply trade directly between the city and the farm. The bulk of Saskatchewan's merchandising would then be done from two or three centres; outside of these cities no town could or would prosper. The inevitable result would be undue congestion in the city—that means low wages and the coming of the slum; the attendant result would be the boarding up of the windows in villages and towns—that means the death of the graded school which is now available to all our people wherever they live. Make no mistake about it, retail stores mean towns and towns mean education and the cultural advantages of civilization. This province needs the retailer, not only for the service, it seeks at his hands, but still more because his business activities afford the pivot around which the urban community must centre, and the mainstay by which its works must run.

Mr. Polson has here given a very fair statement regarding the policy and activities of the Grain Growers' Association, but when he comes to deal with the question of elimination of waste in the business of retail distribution he voices a popular fallacy quite unworthy of so good a man. He takes it for granted that there is value to society in the building of towns, in having many stores and places of business, whether the same are actually needed for the service of the community or

# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Heiders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## CO-OPERATION

The executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association succeeded in getting a Co-operative Association Act passed at the last session of the Manitoba legislature, which will enable groups of farmers to secure a legal status at very little cost by incorporating under this Co-operative Act.

Many of our associations have been doing considerable purchasing of commodities for their members. This business was usually done on the responsibility of the president and secretary. In many cases these officers did not feel disposed to assume the liability and consequently the members of that association were deprived of the privilege of purchasing commodities co-operatively.

The members of the executive have been for some time making a special study of the best methods to pursue to get our branches organized under the Co-operative Act, so that they would be in a position to do business under proper business methods. In addition to the standard by-laws provided in the act, the executive have prepared supplemental by-laws which may be used by any incorporated branch.

In order to make our co-operative associations a permanent success, it is desirable, as far as practical, that each of the branches should use the same set of by-laws so as to make our associations uniform in their methods of doing business. It is also proposed by the executive to provide a set of books for keeping the records of the association and make arrangements for a uniform system of accounting.

Many farmers' organizations fail because of bad management and poor book-keeping. To overcome that difficulty we propose to make arrangements for auditors to visit our organized branches, so as to establish a proper system of accounting at the commencement. The Central office is making arrangements to supply any branch that desires it, to have some one visit and help to organize and lay before the members some of the principles of co-operation and the best methods of organization.

It is suggested by the executive that shares be sold at \$25 a share, \$5 to be paid cash and the balance \$5 every six months until the full amount of the shares are paid, and that no branch begin business until they have sold forty shares and \$5 paid on each share, and that the capital stock of the association be fixed at 400 shares. In addition to the incorporated branch purchasing commodities for the use of its members, it is expected that they will perform the functions of shipping associations for the shipping of all kinds of farm products and livestock.

Arrangements are being made with The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited to give each branch a share of the profits on the goods purchased from the company. They are willing, as far as the branch are agreeable, that the elevator operators of the company should look after the assembling and shipping of farmers' products and livestock the same as the grain.

Every assistance will be given from the Central office to any branch contemplating organizing, to the end that the organized branches should be placed on a permanent basis. It is very desirable that a goodly number of associations should be incorporated as soon as possible, so as to test out the practicability of the proposition by actual experience.

Will the secretaries kindly bring the above matter to the attention of their branch and report to the Central office at your earliest convenience.

## HARROW ASSOCIATION

The Central office has received this week a further contribution from the Harrow Association (Carnegie P.O.), for our Patriotic Acre fund the sum of \$40, sent in by Secretary James Bromley.

## PATRIOTIC ACRE FUNDS DISTRIBUTED

Checks have been issued this week to the undermentioned war relief funds, being part of the funds collected by the branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations as returns from their Patriotic Acre canvass. There is still the sum of \$1,952.78 on hand and more may still be received in the near future from those who have not yet had an opportunity of selling their last season's crop.

Manitoba Patriotic Fund	\$ 3,338.06
Canadian Red Cross	6,722.40
Belgian Relief Fund	3,737.55
Serbian Relief Fund	2,045.00
Polish Relief Fund	1,010.00
Returned Soldiers' Ass'n	1,440.00
Blue Cross Fund (London, Eng.)	21.00
Prince of Wales Fund (London, Eng.)	600.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,914.01</b>

## SOURIS DISTRICT MEETINGS

The Souris District Association are planning a series of meetings among all their branches early in June. Owing to the bad state of the trails and uncertain railway service during the winter they were unable to undertake this work, as they had hoped to do. As the officers of the district association cannot personally visit all the branches, they are arranging for an exchange of speakers between locals—probably two speakers from one local visiting a nearby sister branch. In this way much good may result by the interchange of ideas and methods along educational and co-operative work. They also are planning a convention to be held at some convenient point about the latter part of June, of which due notice will appear in a later issue of The Guide.

## SEED CORN SPECIAL RATE

A special seed corn rate to apply to seed corn became effective on May 10. Seed corn was not included in the special tariff rate for seed grains that was made effective January 15. The rate on corn was granted on application made by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association.

## A HOPEFUL SECRETARY

In a letter to the Central office one of our secretaries writes as follows:— "Owing to the cold winter our association could not accomplish very much, but with the opening of spring we are looking for a renewal of interest. During the past two weeks we have received several new members and our association is planning to make a thorough canvass of our district as soon as possible. We hope to send you a more favorable report at an early date. Kindly forward me 50 membership cards, also prices of membership buttons, and pins, etc., etc."

## MORE THAN ENOUGH SISAL

Washington, May 2—Virtually all the binder twine manufacturers in the country have been heard from by the Federal Trade Commission since it undertook, at the direction of the Senate, to ascertain the remainder of this season's Yucatan sisal crop. Indications are that all demands can be met without using some thousands of the 125,000 bales of fiber which the Yucatan planters' organization agreed to dispose of under governmental supervision.

F. J. Lawrence, of Deepdale, Man., reports to The Guide that on April 22 he noticed car No. 61994, C.N.R., leaking flax while passing thru the local yards.

It seems absurd to sell the heifer calves to the butcher and then turn around and pay \$75 to \$100 for a fresh cow. Seems like throwing away money.




## The Lily Bowl Gets the Cream

**CREAM** is worth too much to waste, yet it is being wasted by the ton every day by old-fashioned methods of skimming. Today there is no excuse for such waste. The Lily bowl gets all the cream it is possible to get, leaving only a drop or so to the gallon of skimmed milk.

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There is not even a cream regulating screw in the cream passageway. You make your cream thicker or thinner by regulating the amount of milk mixed with it, but thick or thin, you get all the cream when you use a Lily cream separator.

The bowl is not the only good Lily feature. The McCormick local agent, who sells Lily cream separators, will show you how every other feature is worked out just as carefully. See him or write us at the nearest branch house.

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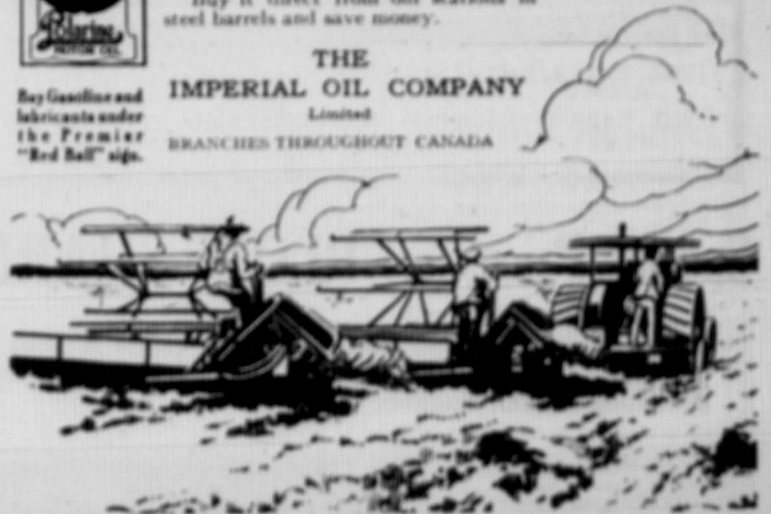
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

a large, sunny room facing on Main street. At one end of a shining mahogany table sat Mrs. Lora Warner; behind her chair stood John Henry Nelson.

Every one said good morning at once, and young Nelson placed chairs for the newcomers. None of the four appeared to be exactly at their ease; constraint was in the air. Mrs. Warner, who had remained seated at the end of the table, motioned young Nelson to a chair at her right; her husband, seated at the other end, was busily fumbling among some papers in a portfolio. His face was flushed.

"We await your pleasure, gentlemen," said Mrs. Warner in a most professional tone.

The mayor glanced at Mr. Warner, who cleared his throat and looked around the table with steady eyes.

"In the first place," he began, "we wish to announce our intention of withdrawing our suit against the Granton Electric Railway Company for excess profits. I speak for the City of Granton"—he looked at the mayor; the mayor nodded—"and we admit that under the terms of the present franchise our claim cannot be justified at law.

An involuntary exclamation of surprise came from the lips of young Nelson; but Mrs. Warner maintained her professional gravity.

"Will you give us a notice of this withdrawal in writing?" she inquired coolly.

"Certainly. I have it here," Mr. Warner tapped his portfolio. "But I wish first to speak of another matter." He opened the portfolio, and took from it a sheet of paper, which he unfolded. "This is a copy of the franchise under which the Granton Electric Railway operates. No doubt you are familiar with it, but I shall take the liberty of reading a portion of Article Fourteen.

"It is further agreed that whenever the net profits of the party of the first part for any fiscal year, beginning on the first day of July and ending on the thirtieth day of June following, shall be shown to be in excess of eight per centum of the amount of capital stock as stated in the papers of incorporation, the party of the second part shall receive an amount not less than fifty per centum of such excess, to be paid within sixty days from the expiration of the fiscal year in which such excess was realized."

"You will notice it is provided and agreed that the excess of profit shall be paid within sixty days after the end of the fiscal year. Obviously, an infraction of this rule would constitute a violation of franchise. Such violation has been consummated. The Granton Electric Railway has admitted in writing an excess of profits amounting"—Mr. Warner consulted a slip of paper—"to \$10,694.29, and no payment, or offer of payment has been made. This is the first day of September. The sixty days have terminated."

"Of course not!" cried young Nelson, springing to his feet. "Of course we haven't paid! You know very well we have merely been waiting till the dispute was settled. We've been willing to pay the ten thousand at any time. The sixty-day clause has nothing to do with it. As a matter of fact, only last year we didn't send the city a check till well in October. I signed it myself."

"Pardon me, Mr. Nelson," put in Mrs. Warner, whose face had suddenly gone white. She turned to her husband and stretched out a hand that trembled. "Will you please let me see that franchise?" she asked, with an evident effort at control.

"With pleasure," replied the lawyer. "But just a moment, please." He turned to young Nelson. "The fact that your check last year was not sent till October proves merely that the preceding city administration were better friends of yours than they were of the city's." Then again to his wife, holding up the franchise:

"You will notice, here at the bottom, it is provided that any violation of franchise shall be deemed sufficient cause for revocation. We wish to announce our intention to take full advantage of this technical violation. Here are our terms:

"The Granton Electric Railway Company is to pay the city \$31,254.65, the



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### NEW PENSION SCALE

For some weeks a committee of the House of Commons has been considering a readjustment of the scale of pensions for wounded soldiers and sailors. A report has been handed in, the main features of which are as follows: Injured soldiers regardless of rank are divided into six classes according to seriousness of disability. (1) Total disability, entitling to full pension, e.g., loss of both eyes, both hands, or all fingers and thumbs, incurable tuberculosis, loss of both legs, insanity and permanent extreme leakage of valves of the heart. (2) Entitled to 80 per cent of the full pension, e.g., loss of both a hand and a foot. (3) Entitled to 60 per cent, e.g., loss of one hand. (4) Entitled to 40 per cent, e.g., loss of one eye. (5) Entitled to 20 per cent, e.g., loss of one thumb, etc.

The regular pensions will be:—Rank and file, \$480 per year; squad sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, \$510; regimental sergeant-major, master gunner and regimental quartermaster-sergeant, \$620; warrant officer, \$680; lieutenant, \$720; captain, \$1,000; major, \$1,260; lieutenant-colonel, \$1,560; colonel, \$1,800; brigadier-general, \$2,700.



**Elliot Cowdie**, American aviator, awarded highest war-time distinction, France's military medal, for valor and efficiency in destroying the third German airplane over Verdun.

Further grants will be made to those totally helpless. The amount will be \$250 each year for all ranks up to that of lieutenant and an increasing scale for higher ranks. Allowances for children of soldiers of all ranks up to that of lieutenant will be \$6 per month for each child, with a varying scale up to the rank of brigadier-general, whose children will receive \$10 each. Pensions for children will continue till the boys are 16 years old, and for girls until they are 17, unless they are mentally or physically infirm, when the pensions will continue until they are 21 or marry before that.

### Widows' Pensions

When a soldier has been killed his widow will be entitled to a pension equivalent to class 2 which is 80 per cent. If she re-marries she will receive one year's pension in a lump sum. Her children will receive the regular pensions. The children of disabled soldiers who are widowers will receive \$12 per month each.

The administration of all military and naval pensions will be placed in the hands of a commission of three who will have full authority and from their decisions there will be no appeal. All pensions are to be determined by disability without reference to occupation prior to enlistment. No deduction will be made from any pension because the pensioner may have perfected himself in some trade or occupation.

### "BETTER FARMING TRAIN"

A "Better Farming" train is to be run over Canadian Northern lines in Saskatchewan by the co-operation of the Saskatchewan government and the railway, the government and university supplying the lecturers and material for demonstration and the railway the transportation complete. The train will run five weeks and will cover 58 different points. The complete itinerary is given below. The train will be made up of 15 cars consisting of a refrigerator car, two flat, covered, stock cars, one boys' and girls' lecture car, one poultry car, one field husbandry car, one nursery car, one mechanical equipment car, a general equipment car and several other cars for the accommodation of the lecturers and stock.

The livestock car will include representatives of dairy beef and dual purpose cattle, one Clyde stallion, Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth hogs and sheep. The lectures in the field husbandry car will cover such subjects as the choice and management of farm

crops, tillage, control of weeds, forage crops, etc. Lectures will be illustrated by colored charts, photographs and samples. In the poultry car working models of poultry houses, appliances for hatching, brooding, rearing, caponizing, fattening, killing and marketing poultry with charts and illustrations of the anatomy of fowl and of standard types and breeds of poultry will be shown. There will be sample egg cases, boxes and cartons, eggs crated for shipment, egg candling devices, etc. The mechanical exhibits car will be very complete and the lectures on this work will cover farm lay-outs, building construction, uses of concrete on the farm, water supply, draft of implements, horse power, etc. The household science car will be specially equipped and an exceedingly practical series of lectures and demonstrations will await lady visitors. The boys' and girls' section will be very interesting. Lectures illustrated by lantern slides will be given on birds, insects, noxious weeds, etc., of Saskatchewan. A car specially prepared for the entertainment of small children will be a feature of the train again this year. This will enable mothers to leave small children in care of competent women while they avail themselves of the instruction given in other cars.

A full staff of lecturers from the Agricultural College and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Education will accompany the train. Hon. W. R. Motherwell will lecture each day. Everything will be made very practical. Every farmer who can visit this train will find valuable instruction that he can ill afford to miss.

### Itinerary of Train

Train to be made up at Saskatoon and first meeting held at Langham on the morning of Monday, June 12. Two stops will be made each day.

Station	Day	Date
Langham	Mon.	June 12
Borden	Tues.	June 13
Lloydminster	Wed.	June 14
Lashburn	Thurs.	June 15
Malden	Fri.	June 16
Paynton	Sat.	June 17
Delmas	Mon.	June 19
Prince	Tues.	June 20
Neoka	Wed.	June 21
Edam	Thurs.	June 22
Mervin	Fri.	June 23
Turtleford	Sat.	June 24
Return to North Battleford for Sunday.		
North Battleford	Mon.	June 19
Maymont	Tues.	June 20
Ipswich	Wed.	June 21
Stain Lake	Thurs.	June 22
Leask	Fri.	June 23
Parkside	Sat.	June 24
Shellbrook	Mon.	June 26
Canwood	Tues.	June 27
Delisle	Wed.	June 28
Return to Prince Albert for Sunday.		
Prince Albert	Mon.	June 26
Star City	Tues.	June 27
St. Brieux	Wed.	June 28
Pathow	Thurs.	June 29
Melfort	Fri.	June 30
Kinross	Sat.	July 1
Stech Hills	Mon.	July 3
Leask	Tues.	July 4
McRorie	Wed.	July 5
Imperial	Thurs.	July 6
Wainwright	Fri.	July 7
Wartime	Sat.	July 8
Plato	Mon.	July 10
Eston	Tues.	July 11
Return to Delisle on Sunday, 125 miles.		
Delisle	Mon.	July 10
Laura	Tues.	July 11
Harris	Wed.	July 12
Edgemoor	Thurs.	July 13
Brook	Fri.	July 14
Beagle	Sat.	July 15
Return to Saskatoon, Saturday.		

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**BEFORE** you build or repair your barn or house, let us show you how much money we can save you. Here are the "Metallic" fireproof, stormproof and timeproof specialties.

- "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles.
- "Empire" Corrugated Iron.
- "Metallic" Ceiling and Wall Plates, (for inside use.)
- "Metallic" Brick and Rock Face and Clapboard Siding.
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Write us for booklets and prices today. A post card will do.

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Wednesday May 24th, 1916

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FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Between all stations on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, also to stations on Canadian Government Railways, Winnipeg, Man., to Fort William and Armstrong, Ont., inclusive.

**GOOD GOING**  
Monday, May 22nd, to Wednesday, May 24th, 1916, inclusive

**Final Return Limit: Friday, May 26**

For tickets, reservations and full particulars apply to any Grand Trunk Pacific Agent or Train Agent.

A. J. QUINLAN,  
District Passenger Agent,  
Winnipeg, Man.

## EGGS!

20c per doz. f.o.b. Winnipeg

Cases returned. If you have not any, let us hear from you and we will forward you 50 dozen free. Prices quoted are absolutely guaranteed until May 15. Prompt returns guaranteed.

**Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.**  
WINNIPEG      -      MAN.

**WOULD YOU LIKE TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME?** Hundreds of men and women are turning their spare hours into dollars by following our easy money-making plan. Write us and we will tell you about it. Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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are easy to buy by mail, subject to refund if not entirely satisfactory. Our \$25.00 diamond is of good size, white and brilliant, mounted in 14K solid gold. Our wedding rings are all 14K, in narrow and wide styles, at six, eight and ten dollars, depending on size and weight. Send for ring card size. If your WATCH NEEDS REPAIRING send for mailing box and we will report cost before doing the work.

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"THE JEWELLER"  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
Official Watch Inspector for C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R.  
BRANDON      -      MAN.

**Farmers' Financial Directory**



Assets over \$2,500,000

A.D. 1831

Losses Paid Nearly \$40,000,000

**Safeguard Your Crop Now!**

Not only do you require insurance—but you should have a policy that protects you fully—with a company like ours which has built up a reputation for fair and square dealings.

Select this Company and you are Guaranteed Full Protection and Prompt Settlement

*"It Costs No More to Insure Early"*

We are proud of our reputation of over 80 years of honorable dealings with Canadian Farmers. Let us now serve you—a policy with us is as good as the golden grain itself. We have paid out nearly 40 million dollars to policy holders who are enthusiastic over our service.

Write today for full particulars, or see our Local Agent.

**British America Assurance Company**

HAIL DEPT. WINNIPEG

**SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS!**

*If your crops are damaged or destroyed by hail you need not worry if you have previously secured*

**A Hail Insurance Policy**

issued by

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CHARTERED AND REGULATED BY THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN. Low premiums which may be retired by note or cash. Prompt service, liberal adjustments of losses. Full government deposit for the protection of policy holders. Agents all over Saskatchewan. See one of them or write to

**ANDERSON & SHEPPARD**

General Agents Box 1090, Moose Jaw, Sask.

**Hail Insurance**

*Write us for Further Information*

Of the many perils to which your growing grain will be subject, that of damage by Hail is greatest, and although greatest it is the one hazard from which the risk of loss may be entirely eliminated.

See that your Insurance is under a British Crown Policy, backed by a reputation for Fair and Prompt settlement of Loss Claims.

See our Local Agent or write us

**The British Crown Assurance Corporation**

Limited, of London and Glasgow

Western Canada Offices:

REGINA, Saskatchewan CALGARY, Alberta

**ISSUING PAPER MONEY**

Editor, Guide:—There is newspaper talk of the Dominion of Canada going to U.S. capitalists for \$300,000,000, paying 5 per cent. for the use of the said cash, or \$15,000,000 a year interest. Canada can print paper money in place of bonds, and we never refuse a paper dollar or two dollar bill. Why not make them \$10 and \$20 bills, and of course \$50 bills would be more welcome? Every foot of soil in Canada is back of those paper dollars, and the same is back of the bonds, only the 5 per cent. is saved to the Canadian public. If those in power will print paper money bearing two per cent. interest the paper dollars would be above par. —F.L., B.C.

Our correspondent's letter raises one of the most complicated and least understood of financial problems. Considerable discussion took place over this recently in the House of Commons when the finance minister explained the difficulty in borrowing a quarter of a billion dollars abroad, then issuing one billion dollars of paper money against this quarter of a billion of gold reserve, on top of the present Dominion note circulation. There are in Canada two main kinds of paper money, i.e., Dominion one and two dollar notes, which are the equivalent of gold in the Dominion treasury, and bank notes issued by the several banks and dependent on the solvency of the issuing banks for their value. These are guaranteed by bonds deposited with the Dominion government.

The finance minister explained that the issue of bank notes varies from time to time depending on the commercial needs of the country, and only in so far as actual work has been done or actual production accomplished can the real money of full face value of that country increase. If we set about to create paper money we could print an unlimited amount. It would be issued to individuals in payment of services, and since most of us believe that the bank is the only safe place to keep such we would re-deposit, it in the banks where it must accumulate in considerable quantities. This money would bear no interest and certainly the bank would not want it, but would want an interest bearing bond instead which would put these notes at a discount right away. That would mean our paper money would have a depreciated value, and wherever we have depreciated paper money together with metallic money the premium on the metallic money or gold drives the gold out of circulation, or uses it to pay part of our debts to foreign countries since we can only pay these in goods or exchange of equal value. Professor Gide, a famous French economist, enlarges on this question somewhat as follows: "The quantity of paper money depends solely on the will of the government, while the quantity of metallic money depends on natural resources; the former is issued by man and the latter by nature. Imprudent governments can and often do depreciate paper money by issuing more than is needed. Periods of great business activity followed by those of depression necessitate great variation in the money required and at times we have a surplus. As long as this is metallic money, which will be accepted everywhere, such money will flow naturally from one country to another. An excess of paper money, since such is always confined within the limits of one nation, will have disastrous consequences. The exportation of gold is something to be guarded against if we wish to maintain our credit in foreign countries. This went on between Italy and France about the beginning of this century, nearly all good Italian money finding its way to France. Italy tried to obtain from France a measure of law prohibiting its circulation in that country, but it was only remedied by Italy withdrawing her paper money. Something the same occurred at the time of the American Civil war, when paper currency was issued by both North and South and depreciated seriously under both governments, but particularly under the Confederate government of the South. The issue of paper money was carried to outlandish lengths in the United States in revolutionary times and some idea of its depreciation can be had when we consider that corn sold at

**MONEY TO LOAN!**

on first mortgages on improved farm lands at current rate. Loans promptly negotiated. Charges reasonable. Correspondence invited.

**The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation**

WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON

**THE Weyburn Security Bank**

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

**THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Issue a Special

**FARMERS' POLICY**

Three to four better

See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—  
"CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED  
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Hail Insurance**

"THE UNITED POLICY" grants Liberal Protection at lowest cost. No District is FREE FROM HAIL. See our Agent early.

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Apply to

**THE UNITED ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED**

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**Money to Loan**

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

**National Trust Company Limited.**

323 Main Street WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL  
EDMONTON REGINA  
SASKATOON

**Make Your Own Will**

Our Legal Will Form enables you to make your own will as legal and binding as any lawyer can do it for you. Insures privacy and saves costly law fees. Each form has full and plain instructions, also specimen will properly made out for your guidance. Sold by druggists and stationers, 25c. or by mail (3 for \$1) to **Bax Will Form Co., Room 171a, 257 College St., Toronto.**

**For Real Comfort**  
Wear This Oil-tanned  
**Palmer-McLellan**  
**Plow Boot**

Sent You Postpaid  
**\$3.15**



These Boots combine the easy comfort of Indian Moccasins—the protection of solid leather soles and heels—and the waterproof qualities of the famous Palmer-McLellan oil-tanned leather.

They are made on right and left last—are light in weight, soft and flexible. If you work all day around the farm, in the fields, in the woods, rickshaws, in fact, at any work where you are on your feet a great part of the time, you need Palmer-McLellan Plow Boots—they'll give you the comfort you wish and they'll wear like iron; they'll prove a pleasure and an economy.

Get your dealer to show you Palmer-McLellan Plow Boots or send us the price and tell us the size desired, and we will ship to you at once postpaid. For your boy just give his regular size boy's boot.

Made for men, 6 in. high, \$3.15 per pair  
Made for men, 10 in. high, \$3.50 per pair  
Made for boys, 6 in. high, \$2.50 per pair  
Low cut harvest shoes, \$2.75 per pair  
Dept. B  
**Palmer-McLellan Shoe Co. Limited**  
FREDERICTON, N.B.  
Catalogue free, illustrating oil-tanned footwear

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

Founded 1866

**Galloway's Guaranteed**  
**PAIN**

When you use Galloway Guaranteed Paint, you can depend upon receiving a paint which will keep you for your work by getting it on, because it is made from the best of materials, is thoroughly mixed, is smooth and, in all cases, and provides a lasting surface.

We can supply cheap paint—no cheap paint can be found on the market—but we will not sell it under our label, we will guarantee it. Just remember that buying cheap paint is wasting money—buying guaranteed paint is saving money. Read our Paint Guarantees.

**OUR PAINT GUARANTEE**—Galloway Guaranteed Paints are guaranteed to contain no oil, and all water, water solutions, or adulterations of any kind. The guarantee that is made of your materials, your work, your time, and your money, is that you will get the best and the necessary color guarantee. We guarantee that when properly applied, these paints will not crack, chip, flake, peel or fall off, and if any of these things fall to any of these particulars we will, upon proper showing refund on the spot and freight charges on paint purchased.

**Galloway Guaranteed Ready Mixed Paint for Inside or Outside Use**

Colors: Green, Straw Buff, Gray, Dark Slate, Apple Green, Sky Blue, Wash Green, Light Red, Maroon and Brown.

Price, per gallon, \$1.50 Price, per 5 gal. can, \$7.50  
Pure White, for either inside or outside use—Price, per gallon, \$2.10 Price, per 5 gal. can, \$10.50

**Galloway Guaranteed Shingle Stain**

This Shingle Stain will penetrate the grain of the wood and thus preserve the shingles for many years. Made from creosote oil and very strong color. It protects a shingle with more than 200 square feet, best used.

Colors: Brown, Black or Moss Green.  
Price, per gallon, \$2.25 Price, per 5 gal. can, \$11.25  
Price, per half barrel, about 25 gallons, \$56.25

**Galloway Guaranteed Barn Paint**

A very durable paint for Barns, Elevators, Stalls, Hoops, Floors, etc.

Price, per gallon, \$1.25 Price, per 5 gal. can, \$6.25  
Price, per half barrel, about 25 gallons, \$31.25

Colors: Moss Green or Dark Gray—Price, per gallon, \$1.25 Price, per 5 gal. can, \$6.25  
Price, per half barrel, about 25 gallons, \$31.25

Send for Catalog of colors for interior and exterior use; and paint and varnish brushes.



**Wm. Galloway Co. of**  
**Canada, Limited**  
DEPT. 11 WINNIPEG

\$150 a bushel, that butter was \$12 a pound, and tea \$90 a pound.

Such a procedure as mentioned by our correspondent, however, has been carried out by some governments fairly successfully, provided the issue of paper money did not exceed a certain limit fixed by the amount of coin in circulation. On this Prof. Gide says: "During the Franco-Prussian war the French government issued notes to the value of \$300,000,000. If it had borrowed this sum it would have been obliged to pay about 6 per cent. interest, or \$18,000,000 a year, whereas the issue of paper money involved no expense, but the cost of manufacturing; but instead of issuing the paper directly the French government chose to use the intermediary services of the Bank of France, for which it paid 1 per cent. commission, amounting to only \$3,000,000 a year. For France this issue of paper money was very acceptable, because on account of exportation and hiding of money there was insufficient in circulation. When a government practices this, however, it is usually in a predicament and finds interest charges very high because its credit is usually not good."

**LAND BANKS BILL IN U.S.A.**

The Hollis Farm Loan Bill embodying the system of rural credits designed by the Wilson administration passed the United States Senate by a large majority a few days ago.

By this bill a system of twelve or more land banks in as many different parts of the Union is established. Thus each bank has control of the loans in that district and these banks themselves are under control of a farm loan board of five members, non-partisan. The secretary of the United States treasury must be one member of the board of five.

Each land bank will have a capital stock of at least \$500,000. This stock is to be offered to the public and if not subscribed for in a definite time will be subscribed by the United States government. The capital thus furnished will be supplied to farmers through co-operative farm loan associations made up of ten or more farmers. This local association would obtain its charter thru the land bank of its district.

Deserving farmers desirous of borrowing would take stock in the farm loan association up to five per cent of his loan. This association then would take an equal amount of stock in the land bank, which would value the security offered by the association which in turn looks after the farmers' security. On mortgage amounting to \$50,000 a bank might issue a like amount of farm loan bonds which would be secured by all twelve land banks.

This scheme is somewhat like the scheme of federal banks now in existence in United States. The great difference of course is that the system of federal banks is a superimposed one, linking up a system of banks already thoroughly established. The farm loan system however has the ground work to create.

A somewhat similar bill has been reported by the banking committee of the House of Representatives in U.S.A., and will be brought up soon for consideration there. It is much the same in its prospective results, tho somewhat different in its mode of operation.

**ARMOURS BUILD NEW PLANT**

The parking interests of South St. Paul will be greatly increased by the addition of a large plant by Armour & Co. Swift & Co. established their plant here in 1897. The enormous growth of the livestock industry in the northwest and its future prospects there, as well as in Western Canada, have led to this decision. Simultaneous with this announcement, made April 27, was one that an important increase in the capital and surplus of the South St. Paul stockyards National Bank would be made. Much of the stockyards business and a large cattleware business is done thru this institution.

The secret of economical livestock feeding is the production of highly nutritious roughages, such as alfalfa, hay, corn, ensilage, roots, and the like, but particularly alfalfa and corn ensilage.

Take special precautions against naval ill in foals, by thoroughly disinfecting the foaling box and also about the navel of the foal.

**CROWN LIFE**

**A Marriage License and an Insurance Policy**

Ought to go together. The handsomest and wisest compliment a man can pay his wife is wrapped up in a Crown Life Insurance Policy.

Crown Life Policies include total and permanent disability benefits; non-forfeiture insurance and other liberal features.

Let us send you some new insurance facts

**CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO**  
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

**Quality Reigns**

supreme in the two essential features which make for the success of a life insurance company, i.e., the careful selection of risks and the judicious investment of the reserves for the protection of the policyholders. During 1915 the mortality experienced by The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company was but 60% of the expected, being a continuation of the favorable death rate experienced during the twenty-nine years existence of the company.

The average rate of interest earned on the company's investments during 1915 was 6.63%, which is possibly the maximum that can be expected, consistent with safety, in the investment of trust funds. The great care taken in the investment of the funds of the company is exemplified in the following table of classification:

	Per Cent
First Mortgage	42.02
Government, Municipal and School Debentures	23.01
Loans to Policyholders	16.74
Stocks	5.50
Cash	4.21
Railway Bonds	1.18
Industrial Bonds	1.80
Interest, premiums, call loans, real estate and other assets	6.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**The Manufacturers Life**  
Insurance Company  
TORONTO - - - CANADA

**S. H. HENDERSON, President**      **ED. DEWART, Vice-President**      **C. D. KERR, Treasurer**

**The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.**  
Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.  
A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities	\$719,396.40
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1914	27,173
Amount of Insurance in Force	\$43,299,525.00

**A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in**

**THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

**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.

**SECOND**—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

**THIRD**—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

**FOURTH**—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

**FIFTH**—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

**SIXTH**—That this is the Largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

**FARMERS!**  
**Money to Lend - Farms for Sale**

We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

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**A Floor That Makes You Feel You're in Good Company**

Clean, smooth, highly polished floors are possible in any house, no matter what wood they are made of. Even a pine floor will call forth praise if it is finished with

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**WA-KO-VER STAIN**

A strong, elastic, pleasing surface that will last for years with the smallest amount of care, is always secured by finishing it with Wa-Ko-Ver Stain. Your hardware dealer will be glad to give you all information.

**G. F. Stephens & Co. Limited**  
Paint and Varnish Makers.  
WINNIPEG CANADA



**AN OPEN FORUM**

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

### SOME THOUGHTS ON CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide—As The Guide is the great advocate of co-operation among farmers, it may be worth while to take notice of a striking instance of its success in our midst, and carried to its most extreme limits, even up to the example set by the early Christians, and you may note its wonderful results. I am referring to the Doukhobor community; and let me say at the start that this is no place for opinions about them as a people, and I ask you to allow none. I wish simply to use them as a concrete example of the benefits of co-operation, instead of individuals, struggling alone and more or less antagonistic to one another. These Russian settlers, were a few years ago a persecuted sect in Russia, flogged, burned alive, undergoing everything that would crush a man's spirit, and without any education. They have only been a few years in Canada, but by working together—which co-operation means—and wonderful organization, due to their leader, Peter Veregin, who has given up rank and private wealth on their behalf, they are now probably one of the most progressive people in Canada, owning their own wheat farms, elevators, flour mills in Saskatchewan, their fruit lands, jam factory, timber limit and saw mill in B.C. In addition they now own farm lands in Alberta to supply their fruit land in B.C., have already built one elevator in Alberta, and will build a flour mill, another elevator, a store, and possibly a flax mill, thus opening up another industry to other settlers around. They are able to buy their goods at wholesale prices. They have accomplished and made a "complete success" of what our various farmers' organizations from Winnipeg to the Rockies have been aiming at for some years. In Alberta they are beginning their spring work with six steam engines, thus able to do the work while the weather is suitable, instead of solitary farmers vainly struggling with an uncertain climate. And even if co-operation is not carried quite as far as it is with the Doukhobors, and we still own our own farms, might it not be possible to work them cooperatively, under one head, thus doing the work more quickly, more thoroughly and more cheaply; and in a time of war as at present, would not this plan solve the difficulty of working the farms of men who are away fighting for the rest of us? Our thoughts may go further, and when we think of the number of farmers who are in debt, and struggling to keep out, others unable to properly work their land, or do all for their families that they ought to do, and perhaps some men unable to marry thru poverty, and so forth, one cannot but ask—without committing oneself to any opinion—if, after all, the having all things in common, as was the case when Christianity was new and pure, and as now practiced by the Doukhobors with such striking success, may not be the better plan.

This is co-operation and organization carried to their most extreme limits. Under it there can be no want or possibility of want, no racking care, no anxiety about wife and children, or their education, no envy or strife—is not money the root of all evil?—and as no one need be deluged from matrimony thru lack of means there would be less immorality, and the state would have more and healthier children. There would no longer be the anomaly of millionaires living alongside of paupers. Farmers would then be where they ought to be, the chief power in the land; in union would be their strength. Would ill-health be encouraged when the incentive of personal gain is gone? If so, then the Doukhobors are certainly superior to the rest of us, as they are not idlers by any means, and they have also a most effective remedy for this or for any other

transgression against their common wealth. Idleness or shirking might be corrected as the apostle directed: "If a man will not work, neither let him eat." But I will not continue this millennial dream any further, but as organization, education, co-operation are the watchwords of The Guide, one may reasonably look ahead to where they may lead us, and ask at what point we must say, "Thus far and no farther."

F. W. GODSAL  
Cowley, Alta.

### BETTER RURAL LIBRARIES

Editor, Guide—Mr. Atkinson's letter of March 15 interested me very much, and I have been waiting for someone more able than myself to take the matter up. I am sure that no one who has watched the trend of events will question the statement that the time has arrived when more emphasis should be placed on the educational side of the Grain Growers' movement. In the past, organization was necessarily the first consideration. Organization led to co-operation. Now we must turn to education if we are to advance.

One means of help in this educational campaign is or should be at our doors. I refer to the Saskatchewan circulating libraries. These are supplied free to rural communities by the provincial government, and one would naturally expect them to be a source of recreation and profit. Judging, however, by the two units I have seen, they afford a small amount of the former quality and none of the latter. I can only remember two books in the first unit which were not fiction by practically unknown authors, one on "Melon Culture," and not melon culture in Saskatchewan, either; the other was dry as dust speeches by Lord Brassey on dead and forgotten issues. Our second unit has two books by well known authors, "David Copperfield," to which no one can object, and "Origin of Species," by Darwin. No one who has read or tried to read this book would consider it one likely to interest ordinary rural readers or urban readers either. The other authors are practically unknown, and from their books are likely to remain so. I would like to see this matter taken up by our locals and an effort made to have a better selection of books. As they stand, and judging by the two I have seen, they are an insult to the intelligence of rural readers. I believe that a large proportion of the books need to be fiction to meet the demand of those readers who read for amusement, but they could be of the better variety and some of our Canadian writers represented. A small number in each unit should be such books as "History of Canadian Wealth," by Myers; "Life and Times of Lord Strathcona," by Preston; "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," or some of the numerous other books which would give us a better understanding of the times and conditions under which we live and work.

We hear much about farmer candidates for parliament, but until we can show the farmer voter just what the protected interests are doing to him we need not expect him to break away from his party.

Mr. Atkinson's plan is good, but let us use the libraries as well or rather as an aid to his plan. We pay for them and have a right to demand a class of books which will be both interesting and profitable.

R. A. DEVLIN  
Horizon, Sask.

Have you feeds on hand to supplement shortage of pasture this summer? Emulsion made from corn, clover, or peas and oats is excellent; arrange to have a surplus for the summer of 1917.

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT**

7 ft. x 2 ft. 18 bushels, \$18.25

3 ft. x 2 ft. x 8 ft. 1 1/2 bushels, \$14.00

**From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices**

**Galvanized Steel Hog Feeder**

No. 1—6 feet long, capacity 16 bushels, weight 200 lbs. Price **\$24.50**

No. 2—8 feet long, capacity 21 bushels, weight 260 lbs. Price **\$28.75**

**A MONEY BACK GUARANTEE WITH EVERY TANK SEND TODAY FOR CATALOG**

**Freeland Steel Tank Company**  
Manufacturers of All Kinds of Steel Tanks

**HALBRITE, SASK.**  
Lock Box 87

All Steel—6 ft., \$22.00  
8 ft., \$28.00

12 barrel—\$35.00  
18 barrel—\$42.00

**REDUCED PRICES! ORDER NOW!**

12 inch ..... Each \$1.50  
13 and 14 inch ..... Each \$2.00  
15 and 16 inch ..... Each \$2.25  
18 inch ..... Each \$2.50

F.O.B. Winnipeg. It will pay you to order at once as these prices are likely to advance at any time. **Make out your order today!**

**NARROW TEETH**

Write for 1916 Plow Share List. These teeth, sets 4-16 inch covers body with 4 inch threaded shanks, and are made of the very best carbon steel steel.

No. 870—with 1 1/2 inch shank; 6 inches long over all.  
No. 871—with 1 1/2 inch shank; 6 inches long over all.  
OUR PRICES—less than 100 sets, each 40 sets; sets of 100 or more, each 40 sets.

**THE JOHN F. MCGEE Co.** 75 HENRY AVENUE WINNIPEG, MAN.

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**Livestock News**

**FLEECE WOOL PRIZES**

Prizes for wool in the fleece will be offered at many of the large western fairs this summer. These places, it is expected, will include Brandon, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, and Edmonton. In Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan these prizes will be divided among four classes, namely: Range fine range medium, domestic medium and domestic coarse. They should be large enough to make it worth while for a sheep raiser to preserve one or two of his best fleeces for competition. The word "domestic" in wool nomenclature refers only to wool produced under farming conditions or in small flocks and includes generally the wool from animals having little or no Merino blood. The word is used to distinguish wool of this character from that produced on the ranch which is known as Range wool and is of a very different type, being distinctly Merino or of a Merino foundation.

Trade names for the wool have been used in these classifications rather than breed types, since wool when it leaves the sheep's back loses identity of breed and is graded entirely according to its usefulness from the standpoint of manufacture. The domestic medium class will include the Down breeds and the Dorset Horn, and the domestic coarse the long wools, such as the Lincoln, Leicester and Cotswold. Wool from cross-bred or grade sheep may be included in any of these classes, although the typical cross-bred most generally grades medium. The range fine will take in wool from sheep strongly Merino, and the range-medium will comprise cross-breeds raised on the ranch.

Only long, clean wool, uniformly rolled, should be held for this purpose. It is advisable to tie the fleeces with paper wool twine, and if possible to box it, following the system inaugurated by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. It is understood that arrangements will be made at the exhibitions to dispose of the wool by auction, should the sheep raiser not desire to retain it subsequent to the fair.

**ALBERTA GOVERNMENT BUYS BULLS**

The Alberta Department of Agriculture recently purchased "Instructor," a dual purpose Shorthorn bull, to head their herd at Redgwick. This bull has been at the head of the Cocksfield herd at Cranford, Ont., and was bred in the herd of the late Lord Rothchild at Tring Park, England. This is one of the greatest dual purpose herds in England, fetching record breaking prices totalling over \$100,000 at its dispersion sale. This bull is a fine bred halibull, and carries a large number of ancestors ranging well over the 10,000 pound mark in milk production. He is a fine, smooth, low set, straight animal of excellent short horn type, and individually should do good work at Redgwick where the Alberta government already has about seventy short horn females of the dairy strain.

The department has also purchased a young Holstein bull, King Regis Pontiac Alberta 11th (12594), from John Artmann, Nidderstown, N.Y. A half interest in his sire, King Regis Pontiac Alberta, was sold in 1914 for \$25,000. His dam, Manor Johanna Pieterse Lady (55117), has a record of 14.58 lbs. of butter in seven days and an average percentage of fat of 5.7. This bull is also a good individual, undoubtedly one of the best that has come into the Canadian West, and should add materially to the strength of the government Holstein herd.

**SHIRE IMPORTATIONS**

Tom Rawlinson, Inverfall, expects to make a trip to England before long to select another importation of shire horses. Mr. Rawlinson says the breed is making good progress in Central Alberta, where heavy horses are in demand. It is nine years ago since Mr. Rawlinson imported "Mark Harold," son of "Harold," bred by the late King Edward VII, and to-day there are many representatives of the great English draught breed in this portion of the province.

**LACOMBE BULL SALE**

The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association annual auction sale of bulls at Lacombe on the last day of May, commencing at 1.30 p.m., will be the largest ever held there by the association. There are over one hundred entries. The largest sale in the past was 75 entries. The association has now sold 2,272 bulls for an average price of \$121.30. S. W. Paisley will again act as auctioneer, and transportation will be provided for bulls to purchaser's nearest railway station for a nominal charge. Reduced passenger rates will be in force from Alberta points, Calgary and North. Catalogue of entries may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, secretary, Calgary.

**CLYDES AND SHORTHORNS**

P. M. Bredt and Co., Calgary, Alta., are offering 25 Clydesdale stallions, both imported and home bred, and 20 Clyde mares and fillies. These are high-class, heavily bred stock. He is also selling a number of shorthorn bulls and females, both dual purpose and beef strain.

Manitoba has a new Co-operative Association Art. copies of which are available for distribution and can be had on application to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

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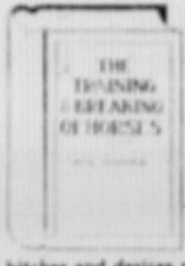
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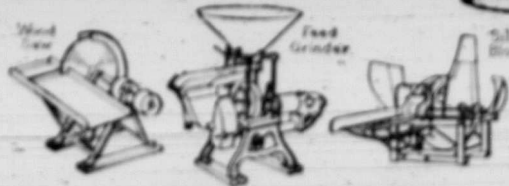
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# The Report on the Cost of Living

Findings of the Commission—Some Comments

By F. J. Dixon, M.L.A.

Almost as silently as the Gods whose feet are shod with wool, the board of enquiry into the cost of living came out of the whence and vanished into the whither. What prompted the order in council of December 20, 1913, by which the board was called into existence the writer knoweth not. But by that order Messrs. John McDougald, Commissioner of Customs; Charles C. James, Agricultural Commissioner; Robert H. Coates, Chief Statistician of the Department of Labor, and Joseph Eric Vincent, Assistant Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue became, and did constitute, the said board.

One would not imagine that men holding the positions they do, would make any very radical recommendations—and they did not. They did, however, compile a mass of very valuable information which must have entailed a lot of hard labor on their part and for which the people of Canada should be duly grateful. They did also hold certain meetings throughout Canada, though these meetings were not widely advertised and could not properly be called public meetings, at which they doubtless gathered some useful knowledge.

The period covered by the enquiry is from 1900 to 1913 which, it is well to remember, was a pre-war period and what some call a normal time. The report is embodied in two large volumes measuring six and a half by nine and a half inches and two inches thick. These volumes can be secured from the Department of Labor, Ottawa. Every farmer should get these books and lay them by for a rainy day. In fact they will provide reading for many rainy days. Volume 1 is a report signed by Messrs. McDougald, James and Vincent. Volume 2 is practically a separate report from Mr. Coates. It contains much of the matter which is in Volume 1 and some new matter of great interest.

Here is a part of the table of contents of Volume 1. Movement of population from the land, Standard of living, Industrial efficiency, Adulteration and Waste, Extravagance, Rents, etc., Gold storage, Monopolies, Co-operation, Markets, Mixed farming, Agricultural Credit, The Customs tariff, Gold production, Conclusions. The thunder is in the appendices which deal with many things ranging from the price of fish to the Single tax.

We learn from the report that high prices are no guarantee of quality. For "Adulteration has been conspicuously prevalent during the recent period of advancing prices." In the chapter on "Uneconomical Household Expenditures" we find that Rolled Oats bought in bulk cost four cents per pound whereas they cost seven cents per pound if bought in the package. Cream of Wheat costs four cents bulk and ten cents by the package. Drugs also afford an opportunity for exorbitant profits. "Forman," under its chemical name, costs eighty-five cents per pound whereas under a number of copyrighted names it costs from thirty to thirty-five cents per ounce.

The statements of the millers and packers as to why Flour and Bacon are sold cheaper in England than in Canada are amusing but not convincing. These gentlemen explain at great length that the flour sold in Canada is a better grade and the bacon the choicest cuts. One would conclude from their statements that we Canadians are very fastidious about what we eat. Yet we read on page fifty, Vol. 1, that "Canadian consumers are too easily satisfied with an indifferent class of mutton on their table and not appreciating the taste of exquisitely flavored mutton, do not demand it. Consequently frozen mutton obtains a ready sale, which does not help to encourage the home industry." What strange folks we are. So particular about flour and bacon and so indifferent about mutton. While we are at this point I must ask the reader to pardon a little excursion into Vol. 11 where we find that our taste for apples is falling off. In 1900 we consumed 3.1 bushels per capita, in 1914 only two bushels per capita. I wonder if the price had anything to do with it, and further, what shall we do now the duty on apples has been raised fifty cents per barrel. Surely Sir Robert and Mr. White could not have read the report of their board of enquiry before they put that extra tax on apples. Destroying the home market is a queer way of encouraging even the

apple industry, and besides it is contrary to the protectionists' platform platitudes. The board does not explain why flour is cheapest when wheat is dearest and vice versa. For example the average price of wheat in Canada for 1910 is given as seventy-five cents per bushel, the average price of strong baker's flour 3.3 per barrel. In 1912 the average price for wheat is given as sixty-two cents; of flour 3.4.

The general rise in the cost of commodities has been such that a weekly family budget which would have cost \$6.97 in 1900, cost \$9.63 in 1913.

Sample budgets for thirteen working class families are given showing that for the average family of five the cost of living per year is \$1,140. How the average factory worker, whose average wage is given at \$420 per year, is to make both ends meet, the commissioners say not.

It is interesting to note that while the average wage in the manufacturing industries has nominally increased 40 per cent (it is now only \$420 per year) proportionately to the value of the finished product the wages bill has been decreasing. In 1900 it was 23.5 per cent, in 1910 20.6 per cent.

Rent, we are told, is one of the largest factors in the cost of living, the classes having the smallest incomes having the largest proportional expenditure for rents. Thus rent is not only one of the largest items in the family budget but its weight falls heaviest on those whose incomes are least able to bear this burden. The rent which the average mechanic now pays for a typical six-roomed house is 60 to 70 per cent higher than it was in 1900. Nothing is said directly about the increased rent the farmer is compelled to pay, on account of the speculative inflation of land values but quotations are made from the Saskatchewan Royal Agricultural Credit Commission which show that eighty per cent of the farm lands of that province are mortgaged—the average indebtedness of the farmers being slightly in excess of five dollars per acre. Much of this indebtedness is to machine companies, but the land speculators are not missing. The Saskatchewan report shows that the farmers owe one land company \$5,770,000 and another \$3,622,920.

Frequent reference is made to the way in which real estate speculators encourage unhealthy conditions and lower production by keeping large areas of farm land out of use. Several gentlemen submitted statements to the board showing how land speculation could be cured by land value taxation, these are published without comment. The movement from the land is general. In 1901 62.36 of Canada's population was rural, in 1911 only 54.47 per cent.

According to the report the Customs Tariff is a darling. We are gravely informed that "The protection afforded by the tariff undoubtedly stimulates industry (for instance agriculture) and tends to increase production." And again "It is undeniable that protection with its corollaries does give the protected competitors a great immediate economic advantage over the unprotected ones. Whether this pays or does not pay a protected country as a whole, or in the end, is a question we leave to the controversialists." Which, after the former statement, is very kind. Those who are anxious for free wheat will draw their own conclusions from the report on the sheep industry in which we find that "Sheep raising in Canada has been in a decadent condition for the last thirty years. In 1881 the sheep population was given at 3,048,678, and in 1911, 2,160,000. Since then a slight increase has occurred mostly in the maritime and western provinces." "The removal of the duty on wool entering the United States has especially raised the price of it this year, since it brought American buyers here, thus creating keen competition."

In conclusion Messrs. McDougald, Vincent, and James conclude that the principal causes of the high cost of living are the increased gold supply, extravagance and waste, both public and private, uneconomic methods of distribution, and the decreased proportion of the people engaged in producing food supplies. To remedy the condition they suggest land settlement, mixed farming, increased production, co-operation, education, cheaper capital for farmers, and vocational training.



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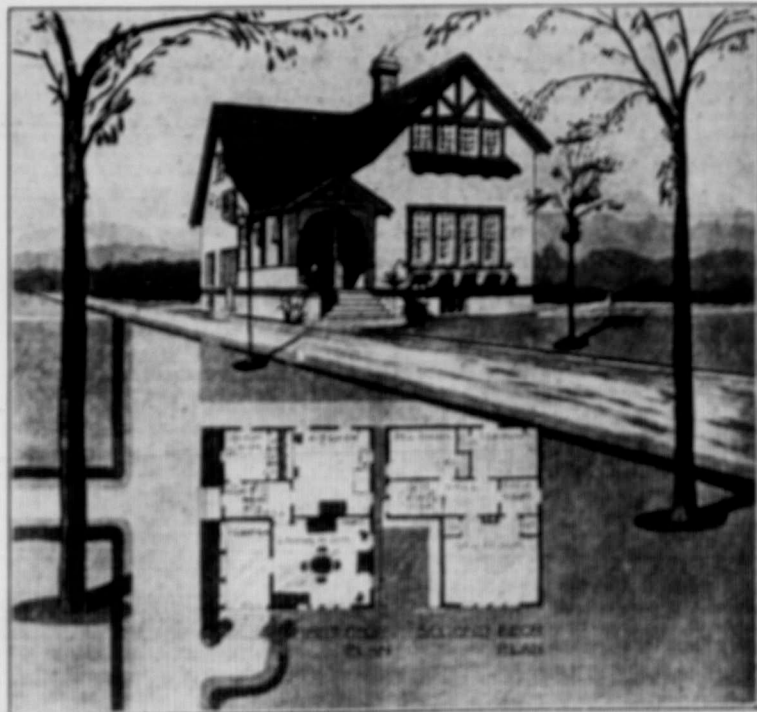
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CHOICE SEED POTATOES—GROWN FROM selected seed. Extra Early Europa, a very early white variety. Early Ohio, medium early red variety. Had 3 prizes on potatoes at Calgary Seed Fair 1915. Price \$1.00 per bushel sacked f.o.b. Aldersyde. T. E. Bowman, Aldersyde, Alta. 18-3

NURSERY STOCK, ETC.

FULL LINE OF FRUIT TREES, RASPBERRIES, strawberries, currants, ornamentals. Seed for catalog. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 13-1

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock, also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napaka, Man. 7-1

IMPROVED REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—Large and prolific pigs from mature sows. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 15-4

E. F. SANBORN, INNIFAIL, ALBERTA—Breeder of Duroc Pigs for sale. Write me. 15-4

BERKSHIRES—APRIL FARROWED, FROM prize winning stock. Write for my C.O.D. plan, entirely at my own risk. J. L. Isaac, Aberdeen, Sask. 18-1

PURE BRED POLAND CHINA BOARS FOR sale, ready for immediate use, from imported stock. Highest award at Spring Show, Edmonton, 1915. Also spring pigs. E. N. Cooper, Stettler, Alta. 18-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND CHINA boars, sows and young pigs. R. P. Ross, Millet, Alberta. 18-5

DUROC JERSEYS—PAIRS AND TRIO NOT skin. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 18-4

FOR SALE—IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS from prize winning stock. Philip Leach, Baring, Sask. 19-12

SPRING PIGS—REGISTERED DUROC Jersey. We are booking orders now from our prize winning herd. Write for prices and particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 20-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FROM PRIZE winning stock. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 20-6

ONE BOAR PIGS—BEST OF BREEDING, farrowed April 2nd. All papers furnished and satisfaction guaranteed. G. E. White, Lacombe, Alberta. 20-4

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RED POLLED CATTLE—FOR BEEF AND dairy products. Bulls and females for sale. Cleddening Bros., Harding, Man. 17-4

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WANTED TO BUY TWO GOOD DAIRY SHORTHORN cows, young, in full milk and in calf. State particulars and price delivered Raymore, to Box 485, Raymore, Sask.

WANTED HEREFORD BULL AT ONCE, STATE full particulars. Ed. Sullivan, Broderick, Sask. 20-2

TO INOCULATE SEED

Coating the seed of legumes with inoculated soil before planting is a simple method of insuring soil inoculation at slight cost. County agents in Illinois have found ordinary furniture glue effective in holding particles of inoculated soil to the seeds. This method gives each individual seed some of the particles of inoculated soil which it carries with it when it is planted. The scheme requires but a small amount of inoculated soil and costs but a few cents an acre. The method is described in Farmers' Bulletin 704 of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Dissolve two handfuls of furniture glue for every gallon of boiling water and allow the solution to cool. Put the seed in a washtub and then sprinkle enough of the solution on the seed to moisten but not to wet it (1 quart per bushel is sufficient) and stir the mixture thoroughly until all the seeds are moistened.

Secure the inoculated soil from a place where the same kind of plants as the seed are growing, making sure that the roots have a vigorous development of nodules. Dry the soil in the shade, preferably in the barn or basement, and pulverize it thoroughly into a dust. Scatter this dust over the moistened seed, using from one-half to one gallon of dirt for each bushel of seed, mixing thoroughly until the seed no longer stick together. The seed are then ready to sow.

DOMINION EXPRESS EARNINGS

\$6,000,000 Earned on \$100,000 Invested Ottawa, May 5.—Some very interesting evidence was recently given before a special committee of the House of Commons, at Ottawa, which is inquiring into the high cost of fish to the consumer in inland towns and cities as compared with the prices received for fish by the fishermen. It was shown in the course of the inquiry that one of the big elements in connection with the enhanced price of fish is the charges paid for transportation by the express companies. The committee displayed a disposition to probe into the earnings of these companies with the result that some rather remarkable figures were produced.

In the course of the examination of W. H. Plant, general auditor of the Dominion Express Company, F. B. McCurdy was told that the stock of the company was owned by the C.P.R. The original paid up capital of the company was \$100,000. The value of the property owned by the company at the present time is \$2,710,190, less mortgages of \$59,000.

"I understand," said Mr. McCurdy, "that you have either paid out in dividends or hold as accumulated profits a total of \$6,108,690." The witness admitted that these figures were correct. In reply to further questions Mr. Plant stated that the amount paid out in cash dividends since 1882 when the company was organized has been \$2,457,000. "Since the company began operations in 1882 with a paid up capital of \$100,000 you have realized a profit of \$6,008,690," asked Mr. McCurdy. "No, sir," replied the witness. "Our capital will increase as you put it back in the business, so that today we have a paid up capital of \$2,000,000." "That has been taken out of earnings," queried Mr. Kye. "That is all right," replied the witness, "but if you are considering what we have today the paid up capital is \$2,000,000, made up in over 34 years, and the rates today must be on the basis of that capital stock."

Mr. McCurdy remarked that it was quite clear that the original investment of \$100,000 by the C.P.R. there had been realized in profits and dividends over \$6,000,000. If the company had not paid out dividends and had not put anything into buildings it would have been earning 179 per cent per annum.

# The Municipal Hail Insurance Commission of Saskatchewan

Hereby announces to all Farmers interested in crops situated in rural municipalities operating under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act that the Commission is now in a position to extend its service by the writing of additional insurance to any amount up to \$5.00 per acre. Now that these arrangements have been completed every farmer should patronize his own institution by placing any additional insurance required with the Hail Insurance Commission. Applications for such insurance should be made to the Municipal Secretary, the Local Agent or direct to the Commission.

Head Office:

## Farmers' Building

REGINA

SASK.

IF YOU HAVE SOME SPARE TIME which you want to convert into Dollars, write us and we will tell you how to do it.—Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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### CAPACITY OF GRAIN CARS

Q.—Can you tell me the number of cars of various kinds of grain the C.P.R. has handled during the last ten years and also the average weight of grain in each car of each kind of grain for the same period? I would like to know if the average amount of grain per car load has not been greatly increased and whether the commission charges which the farmer pays for handling his grain have not consequently been increased accordingly. A few years ago there were quite a number of 40,000 lb. cars. These gradually disappeared in favor of the 60,000 lb. car and now a large portion of the cars are 80,000 lb. Is it the intention of the railway companies to increase the size to 100,000 lbs.?

A.—We have asked the Canadian Pacific Railway to supply the figures in answer to this question, and herewith are the figures showing the number of cars handled by that railway of the different kinds of grain each year for the past ten years:

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Total bushels
1906	56,761	5,821	1,127	829	64,538
1907	35,965	7,258	1,141	1,414	45,778
1908	48,199	9,127	1,569	1,998	60,793
1909	52,522	10,964	1,945	2,142	67,573
1910	61,806	14,612	2,906	5,060	84,384
1911	76,676	18,367	8,417	12,231	115,691
1912	82,422	18,715	6,371	7,521	115,029
1913	54,671	10,568	2,832	2,079	69,150
1915 (Sept. 1 to Mar. 22)	150,290	15,630	3,375	1,253	170,548

The C.P.R. state that they have not the figures available showing the average number of bushels per car prior to 1913, but they have given the following figures for the years since 1913:

#### Average Bushels Per Car

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913	1,256	1,379	1,449	1,264
1914	1,265	1,346	1,474	1,261
1915	1,340	1,364	1,256	1,260

Taking the figures of 1915 as an average, the commission charge of 1c per bushel on wheat, barley and flax would show that the commission firm received \$12.46 for handling a car of wheat, \$15.56 for handling a car of barley, and \$12.50 for handling a car of flax. The average number of bushels of oats per car for 1915 is given as 1,364 bushels and the commission charge is 1c a bushel, which would make the charge per car on the average \$12.46 per car of oats. The C.P.R. state that it is not their present intention to use 100,000 lb. cars for grain traffic.

### BUYING RAILWAY STOCK

Q.—I have a few hundred dollars to invest and was thinking of purchasing Canadian Pacific Railway stock. Do you think it would be a safe investment? Would it be better to buy this stock on margin or to pay for it outright?

A.—C.P.R. stock pays a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on the par value of the stock, which is \$100 per share. The dividends are payable quarterly on the 1st January, April, July and October. At the present price of \$167 this gives an actual return on the money of approximately 6 per cent, which is considered a good return on an investment. C.P.R. stock can be bought on margin, but for a small investor who wishes to buy only a few shares it would be necessary to pay all cash and to have the shares registered in the name of the owner. Any reliable broker would purchase the stock for you and the regular commission charge for so doing is 25 cents per share with a minimum charge of \$1.00 on any transaction. It is not possible to say whether C.P.R. stock will advance in price. Before the war the price went as high as \$187 per share and after the war broke out dropped as low as \$155 per share. C.P.R. earnings this year are greatly in excess of last year, and the prospect would seem to be for an increase in price.

### INDIGESTION IN CALF

Could you tell me what is the matter with one of my little calves. This calf is a twin and about six weeks old. It is getting half of one cow's milk, sucking its mother. Sometimes while sucking it will take a ft. fall back, tumble down and stiffen out. It is in a good fat condition. Can you give me a remedy?—N.W.F., Glenora, Man.

This is probably a case of impaired digestion. It feeds too fast which causes pressure on the brain, hence the fits. Will get over this, or if he were fed more frequently would not be so excited about it and so not get indigestion.



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A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Kingbone, Splint, or Curb from putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get

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Total \$737.00

It is important at this time that a special effort be made by all true citizens in the interests of lasting peace. The supporters of Protection are taking advantage of the present desperate struggle to advance their propaganda under the cloak of patriotism. No better illustration of the unsoundness of their position could be given than their present move. But it is a plausible argument and to disillusion people generally a vigorous educational campaign must be carried on. Any person who has a desire to help the cause of Free Trade should send a generous subscription to The Free Trade League of Canada, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

## PLANT SHRUBBERY FOR BIRDS

Those who wish to enjoy the beautiful song birds around their homes and reap the benefits of their good work on the farm must supply the necessary conditions. To attract birds they must be given protection, food, water and congenial surroundings as shelter and nesting facilities, shrubbery, bird houses, etc. Place a food shelf on a post opposite the living room window, with a shallow dish nearby kept filled with water for drinking and bathing. The whole household will be interested in watching the coming of new birds for food and a bath. See how your bird list will grow. Surround the home with lots of shrubbery. Put in a thick hedge, six feet wide, across the rear of the lot or at the back of the garden. This can be trimmed to any height and shape to suit the taste. The birds will show their appreciation by nesting in it while the males will furnish you delightful music every morning and evening. This is the time of the year for planting. Remember the birds by selecting fruit-bearing varieties of shrubs. There is a fifty foot lot in Winnipeg on which there are over a hundred different kinds of perennial plants and shrubs. In some parts of the country for a number of years farmers have been planting box elder seeds, fir, elm, poplar and other trees for the purpose of growing windbreaks. As the force of example is strong this will become more contagious. The writer recalls an incident in Winnipeg. A few years ago a resident had a beautiful blue lobelia border across the front of his lawn and up the sides of the walk to his house. The following year there was a blue streak all along that street. In planting more trees and shrubs and thus making the West a better breeding ground we will be able to hold more birds and we will benefit by their presence and singing and profit by the economic advantage of their season's work in destroying worms, moths and seeds of noxious weeds.

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Saskatoon, July 31 to August 5	C. D. Fisher
North Battleford, August 7 to 9	F. Wright
Prince Albert, August 10 to 12	W. O. McDougall

Write the Managers for prize lists, entry forms and other information. Race programmes will be supplied by the Secretary, W. J. Stark, Edmonton, Alta.

### Protection and Wages

Continued from Page 9

sion—the cost of living in Canada increased 50 per cent. This is 10 per cent greater than the increase in the cost of living in England due to the war; and it is exceedingly doubtful whether increases in wages in Canada between 1898 and 1914 were equal to the increases and bonuses conceded to wage earners in England since the beginning of 1915. In England it is the increased demand for labor and the higher cost of living that have brought about these increases and bonuses, and not a tariff for as everybody knows, England has not adopted a protective tariff.

#### The Tariff and Wages in Canada

It is possible in Canada to test the effect on wages of increases in the tariff. The enactment of the National Policy tariff of 1879 nearly doubled the protection which manufacturers had enjoyed under the tariff that was in existence at Confederation and which remained in existence until the new policy was forced on the country by Sir John Macdonald. Is there any proof that wages were generally increased after 1879, or increased at all until trade unions could force them up, or until there was a shortage of men and women available for the factories, or until the cost of the necessities of life had increased so much that the old wages would no longer suffice to keep men and women alive and in a condition of efficiency? For eighteen years after 1879 manufacturers were uncertain how long they could hold their privileged position. They were uncertain how long they would be permitted to produce an article that could be sold at a profit for a dollar and have Parliament at Ottawa legislate that a buyer must pay \$1.35 for this article or go without it.

During these eighteen years the Liberals repeatedly gave pledges that if they were returned to power an end should be made to the privileged position of the manufacturers. It is a matter of history that in 1897 the Liberals repudiated all their pledges; that they then re-enacted what was practically the old National Policy tariff; that they increased in 1897 some of the protective duties; and that ten years later there were increases of from two and a half to seven and a half per cent all thru the tariff schedules. If tariffs have any direct beneficial effect on industrial wages, there ought to have been generous increases in wages in the years from 1897 to 1910. These increases ought to have been immediately forthcoming because in 1897 when the Liberals capitulated to the advocates of the National Policy and the old party division on the tariff entirely disappeared, the manufacturers knew that their privileged position was no longer uncertain. The Liberals had ceased to assail it; and the manufacturers knew, moreover, that they had only to ask for more protection in order to receive it. They asked for more protection in 1905-6, and in most instances it was granted them.

#### Tariff Influence From 1897 to 1914

The years from 1897 to 1914 ought, if the wages argument for the tariff holds good, to furnish proof of universal increases in wages in all the manufacturing centres of the Dominion. Wages did advance in spots in those years; but these increases were due rather to the opening out of the new western provinces, to railway building in those provinces, and to the development in the grain trade, with its resultant effect on transport, than to the tariff, made secure in 1897 or to the many increases in duties enacted at the revision of 1907. Rent and coal, household equipment, clothing and food supply, all increased in price in those thirteen years; and these increases, as well as the larger demand for labor in this era of expansion in the west, undoubtedly had their effect on the advance in wages during that period. The advance cannot be attributed to the permanence of the tariff, or to the increased protection afforded manufacturers at the revision of 1907. What ever advances might be said to be due to the tariff were more than offset by the increase in the cost of all articles protected by the tariff, the greater part



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Also Irving, Cummings P. O., Vermillion, Alberta, writes: "I have been sowing wood with my Cushman lately and it has been working fine, no trouble to start. I am running an 8 inch 1 H. C. grinder, which it handles slowly."



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of which consisted of articles of daily consumption in working class households. The tariff increases were of great advantage to the manufacturers, who had also profited from the fact that most duties in the Canadian tariff are levied on an ad valorem basis, so that every increase in price adds to the measure of protection afforded by the tariff.

### What the Latest Increase Didn't Do

Every manufacturer who enjoys a privileged position under the National Policy had his position improved last year to the extent of seven and a half per cent by the war-time tariff. By this measure all stocks in hand, and all goods in process of manufacture at the time of the enactment of the new tariff, had seven and a half per cent added to their value; for in the case of cotton goods, fencing wire and other manufactures, prices were at once advanced. If more protection means higher wages, there ought to have been increases in wages at every manufacturing centre in the Dominion in 1915. But, as is well known, this was not the case; and except for a five per cent increase at some of the cotton mills in the province of Quebec made in January, 1916, the only increases in wages have been at factories where munitions are being made.

### Wages in Iron and Steel Industry

From 1897 to 1916 the iron and steel companies of Canada had the advantage not only of protective duties in the tariff and of a law which compelled railways receiving aid from the government to buy their rails in Canada, but also of the most generous bounty laws ever enacted in an English-speaking country. Seventeen or eighteen million dollars in bounties were bestowed on the companies. Taking the whole of the period the bounties much more than paid the wage bills at all the blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces in Canada. The steel companies enjoyed all this largesse in addition to the protection afforded by the tariff, and the market secured for them by the railway law. It is, however, a matter of common knowledge that while the steel plants were enjoying all these favors from the government, wages of day laborers at the furnaces in Sydney, North Sydney, Dandonderry, Hamilton, Midland, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur, were regulated just as they were at the iron and steel plants in the United States which never received any bounties from the Treasury at Washington. Wages at these iron and steel furnaces in Canada were determined by the number of men who wanted a job; and not at all by the fact that the Dominion Government was so anxious to make things profitable for the iron and steel companies that it was practically paying their labor bills out of the Treasury.

### Manufacturers' Immigration Influence

People who talk about the benefit to wages from high protective tariffs overlook one important fact in manufacturing economy. Labor in present day manufacturing economy is regarded in much the same light as raw materials. A manufacturer buys it in the cheapest market and, tariff or no tariff, he will not pay more than the market price for it. If the Canadian Manufacturers' Association could have had its way at Ottawa, immigration agents would have acted as recruiting agents for Canadian factories. On this point the trade-unionists exerted some influence over the government; and the immigration propaganda from 1898 to the beginning of the war was never specially directed to inducing men and women in the Old Country industries to come to Canada to work in the mills and factories. It is well known, however, that not more than forty per cent of the immigration of 1898-1914 went on to the land. Most of it went to the cities; and altho the manufacturers were not able to influence the immigration propaganda as they desired, they certainly got the advantage of the wage-earning immigration that went to the cities, and the cities got the slums and the unemployed problem whenever there was a period of depression in trade.

### Remedial Measures

There are only two ways in a country like Canada of ensuring a beneficent connection between protective tariffs and industrial wages. One is the Aus-

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Italian plan, which was rejected by the courts as unconstitutional, of compelling manufacturers to pay an inland revenue duty equal to the import duty unless they could prove that they were sharing the advantage of the protectionist tariff with their work people. The other is to restrict the incoming or factory labor so as to keep up wages. In Canada before the war it would have been impossible to get either of these plans adopted at Ottawa. The government was then spending nearly a million dollars a year to induce immigration, and most of the immigrants were at once in competition with the wage earners already in the Dominion.

Until one or other of these plans is adopted the tariff cannot beneficially affect the market price of labor in periods when immigration is pouring into the country at the rate of from 220,000 to 270,000 a year. Wages in the best of industries, even for the skilled workpeople, seldom get much beyond subsistence level. In a country like Canada, where the policies are a rigidly protected market for manufacturers and a free and open door for the people who must have jobs or go under, wages even in good times cannot be much higher than the subsistence level. This level is as old as the factory system. It was established in the old world, when the factory superseded the industries of the home. Improvements in machinery have not altered it, because the gain from these improvements mostly accrues to the manufacturers, and in this matter the history of protectionist countries like Canada and the United States shows no difference from the history of the factory populations of free trade England.

### BELGIAN NEED GREAT

Accountant, Guide

I have much pleasure in acknowledging yours of the 20th enclosing cheque for \$151.25, being the amount received thru The Guide for the Belgian Relief Fund.

Please accept my thanks for this further contribution, and I have no doubt that the farmers of the West will continue as in the past to contribute generously towards the relief of the Belgian sufferers.

The needs in Belgium are increasing and the allies and the neutral countries, especially the United States, have accepted the moral duty of coming to the assistance of the needy Belgians, who have sacrificed everything on behalf of civilization.

There is no more pressing cause than the coming to the assistance of the starving Belgians, and everyone of us in donating for War Relief Funds should place at the head of the list the "Belgian Relief Fund."

We are at present appealing to the Canadian people for funds sufficient to enable us to buy a cargo of wheat to be sent to Belgium to provide bread for the needy. When we consider that a donation of \$2.50 will support a Belgian family for one month, everyone of us should do its utmost to prevent starvation in Belgium by sending his contribution. There is no question that every dollar subscribed is properly distributed in food to the needy Belgians thru the American Relief Commission, which has full control of the distribution of the food, with the consent of the German officials.

I appreciate what your valuable paper has done for our cause, and I am satisfied that you will still appeal to your many readers to subscribe to the Belgian Relief Fund. Thanking you for your past generosity, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly

A. J. H. DUBUC,  
Belgian Consul.

### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously Acknowledged	\$7,526.74
From Imperial Bank	5.00
Total	\$7,531.74

### SASKATCHEWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

There are now 113 agricultural societies in the province of Saskatchewan, an increase of five over the previous year. In addition there are about twenty societies in unorganized districts. The number of exhibitions held during 1915 by these societies was 116, as compared with 100 in 1914, 96 in 1913 and 84 in 1912. 61 plowing matches were held in 1915 as compared with 44 in 1914. There were also held 50 junior exhibitions, 23 standing field crop competitions and 52 seed fairs.



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# Farm Women's Clubs

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

## YOUNG GRAIN GROWERS' WORK

Dear Miss Stocking—Regarding the suffrage question and the question of young people's clubs, I have received some interesting letters and suggestions.

Pangman sends the following for young people's clubs: Study of literary subjects; music, vocal and instrumental; amateur theatricals; competitions in raising garden produce; domestic animals, poultry, etc.; sewing and cooking classes for girls; social evenings for the neighborhood at different homes and for summer picnics, baseball and tennis.

The young people at Maple Creek held a debate, subject, "Equal Suffrage." One of the young ladies wrote me for literature. I sent what little I had along with suggestions and addresses of places where more could be secured. One book especially she mentioned as being a great help, "Woman's Suffrage." She wrote me after the debate that they won easily with at least two points for suffrage to every one their opponents had against it.

Keebler has a Glee Club made up of young men, some from the farm and some from the village. They have given several very successful minstrel shows, giving one hundred dollars to Keebler Red Cross and I think the amount was sixty dollars at Marquis, the next town, where they gave an entertainment. At their last three entertainments they took in three young ladies and gave a very entertaining sextette, three girls and three boys.

The Big Stone young people gave their concert, as I mentioned in my other report, "Music and Theatrical Sketches." The ladies served ice cream and a lunch and after that a short dance, the proceeds, forty-three dollars and seventy cents, going to the Red Cross.

I hope all young people who have had successful meetings of any kind will write me. I would be glad of their reports.

The only lecture given in this locality recently was one on "Socialism, its Origin and its Relation to the Farmer." This was very ably given by Joseph Knight of Edmonton, representing the Socialist Party of Canada. We are now ready to hear the Liberals and Conservatives; not belonging to any party we women are glad to hear what they all have to say for themselves.

MRS. HAIGHT.

## SUBJECTS FOR CLUB DISCUSSION

The following partial list of subjects for discussion which appears in the latest report of the Women's Institutes of Ontario may provide some new and inexperienced clubs with suggestions for a summer's program.

- "Modern Kitchens and Modern Home Makers."
- "The Meaning of Mothercraft."
- "Foods from an Economic and Institute Standpoint."
- "Woman's Work, Past and Present."
- "Consumption and its Prevention."
- "Physical and Mental Harm of Fault Finding."
- "Health and How to Procure It."
- "The Medical Inspection of Public Schools."
- "The Physical Development of the Child."
- "Education and What It Means."
- "The Importance and Meaning of Woman's Work."
- "War and its Relation to Women."
- "Dress and Good Taste."
- "Industrial Education."
- "How and When Should a Girl Choose Her Future Vocation."
- "How We Can Bring City Advantages to our Out-of-Town Homes."
- "Things and Their Forces. Men and Their Ways."
- "The Mother: What She Owes to Herself, the Home and the Community."
- "Helping our Boys Find Their Right Place in the World."
- "Plans for our Girls."
- "The Health of Woman."
- "A Child's Rights."
- "Teaching Life Truths."
- "One Thousand Canadian Babies and Their Dower."
- "Economy in Foods."
- "Dry Cleaning."
- "First Aid in the Home."
- "Purchasing of Poultry and Demonstration of Boning Chickens."

- "Medical School Inspection."
- "Bed Making for Various Forms of Disease."
- "Sick Room Sanitation and Ventilation."
- "Baby Hygiene."
- "Typhoid Fever, Care and Personal Care."
- "Baths."
- "Emergencies. Observation of Symptoms."
- "The Outlook for the Girl in the Country Now."
- "Helping the Twig to Grow Straight."
- "Such Stuff as Homes are Made Of."
- "Building, Making-Over, Decorating and Furnishing a Home."
- "Conveniences and Labor Savers in the Farm Home."
- "Canadian Literature and Building up a Home Library."
- "Points in Business Law."
- "Outside Problems that Concern the Homemaker."
- "Institute Methods and Work."
- "Poetry."
- "The Women's Institutes and the War."
- "Emergency War Work."
- "Home Canning and Preserving."
- "Waste—Necessary and Unnecessary."
- "The three R's, Recreation, Rest and Right-Living."
- "Conditions as We Find Them and What We Do to Improve Them."
- "The Girls of To-day."
- "First Aid—Emergencies."
- "Efficient Living."
- "The Best Crop."
- "Practical Education."
- "Women's Present Opportunity."
- "Soft and Fancy Cheese Making."
- "Our Privileges and Responsibilities as Canadian Women."
- "Making of Jellies and Marmalades."
- "Canning of Vegetables."
- "Use of the Commercial Pattern in Dress-making."
- "Historical Sketch of the Red Cross Society."

## WHAT COLLEGE GIRLS ARE DOING

Eight Week Clubs are formed by big-hearted young college women when home on their summer vacations. They gather together a group of their neighbor girls and with the one magic word Others! for their watchword, pass on to these other girls some of the knowledge they have gained, and, what is of greater moment, awaken in them the realization of the beauties in commonplace duties and surroundings. The best description of the success of the Eight Weeks Club lies in the individual stories of things really done.

Lillian Eddy and Florence Jones lived in a small town in Iowa. They came home from their state college eager to pass on some of the rich things they had learned and lo! their call to service came first from the girls themselves. Ten or twelve miles out in the country was a group of girls who had been told by their County Y.W.C.A. Secretary, that, for the asking, these college girls would meet with them once a week.

The first meeting was spent in organizing. Committees on constitution, name of club and program for the summer weeks were appointed. The college girls suggested several lines of work and the members chose stenciling, basketry and crocheting.

The eight and last meeting was a picnic. The girls built their own camp fire, roasted corn, eggs and potatoes, and made real college fudge, which with sandwiches and an abundance of home grown fruit made a delightful feast.

Grace Diehl organized her club at a lake summer resort. She was the most popular girl there, especially on the afternoon when she gave her group swimming lessons in the lake. Eighteen wanted to learn all at once and she had to call on her mother for assistance! It was nearly as bad—or as good!—on one rainy afternoon, when she taught them candy-making. Girls hovering over delicious smelling mixtures, beating fudge and pulling taffy, filled every corner of their little summer cottage.

And how they did enjoy the games that Miss Diehl taught them—games she had learned in the playground work at college.

Clara Steen in The Farmers' Wife.

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—that's the idea; perfectly hygienic, it's a case of where the ounce of prevention outweighs a pound of cure.

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I recommend you to write for a few decorative suggestions from the

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

### EASILY WON PRIZES

There never was a better chance to win a prize than this. Three lively story books will be given for the best three letters telling what the writers think about war. Not about this war, but about the thing itself, and why?

The fact that a war is going on now and that you have been reading about it nearly every day for more than a year will help you to understand something about it.

In order that you may tell exactly what you think yourself with perfect freedom, it will not be necessary this time for you to have your parents or teacher sign your story.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age may try for one of these prizes. Stories must be written in pen and ink, on only one side of the paper and must reach me not later than June 1.

DIXIE PATTON

Walter W. Wendt, Edberg, Alta., sent a self-addressed stamped envelope asking for a membership pin, but he did not write as a story, which is the only means of becoming a member of this club. If Walter will sit down and write us, very carefully, his opinion of war he will be entered up as a member.

### A GOOD CITIZEN

Once there lived a poor woman and she had a little girl whose name was Jean. The woman's name was Mrs. Clark, and she had no husband and had to take in washing for a living.

One day Jean was out on the street crying, when a man came up and said, "What are you crying for?" And Jean said, "My mamma has no money to buy anything to eat." Then the man said, "Tell me where your mamma lives and I will give her some money to buy some dinner." After he said this she told him where she lived.

When they came to the house Mrs. Clark was washing. When Jean saw her mother, she told her that the man, whose name was Mr. Richman, was going to give them some money. After she went out to play Mr. Richman asked Mrs. Clark if she would marry him and she said "Yes." Then he said he would go to the store and get some things for dinner and get some clothes.

In about two weeks they got married and moved away to Mr. Richman's home in a nice big city called Barbon. After a while Jean had a baby brother to play with. Mr. and Mrs. Richman lived a nice and happy life, all the time they lived and did many things for their friends.

CLAIR B. MABEE,

Age 11 years.

### A BRAVE DEED

Once upon a time, a few years ago, a great fire swept the city of New York.

The fire was caused by a lamp exploding in a small shack in one of the poorer parts of the city.

It spread very quickly, burning everything in its path. It was not long before half of the city was burned.

A large number of people fled to Brooklyn across the river and so were saved, but many were unable to escape. Among the unfortunate were two young ladies, Marion and Agnes Grant, who roomed in the third story of one of the large hotels. The flames had surrounded them, having burned both stairs and fire escape. They stood at one of the windows anxiously looking for help. Marion Grant was just on the verge of fainting when her sister exclaimed, "Marion, here is help!" Marion rallied at these words and saw a young man ready to save them.

He fastened a rope which he had brought under her arms and lowered her with the help of another, into the crowded street.

He then fastened another rope which had been thrown to him under Agnes' arms and she was also lowered safely into the street where her mother stood.

The mother and her two daughters sought the bank of the river for safety and after a few hours were on their way to Brooklyn.

The brave young man, Arnold Boyle, was well honored for his deed.

ESTHER C. PAINTIN,

Kronos, Sask.

Age 11.

### MAN WITH FROZEN HANDS

Sometime in the beginning of March, in the year of 1914, this occurrence took place at my home.

It was a cold and stormy Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, when four men came up to our yard. One of them knocked at the door. Mamma went immediately to the door, for she had looked out once before and heard a team pass by. When she opened the door the man pleadingly asked, "We have a man on our sleigh and we fear his hands are frozen. He is under the influence of liquor. May we bring him in?" Mamma replied, "Yes, bring him in right away."

So one stayed with the team while the rest brought him in. When papa took hold of his hands they both were as stiff as stone, nearly up to the wrist, and we noticed that he was helplessly intoxicated and the rest all somewhat under the influence of liquor. Mamma directed the men what to do and after a time they had thawed out the hands with snow, after that they bathed them in coal oil and gave the man a warm drink and tried to make him comfortable. There was a great lot of work with this man. The one that stayed with the team found a place to tie them and came in also.

Papa and mamma worked with the man until twelve-thirty in the night, trying every possible way to make him comfortable.

The rest of the men thought they would now go home, but as the night was so very cold and stormy, papa and mamma persuaded them to stay for fear they might get lost or perhaps frozen for they had at least ten miles more to go.

So after the men were given a good lunch and the team put in the barn and fed, we gave the men all the bedding we could and all went to rest. Papa said he had hardly any rest or sleep all night. We had a good fire all night. When morning came all had a good breakfast. The frozen hands were terribly blistered. Mamma bandaged the hands with absorbent cotton and clean cloth. Papa warmed some stones and gave him a coat to wrap up his hands when he got ready to go home, for mamma said if they would freeze again he would lose them.

LORETTA BAUCK,

Chaplin, Sask.

Age 13 years.

### A GOOD CITIZEN

I am going to tell a story of a blind beggar. It happened when my aunt was a young girl. She and some more girls were out walking round the town when they saw a blind beggar. He wanted to get across the road. My aunt said, "Let's go and help him across," but the other girls only laughed at her. So at last my aunt said, "Well, I'll go myself." So she took the beggar by the arm and led him across the road where he wanted to go. The beggar was so pleased with aunt taking him across he could hardly thank her enough.

FLOSSIE SMITH,

Baldor, Man.

Age 13.

### A GOOD CITIZEN

One day I was going along a street, I saw a dog belonging to one of my companions being treated very cruelly by some boys. Then my friend's brother came up to those bad boys and told them to stop. So they stopped and went away, looking very much ashamed. The dog's mistress came up to him and took him home in her arms. He was not a very big dog. I think that boy was a very good citizen, don't you?

LILLIAN KING,

Brandon, Man.

Age 10.

### STOPPED A RUNAWAY

I am going to tell you of a woman who is a good citizen. She stopped a team that was running away. The man who owned them stopped at a place about a half a mile away. He didn't tie his team and when he left them, they started to run. They ran over to a neighbor's. The woman was working in the house and saw them coming and ran out to stop them. She stopped them, and I think she is a good citizen.

GLADYS VELDE,

Age 12 years.



# Secret of Clean, Fresh Clothing

Just how the difficult stain can be removed and colors preserved

By Mary Hamilton Talbott

How is it your clothes never look faded at the end of the season? They look just as fresh as if they had been made yesterday, and I know you have worn them all summer. This I asked of a friend who has made a study of cleaning fabrics.

"I assure you the results you see have not all been accomplished in one year," she replied. "I so dislike faded muslins that I have studied and experimented and sought expert advice until I do not feel daunted now when fashion dictates vivid hues for summer wear. I never trust to the salesman's assurance that colors are fast. How does he know? Neither do I use the same treatment for all colors. I know most people pin their faith to salt and water to set any color. I use this only for pinks, browns and blacks, a cupful to a gallon of water. I have seen some laundresses put the salt right in with the soap. Of course this is a mistake, just clear, cold water should be used. For lavenders I have found that nothing equals sugar of lead for preserving the color—a tablespoonful to a gallon of water. As this is such a poison, care should be taken to throw the water out as soon as it used. Vinegar—half a cupful to a gallon—is best for all-blues.

"Never should colored clothes be soaked, neither should they be washed in very hot water or boiled. I never use soap directly on them, but use soap solution; one cake of soap melted in two quarts of water makes it strong enough to remove the soil from most clothes. Greens, yellows, lavenders and pinks should never be bleached. When I starch my all-over pink you admire so much I use logwood solution in the starch, just a few drops. When brown is the predominating color I put a little tea solution in the starch until it is the shade I desire. Most people do not know there is starch which comes for black cotton goods, made especially for them. I always use it.

"Quick drying in a shady place often keeps colors from running, and I always hang them wrong side out. But all efforts to preserve colors will be set at naught unless the clothes are ironed on the wrong side, for a hot iron will fade almost any color. I forgot to say I wash each garment by itself; putting a lot of colored clothes in the same tub will often alter shades and tones of them all if one garment has a tendency to run.

"I read somewhere that bran water should be used instead of soap or starch for laundering cretonnes, art tickings or chintzes, and I tried it last fall with great success. I cooked four cupfuls of bran in a gallon of water for twenty minutes and put half of it in the wash water and half in the rinse water, and they came out like new.

"Where there are children there are always stains of some kind, so I carefully look over the clothes for them before they are started to the laundry. As I had so often faded delicate colors in my zeal to remove stains, I always try now to duplicate the stain on a sample of the goods and then experiment until I find the right course to pursue to remove it. If the spot is on a striped cotton material I use a medicine dropper to apply the remedy. I have made a list of stains and what will remove them, and keep it in a convenient place. I'll give you a copy; it may help you out."

### Stains and Their Remedies: My Friend's List

**Iron Rust**—Wet stained part with borax and water or ammonia and water, and spread over a bowl of boiling water. Apply a ten per cent. solution of hydro-chloric acid drop by drop until stain begins to brighten; dip at once into the water. If it does not disappear, repeat process. After removed rinse at once in water that contains a little ammonia or borax to counteract the effects of the strong acid on the fabric.

**Milk, Cream, Chocolate and Tea**—Use cold water.

**Coffee**—Put borax on stain and pour boiling water from a height.

**Grass**—Usually responds to naphtha soap or alcohol. If of long standing, for colored fabrics a paste of molasses or paste of soap and cooking soda left on overnight will prove effective; rinse thoroughly and repeat if necessary.

**Fruit**—Boiling water poured from a height will dissolve the crystallized fruit juice and drive it out, except peach; this requires bleaching with Javelle water. To make it, heat half a pound of washing-soda and one quart of water in an agate or porcelain kettle—the strong alkali will injure iron or aluminum ware; after the soda is dissolved, cool quickly. Dissolve also a quarter of a pound of chloride of lime in one quart of water; let it settle, then pour off the clear liquid and add it to the liquid soda. This will fade delicate colors and can be used only on white goods.

**Blood**—Wash in cold water until stain turns brown, then rub with naphtha soap and soak in cold water. If stubborn, a teaspoonful of turpentine in the water will help to remove the stain.

**Ink**—Wet spot with cold water and apply few drops of oxalic acid, let remain a few minutes and rinse in hot water to which a little ammonia has been added.

**Vaseline**—Can not be removed after boiling. A fresh stain will disappear if washed in turpentine or sponged with ether.

**Perspiration**—If soap and water and exposure to sun does not remove, cover spot with lemon juice and put in sun; or oxalic acid will often succeed where everything else fails.

**Mucus**—Soak in ammonia water or in salt and water, then wash with cold water and soap.

"Before washing colored silks I always try to set the colors the same as in cotton materials, and as is the case in the latter fabrics, if more than one colored garment is put in the 'fixing bath' it is equivalent to blending dyes. If the color comes out very much, hurry thru the process and do not let the silk lie about between rinsings, especially where there is a mixture of colors in the silk, as one color will then surely run into the other. Instead of soap I used soap bark for colored silks—one cupful of bark for two quarts of water cooked slowly for twenty minutes, then the strained solution added to clear, warm water. Silk must never be wrung or twisted, as it is apt to warp the threads and give it a coarse, thick look. To make white silk a good color I soak it in a little warm milk, then wash quickly and rinse in a little blue-water.

Silk stockings should be soaked first in borax water, then wash in soapy water which is only lukewarm; if hot water is used it makes them harsh and crinkly. They should never be wrung, but squeezed and rinsed in two waters of the same temperature. Neither should they be sprinkled. I dip a towel in hot water and fold the stockings up in this for an hour, then press them on the wrong side with a cool iron."

In the June issue, 1914, of The Delindefor there appeared this article, which is so practical we have reproduced it.

### DIXON TO LECTURE

F. J. Dixon, member of the Manitoba legislature, is devoting the summer to lecturing on progressive topics to various organizations throughout the West. Mr. Dixon lectures on "Free Trade," "Taxation of Land Values," "Women in Politics" and "Direct Legislation." Mr. Dixon is well known to the organized farmers and should be a welcome speaker at picnics during the summer. Any persons who wish to secure him can address him at 422 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

According to figures obtained by the United States Bureau of Estimates, the average milk production of each cow in the United States is 337 gallons a year. In the north central states the annual production is 560 gallons.

# Big Ben



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By Dr. Emmett Holt, M.D.

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Dr. Holt deals with the child from the time it is born until it is several years old. He goes very fully into the question of feeding those children whose mothers cannot nurse them, of clothing children and of their care in sickness as well as in health. The book is the standard book on this subject, and is written in such simple form that any mother can understand it all.

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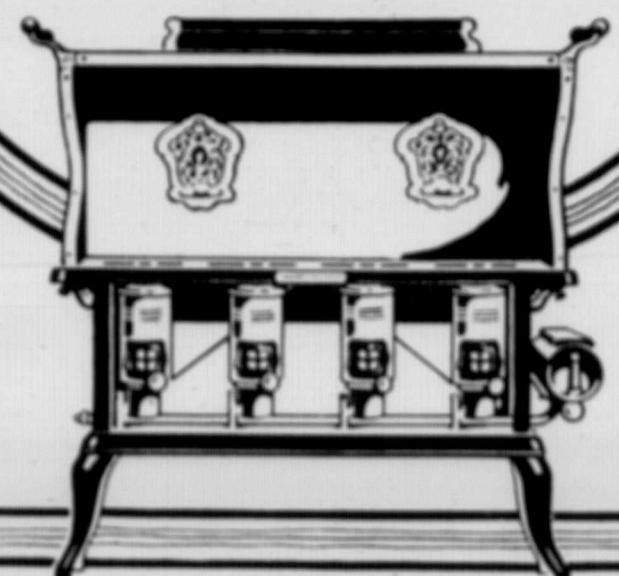
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## Alberta's Legislative Record

Continued from Page 7

The original homesteader away on military or naval service, or engaged in railway or irrigation canal right-of-way work.

The municipal ordinance was changed to preserve the lien for taxes of consolidated school districts, local improvement, rural, or village districts, on lands purchased at a tax sale.

### Power to Cancel Subdivisions

An act respecting subdivisions should be of value to municipalities. The Utilities Commissioners are given power to cancel subdivisions and cause the land to revert to farm lands. Hitherto owners wishing to do this were blocked by the fact that a few lots had been sold in the subdivision and it was therefore impossible to disturb title. The Utility Commissioners are given full power to adjust such difficulties.

Several important amendments were made to the statute laws act. Boilers carrying a steam pressure of less than twenty pounds may be inspected at such times as the inspector sees fit and not annually, as was the case. This will help farmers who keep a small engine for purely minor work on the farm. If an owner proves that his boiler has not been used since the last inspection he may be given a certificate without inspection and without fee.

The time for the completion of guaranteed railways was extended to December 31, 1916.

The owner or manager of a pool room must not allow any youth under seventeen years of age to frequent or loiter around a pool room. Municipalities have always had the right to license pool rooms, but the power is made definite and clear by a new amendment.

The Co-operative Associations Act was amended so as to provide for greater publicity when an association is being formed.

An act providing that in future the estates of lunatics shall be administered by the government instead of by trust companies, also guarantees considerably reduced expense to the estate.

The Successions Duty Act was amended providing for heavy penalties for undervaluing an estate.

The Vital Statistics Act was redrafted so as to ensure a more complete registration of all births and deaths in the province.

A new form of taxation was introduced in the shape of a theatre-gone tax. There will be a sliding scale from one to twenty-five cents on a ticket. Soldiers in uniform are exempt, as are concerts for religious, charitable and patriotic purposes.

### Amended School Ordinances

The school ordinances were amended in several important respects. Hon. Mr. Boyle stating that the changes each year were based on experience. To reach the children of isolated settlers outside of regular school districts provision is made for holding school in a tent during the months suitable to the scheme. These would likely be manned by university undergraduates and teachers wishing to teach thru the holiday season.

In future all schools must be built by contract and not by day labor.

All school boards must supply a flag pole and accessories for flying the Union Jack on days to be prescribed by regulation, and on all other days the flags must be displayed in the school.

Arbor day ceased to be a school holiday, but provision is made for the carrying out of the purposes for which Arbor day was intended. This will be done by regulations drawn to meet the needs of the different districts, particularly as to season conditions.

In rural and village districts lands to the extent of five acres held for hospital purposes which receives a government grant is exempt from taxation.

The Truancy Act passed and is superseded by the School Attendance Act. The old law was considered a misnomer. The officers in future will be known as "attendance officers" and the procedure remains much the same.

### Tax on Improvements

Few additions were made to statutes dealing with municipal affairs, those

made being largely of a character designed to assist in the administration of existing conditions. Owing to the business depression and slump in values caused by the collapse of the real estate boom the towns, villages, etc., were given power to impose a business tax and to tax improvements for a period of four years. This is not regarded as a departure from the principle of taxation of land values, being merely a temporary relief measure. The municipalities in trouble would have had difficulties under any system, as they plunged into debt far beyond their means.

The Public Utility board is given considerable power in the control of the advertising and sale of the bonds or shares of companies. The powers will be similar to those exercised by Judge Robson in Manitoba at the time of the Southern Alberta oil boom.

**Fire Prevention Act**

An entirely new act is called the Fire Prevention Act and provides for a branch of the government service to aid in the prevention of fires and to detect fraud. Extensive inspection powers are given officials and the act is likely to be welcomed by the Board of Fire Underwriters and is also giving the insurance companies some service in exchange for the taxes imposed. Alberta's fire record was shown up in a rather unpleasant light.

By the legislation passed a large amount of work is added to the duties of the utilities commissioners. Premier Sifton expressed the idea that the board should proceed slowly in its development and that in time it would prove of immense value to the public.

The Married Woman's Relief Act was amended to permit of action at any time any portion of the estate remains got administered. Formerly action had to be taken within six months.

The private bills included, of course, the usual tinkering with the charters of the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Red Deer.

The registered nurses of the province were incorporated and will be privileged to attach the letters "R.N." (Registered Nurse) after their names. The act will not in any way interfere with nurses who do not wish to become members of the corporation.

Ten members of the legislature have enlisted for overseas service, all with commissions, four already being under fire in the trenches.

**GRADE BUTTER UNIFORMLY**

A conference of dairy commissioners and experts was held in Regina on May 10 to strike a uniform grade for creamery butter from all three Western provinces. Alberta and Saskatchewan particularly have been making phenomenal strides in the improvement of quality as well as production. The time can not be very far distant when present home markets must be filled and exportation will become necessary. The desirability of having only the choicest product reach foreign markets is fully realized. Alberta in particular realizes this, and it is believed 90 per cent of the creamery cream in that province will be pasteurized this season.

Differences in view point and conditions were fully discussed and many samples of butter tested. A uniform scale of grading was the result, and it is likely graders certificates for the three provinces will be made uniform. Minimum scores in grades will be as follows:—

First grade—Flavor, 39 points out of 45; total score, 92 out of 100 points.

Second grade—Thirty-seven for flavor and 85 for total.

**GOOD ROADS IN U.S.A.**

The United States senate recently passed a vote for \$82,000,000 to be spent in the construction of postal roads contingent upon an equal expenditure by the states. The money is to be apportioned by the secretary of agriculture, according to the terms of the bill, on a basis of one-third in the ratio of the area to which the states bear to the total area of the country, one-third in the ratio of the population, and one-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery routes bear to the total mileage of the country.



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			Sen. lot	22½	23	23½	23½	24	24½	24½	24½	25½	26			
5	40	24	8, 9½, 11, 11	Car lot	26	26½	26½	26½	27	27½	27½	28	28½			
			Sen. lot	27½	28½	28½	29½	30½	32	32½	32½	34	34½			
7	43	24	5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9	Car lot	34½	34½	35	35½	36½	37	37½	38½	39			
			Sen. lot	38	38½	39½	39½	40½	41	41½	42½	43½	44			
10	48	16½	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8, 8	Car lot	53½	54	54½	55½	56½	56½	57½	58½	59			
			Sen. lot	57½	58½	59½	60½	61½	62½	63½	64½	65½	66			
8	32	12	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½	Car lot	37½	38	38½	39	39½	40½	41	41½	42½			
			Sen. lot	40½	41½	42½	43½	44½	45	46	46½	48	48½			
7	26	8½	No. 8 Wire top and bottom No. 12 Wire 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½	Car lot	27½	28	28½	28½	29	29½	29½	29½	30½			
			Sen. lot	30	30½	31	31½	32	32½	33	33½	34½	35			
			Drive Gate, 12 ft. x 48 in. high, each	Car lot	4 70	4 75	4 80	4 80	4 85	4 90	4 95	4 95	5 05			
			Sen. lot	4 90	4 95	5 00	5 05	5 10	5 15	5 20	5 25	5 30	5 35	5 50		
			Drive Gate, 16 ft. x 48 in. high, each	Car lot	5 50	5 55	5 60	5 65	5 70	5 75	5 85	5 90	6 05			
			Sen. lot	5 75	5 80	5 90	6 00	6 10	6 15	6 15	6 35	6 50	6 60			
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**1-Gallon Cans No. 3X515 \$1.05**  
**5-Gallon Cans No. 3X516 5.05**

In buying "STA-BRITE" paint you do not pay different prices for different colors—all colors one price as quoted above.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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**THE NEWMAN CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

**BONNIE BRAES**  
**Hatching Eggs-Baby Chicks**  
*Alberta's Leading Stock and Poultry Farm*

Alberta's Best Producing Strains of  
**BRED-TO-LAY AND EXHIBITION STOCK**

**Barred, White and Buff Rocks; White and Buff Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Single and Rose Comb Reds; Brown Leghorns; Indian Runner and Mammoth Pekin Ducks; Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.**

My birds are better than ever, farm raised, and strong and vigorous. I have not sold any females this season and have selected the best of my breeding pens from one thousand hens. Included are my 1915 winners and trap-nest egg record females, 200-221 eggs. Every pullet on my farm is trap-nested, so guess work, 224 trap nests are used. If you want to produce egg layers, eggs from my bred to lay pens will do it. White Wyandottes, pen No. 5, are 211 egg hens. Items of pen No. 1 are daughters of pen No. 5. The trap-nest egg record of 10 pullets, Dec. 1st to 21st, Band No. 1 laid 25 eggs; No. 4, 24; No. 14, 24; No. 14, 24; No. 7, 22; No. 23, 21; No. 6, 21; No. 9, 21; No. 18, 20; and No. 13, 20. Total for month, 222 eggs. These were sold for \$18.50. Cost of feed \$1.25, and profit, \$9.25.

I can spare a few more cockerels closely related to these females. These cockerels are from hens with egg records of from 175 to 221.

My pens are now mated up and I am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from these champion matings. Order early to avoid disappointment. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

**ALLAN R. GILLIES**  
CLOVER BAR BONNIE BRAES ALBERTA  
Mention The Grain Growers' Guide in answering this Ad.

**LIVE POULTRY**

All prices which are quoted below are absolutely guaranteed for 30 days from date of this paper, and are for live weight (L. W.) Winnipeg

Turkeys	Per lb. 14c	Old Roosters	Per lb. 11c
Hens	" 15c	Geese	" 15c
Young Roosters	" 14c	Ducks	" 15c

Let us know what kind you have and how many you have for sale and we will forward enough orders for shipping. Our terms are cash (Bank Money Order) on receipt of goods.

**Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co. - Winnipeg**

**WOOL** is one of our Specialties. We are in an excellent position this year to handle this article to our shipper's advantage.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR JUST OFF THE PRESS

**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. - Winnipeg, Man.**

**Our Ottawa Letter**

*Continued from Page 4*

sure possession of one of the transcontinental lines in order to use it as a leverage. The member for South York said that the G.T.P. and the C.N.R. are both applicants for it. The G.T.P. had asked to be taken over, and terms could no doubt be arranged with the directors. As for the C.N.R., he thought the whole system could be purchased by the payment of ten per cent. of the face value of the stock issue. His suggestion in regard to the C.P.R. was that the government should take it over and guarantee to the shareholders earnings of seven per cent. for a period of twenty-five years, at the end of which time he would refund the money put into the stock by the shareholders. Mr. Maclean reminded the prime minister that when the late government was building the N.T.R. he had offered as an alternative the proposal that this should be a national railway. The time had now arrived, he said, when this policy could be put into effect.

**Bilingualism Debated**

A discussion of two days' duration, based upon a motion of Mr. Lapointe, of Kamouraska, by which it was suggested, that the house should recommend to the Ontario government the advisability of reconsidering its attitude towards bilingualism in that province, was productive of the most pronounced display of independence which has been witnessed in parliament for many a day. No less than twelve western Liberals who objected to the intrusion of this subject in parliament refused to line up with their party, while eight Conservatives of Quebec voted against the government. Apart entirely from the merits of the issue, in regard to which it was not necessary to express an opinion, the sign is taken here to portend greater demonstrations of political independence in the house in the future.

Hon. Frank Oliver was the only western member to speak on the question, and he made it very clear that while the western Liberals sympathized with the French Canadian of Ontario, they regretted that they could not share their views. They were in parliament as the representatives of the West, where there was the greatest desire for educational efficiency. He pointed out that owing to the diversity of nationality in the prairie provinces, the sparsity of population and the climatic conditions, which often reduced the school year to six months, it would be absolutely impossible from the economic standpoint, apart altogether from the viewpoint of the national good, to undertake to educate the children of the West in more than one language. The western Liberals who made this demonstration of independence by voting against the resolution were: Hon. Frank Oliver, Buchanan of Medicine Hat, Clarke of Red Deer, Cruise of Dauphin, Douglas of Strathcona, Knowles of Moose Jaw, MacNutt of Saltcoats, Thompson of Qu'Appelle, Turfiff of Assiniboia, and Warnock of Marched, Trux, of South Bruce, was the only opposition member from the East who voted against his party. White of Victoria, Martin of Regina, Cash of Yorkton, and Molloy of Provencher were absentees, but the latter, thru Hon. Chas. Macail, informed the house that he was in favor of bilingualism, and objected more particularly to the recent change made in the educational laws of Manitoba. All the western Conservative ministers and members voted against the resolution, so that, apart from Dr. Molloy and Champagne of Saskatchewan, the West is unanimous on the educational question.

**RURAL CREDITS COMMISSION**

A commission has been appointed by the Manitoba government to make all necessary investigations in connection with a scheme of rural credits for this province. Authority was granted for this at the last session of the legislature. The members of the commission are: Premier T. C. Norris, chairman; Edward Brown, provincial treasurer; George A. Orlerson, member for Minnesota, secretary; J. H. G. Malouin, member for Hurtle; A. Lobb, member for Rockwood; G. W. Proust, member for Kildonan and St. Andrews; John Graham, member for Norfolk; J. Parent,

member for Morris. It is anticipated that this committee will appoint a sub-committee to visit states to the South where rural credit systems are in operation, and the whole matter is promised a thorough threshing out.

**FOX BREEDING ASSOCIATION, IN P.E.I.**

In 1915 more system and greater reliability was put into the Silver Black Fox breeding industry on Prince Edward Island by the organization of the Silver Black Fox Breeders' Association, an incorporated body formed to classify, register and mark the silver black foxes in the province. This should go far to establishing reliability in the companies operating and in the truthness to type of the foxes sold. The period of high prices in fox pelts beginning 1910 caused speculation in the industry resulting in the formation of some 300 fox companies. It is interesting to note that even under the unusual depression since war broke out, the dividends were suspended, none of these companies have gone into liquidation. The breeders have added largely to their breeding stock since 1914 and carried on production on an enlarged scale. The Sales Board of the new association has recently endeavored to open up an enlarged market in the United States and believes its efforts will be very successful. During the twenty years preceding the war the natural supply of the more valuable furs fell off one-half and prices advanced three-fold. Peace it is believed will bring a renewal of previous healthy conditions.

**ENVOY TO RUSSIA**

Prince Christopher of Greece, younger brother of King Constantine, has gone to Petrograd, it is said, for the purpose of convincing the Czar that Greece is pro-Ally and especially loyal to the head of the Greek Church. The young prince was born in Russia and received the greater portion of his civil and military education in that country. He also spent considerable time in Great Britain with his aunt, the Queen Mother Alexandra. For these reasons his loyalty to the Allies is not questioned and the probabilities are that, as a result of his mission, there may be a change of front on the part of the Royal Family of Greece. King Constantine is married to a sister of the Emperor of Germany, and has shown himself to be very much under her influence.

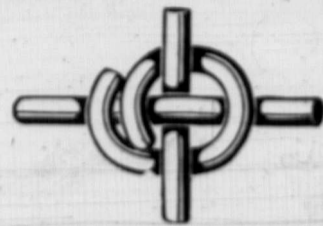
**HUNGARIAN PEACE INFLUENCE**

As anticipated, trouble is brewing in Austria Hungary as a result of the disagreement between Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier. Since the outbreak of the war many differences have arisen between the Austrians and Hungarians widening the breach which already existed between the two. The latest is a request from Emperor Francis Joseph that Count Tisza should accept the Customs Union scheme which the Germans wish to see consummated between the four Central Powers. As Hungary is already more or less an adjunct to Germany and Austria the Austrian Premier naturally objects to any further coercion. Count Tisza is undoubtedly the ablest statesman in Austria Hungary, and, rather than yield to the requests of the Emperor, will resign and go into opposition. If he should do this it might very easily lead to the making of a separate peace by Hungary, as that country already feels that she has borne the brunt of the heavy fighting and is getting little or nothing out of the wasteful struggle.

**\$1 Automatic Hair Cutter 50c**



The Automatic is a wonderful invention. Attach to any comb in the country. Comb your hair and the Automatic will cut it smoothly and evenly at the same time. If you can comb your hair you can cut it in the nicest way with the Automatic. Save the cost many times in a year. The Automatic Hair Cutter is closely finished in silver and gilt metal. Will last a lifetime. For a short time only to order to introduce this wonderful invention, and secure agents, we will send the Automatic Hair Cutter complete with good comb, in case ready for launch the 1st of every year, 50 cents. The Price of Two-Year Cut. Send TODAY. This offer will not appear again. Agents wanted. FISHER-FORD MFG. CO. Dept. 27

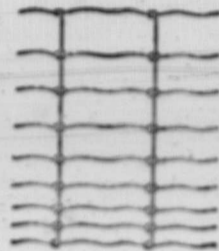


# Page Fence

**THE UNRIVALLED**

At Prices Made Possible by Our "Direct-to-You" Selling Plan

Even if cost more, Page Fence would still be a good investment, because of its proven superiority. But by selling direct from factory to farm we enable you to secure it at prices the lowest that anyone can quote you even for ordinary fence.



For years, regarded as the standard, this is the fence that has won the farmer's confidence by a steady adherence to high quality and full-gauge—we have steadfastly refused to cheapen it by cutting down weight to meet competition. The result is an unbroken chain of satisfied customers—any one of whom will advise you to get this proven fence rather than take chances with any lesser make.

## Page Heavy Fence

Full Gauge No. 9 wire, in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls

No. of wires	Height in inches	Uprights in inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price f.o.b. Wpg.
4	30	22	10, 10, 10	\$0 22 1/2
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10	26 1/2
6	40	22	6 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	30 1/2
7	48	22	5, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10	35 1/2
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	43 1/2

## Page Medium-Weight Fence

No. 9 Top and Bottom. Balance No. 12. High Carbon—Uprights No. 12 Hard Drawn—Locks No. 11

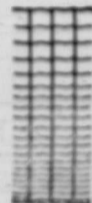
No. of wires	Height in inches	Stays in inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price f.o.b. Wpg.
5	36	16 1/2	8, 8, 10, 10	\$0 21 1/2
6	42	16 1/2	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	25
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	29 1/2
7	26	12	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	28
8	48	16 1/2	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	31
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6	33
10	54	16 1/2	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	37

## Page Gates



Match Page Fence in Dependability

Gates for 3 ft. openings, 4 ft. high	\$2 20
Gates for 12 ft. openings, 4 ft. high (railroad style)	4 45
Gates for 14 ft. openings, 4 ft. high (railroad style)	4 95
Gates for 16 ft. openings, 4 ft. high (railroad style)	5 40
Posts, Angle Steel, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 1/4, 7 1/2 ft. long	37
Stretching Tools (Set)	9 00
Staples, 25 lb. box	1 10
Brace Wire, 25 lbs.	1 00



## Page Poultry Fence

is made in a variety of styles, of which the most popular is our Special, a medium weight, small mesh fence that will turn small chickens and large stock as well.

No. 9 Top and Bottom. Balance No. 13

No. of wires	Height in inches	Stays in inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price f.o.b. Wpg.
18	48	8	2-in. spaces at bottom	\$0 56
20	60	8	2-in. spaces at bottom	63

Send your order to us direct, enclosing Cash, Bank-Draft, Express or Money Order. We ship immediately. Write for our catalogue.

## The Page Wire Fence Company Limited

A. J. McMILLAN

Distributor for Western Canada

101 James St., E., WINNIPEG, MAN.

# Automobile Stories - -

\$10 in PRIZES



THE GUIDE is anxious to secure letters showing what use or pleasure an automobile may be put to on a farm in this country. We hear from time to time of farmers or their families enjoying pleasure trips in their automobile, going on shooting trips in the fall or making excursions to the old home in the South or East. These stories are very interesting and we would like to have some of them to publish. The automobile, no doubt, saves considerable time and money in going to town and no doubt even comes in handy when some machinery on the farm breaks and the broken parts have to be secured from the nearest dealer some miles away. There are many other uses and pleasures to which an automobile may be put on the farm. The Guide is offering \$10.00 in prizes for the best letters received on the subject, "The Automobile on the Farm," to be divided as follows:

Best letter \$5 00 Second best letter \$3 00 Third best letter \$2 00

These letters must contain actual experiences and may be written by any man, woman, boy or girl in the family where the automobile is owned and used. We want the letters written in an entertaining way and the same letter may contain the use of the automobile for pleasure as well as for saving time or money. No letter must exceed 500 words in length and all must be written on one side of the page only. They must reach The Guide office not later than July 15. Good photographs will help towards winning the prize, but are not absolutely necessary. Address all letters to

Automobile Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

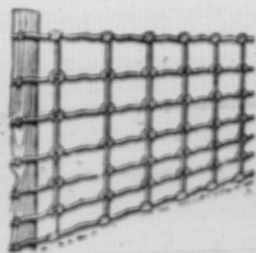


WHEN YOU WANT A REAL GOOD ENGINE BUY A "JUDSON"

# "Empire" Fence at Prices That Save Price is Right You Money Quality is Right

Send Your Order Today as Prices are Liable to Advance

**GREATEST OF ALL OFFERS**—The "Empire" fences give you more real value for your dollar than any fence you have ever been offered before. NOW IS THE TIME and HERE IS THE PLACE to save money on brand new high grade wire fencing and gates. **FACTORY PRICES.** Use the Guarantee Order Coupon attached NOW, and make sure of getting your share of this great saving. Note the weight of this fence when comparing prices. We use full gauge wire, not the light weight as used by some of our competitors.



"Empire" Fence is a square mesh straight stay fence made of full gauge wire put up in rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

## 4 Points that Make it Worth Your While

- 1st You pay for nothing but quality by our factory to farm method.
- 2nd You do not help to pay the freight on the fence of your neighbor, who lives 200 miles beyond you, when you buy at these reduced prices at Winnipeg.
- 3rd You do not have to bother clubbing your order and waiting, as the prices we quote here on local shipments are same as quoted by others in car lots.
- 4th We have a style and size for every purpose for the Western farmer. Fifteen different styles to choose from. Prompt shipment guaranteed you on a roll or a carload from Winnipeg. "Empire" fence is made of hard tough open hearth steel wire, thoroughly galvanized. The strongest, stiffest and most rust proof wire fencing made.



THE KNOT that cannot slip

**Our 30 Day Trial Money Back Guarantee goes with Every Rod of this Fence**

"EMPIRE" HEAVY FENCE. No. 9 Top and Bottom wires. Intermediate line and stay wires No. 12

Cat. No.	Style	Space between line wires	Weight per rod	Price per rod
F2	Hog Fence	3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 7	6 lbs.	24c
F2A	Hog Fence	3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 7	7 1/2 lbs.	31c
F3	Hog and Sheep Fence	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6	6 1/2 lbs.	28c
F3A	Hog and Sheep Fence	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6	8 1/2 lbs.	35c
F4	Stock Fence	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	7 1/2 lbs.	32c
F5	Stock Fence	3, 3, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	8 1/2 lbs.	36c
F1	Sheep Fence	6, 6, 8, 10, 12	6 lbs.	26c

"EMPIRE" EXTRA HEAVY FENCE. Made of all No. 9 wire throughout

Cat. No.	Style	Space between line wires	Weight per rod	Price per rod
F6	Field Fence	12, 12, 12	5 1/2 lbs.	22c
F7	Field Fence	9, 10, 11, 12	7 lbs.	26c
F7A	Field Fence	6, 6, 8, 10, 10	8 lbs.	32c
F8	Field Fence	6, 6, 8, 8, 10, 10	9 1/4 lbs.	37c
F8B	Stock Fence	4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	11 1/2 lbs.	45c
F9	Stock Fence	3, 3, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	12 1/2 lbs.	54c
F3C	Sheep and Hog Fence, Heavy	3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 7	11 lbs.	40c

"EMPIRE" HEAVY SPECIAL HOG, STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE. No. 9 Top and Bottom, No. 12 intermediate and line wire

Cat. No. F10—50-in. high, 15 line wires, stays 8-in. apart, spacing 2, 2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2; weight 13 lbs. Price per rod, **55c**

"To put a log through this fence you have to put it through in the form of a sausage."  
 Farm Gates, 3 1/2 x 4 ft. high, \$2.25. All sizes are 4 feet high.  
 Width 10 ft. 12 ft. 14 ft. 16 ft.  
 Weight 62 lbs. 70 lbs. 78 lbs. 82 lbs.  
 Price \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$5.25  
 "Empire" Fence Stretcher, \$6.50. Brace wire No. 9, per coil of 25 lbs. \$1.00.  
 Fence Staples, 4c. per lb.  
 4-PT. GALVANIZED BARBED WIRE IN 80-ROD SPOOLS, WEIGHT ABOUT 86 LBS. PRICE PER SPOOL \$3.55; 2-PT., \$3.45.  
 Fencing and gates shipped at 3rd class freight rate. Barbed wire at 4th class. The freight amounts to practically nothing compared to what we save you. Use the attached order blank and save dollars.

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

GUARANTEE ORDER COUPON—TEAR OFF HERE AND ENCLOSE IN ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen: Please find enclosed check, draft or money order for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for which ship me the following order to the address given below. It is distinctly understood that if I do not find the "Empire" fencing and gates to be **higher in quality and lower in price** than any other fence on the market, and to be made of all hard, tough, open hearth steel wire, full weight and thoroughly galvanized, that I have the privilege of returning it to you, and you will refund me all moneys which I have paid, including freight charges.

No. of Rolls	Cat. No.	Style	Price

Name
P.O. Address
R. R. Station
Name of Railroad

ABOVE PRICES ARE AT WINNIPEG. PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED.

C. S. J.

We are Selling Cars of this High Grade Fencing at these Prices. To Get Your Share Send Your Order To-day

—top class  
—bottom price

*Overland*

**\$850**

Roadster \$825  
Model 75 - f.o.b. Toronto

This car is the result of a definite purpose to supply a definite need with definite finality.

It is built for the man whose purse cannot afford a big expensive car—

For the man whose pride cannot afford an unsightly, little, uncomfortable car—

And it is a very definite success.

Beauty is not necessarily a matter of size.

Neither does size altogether control comfort.

But skill, experience and facilities are required to build a small, beautiful, comfortable, economical car.

In a word, this car required Overland organization.

And here is the small, light car—complete to the last detail.

Its performance is on a par with its beauty, comfort and completeness.

And its price—\$850—is far below any former price for any completely equipped automobile—regardless of appearance or comfort considerations.

A glance at the car impresses you immediately with its beauty and finish.

As you look it over and read its specifications, you realize its absolute completeness.

But you must ride in it to appreciate its comfort.

You must drive it to get the thrill its performance will give you.

You can own one of these cars.

But act promptly—for no car was ever in such demand.

In spite of record productions and advancing prices, there is a shortage of cars.

The demand naturally centers on top class at bottom price—this small light car.

And no other car at anywhere near its price can compare with this one for beauty, performance, comfort, completeness and economy.

Get in touch with the Overland dealer—now.

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