

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION



A BULWARK OF EMPIRE

SEPTEMBER 2, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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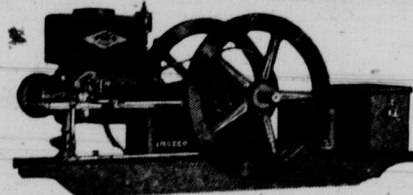
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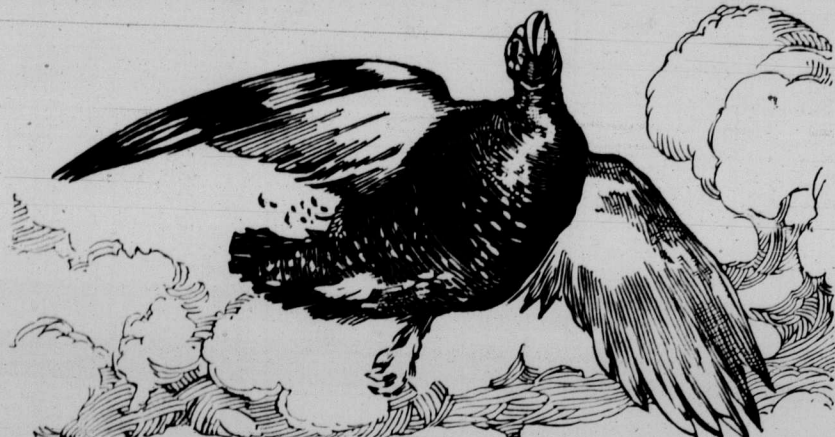
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
 Editor

## Guide

JOHN W. WARD  
 Associate Editor

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

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

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

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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A PROTECTIONIST WAR

By J. A. Stevenson

The great majority of the inhabitants of the British Empire are whole heartedly agreed that if ever a war was righteous and just, this terrible conflict now raging in Europe is, and they are prepared to carry on the contest till their last drop of blood is shed and their last dollar spent.

It is a war of progress, of Democracy versus Autocracy, of modern liberty against medieval despotism. A unanimity of Canadian opinion as to the justice and merits of the present war should not prevent the examination of some of the chief underlying causes, and the progressive minds of Canada should not fail to direct the attention of the Canadian people to the fact that one of the primary causes of this war is the system of High Protection, which has been the mainspring of the German economic system since the year 1879. Prince Bismarck first introduced his Protective system for political purposes; he intended to use the tariff as a means of unifying the German empire. Its development as an economic weapon was a subsequent phase, when there arose in its train the usual crop of protected interests. At first they were infants of the breed we know so well; when they became old and strong they still needed sustenance at the expense of the life blood of the community. It is true that many industries were developed and there was on the surface huge commercial prosperity, but in the main the average standard of the community was not raised. There was acute discontent which the government tried to avert by improvement of housing conditions and the institution of State insurance, but there remained widespread poverty and agitation and the condition of the mass of the German workers was far from enviable. In producing this it must be admitted that the agricultural interest, the landlords and squirearchy played an unhappy part. The Junkers, the aristocratic class, were the chief promoters and supporters of the heavy food taxes which were a constant burden on the German consumer. There was a marked divergence in this respect between their position, and the avowed free trade views of Canadian agriculturists.

Free Trade the Remedy

The consumption of wheat in Germany has long exceeded the production and there is little possibility of an increase in the latter. Wheat had to be imported from Russia and elsewhere, and there arose a widespread demand among the working classes, which was backed up vigorously by the merchants, traders and financiers, that the food taxes should be removed, or at least sternly reduced. Economists and financiers alike declared that Germany has reached the same position as England in the forties when Peel's conversion to Free Trade took place thru force of circumstances, and that further development as a manufacturing and industrial nation was impossible without cheaper supplies of food.

But the German manufacturers, however much they desired cheaper food, had not the courage to take the same bold step as the manufacturers of Lancashire and Yorkshire at a similar stage in England, and to agree to the removal of the duties on their own goods as a set-off to the reduction in food taxes. The Protectionists accordingly made skilful use of this point. They maintained that agricultural and industrial production were inseparable and that they must stand or fall together. With the assistance of cleavages in the ranks of the Progressive party, they won their battle in the Reichstag and the slight modifications were introduced from time to time, the high tariff survived. The economic strain became tremendous. Industrial progress continued superficially, and exports increased, but the cost of living increased still more rapidly. The margin of livelihood for the masses grew less and less and their condition became more and more depressed.

Growth of Socialism

The cost of production, too, rose with the cost of food, and manufacturers found that they were unable to compete

in many foreign markets with British goods made under Free Trade conditions. As a result trade depression ensued in many lines of manufactures and unemployment increased. Ever since the middle of the century there had been in existence in Germany a strong Socialist party, founded by Ferdinand Lassalle and Carl Marx, which had never lacked able and brilliant leaders; August Bebel, who led the party till he died two years ago, was one of the most powerful personalities in European politics. The government had arbitrarily repressed Socialism, which openly declared war on the Protective system, but it steadily showed progress. Towards the beginning of the century, however, the economic condition which high protection had developed brought grist to the Socialist mills and the tide of recruits swelled with extraordinary rapidity. At each election the Socialist vote grew by leaps and bounds. The unequal franchise system prevented them from securing their full share of representation in parliament, but at the last election for the Reichstag, despite these handicaps, they mustered more than a fourth of the members. The Liberal party in Germany has always pursued a species of mild Whiggism, strongly tinged with Imperialist ideals; if they had supported the Socialists, who were out-and-out Free Traders in their demands, changes in the tariff could have been forced. But the German Liberals were weak-kneed and the Socialists were left to fight the battle unaided.

Internal Strife Imminent

The tariff, therefore, remained in the main intact; depression and unemployment increased and the number of people who were prepared to follow the red flag grew daily larger. The financial position of the German people was radically unsound, and when the emperor came to levy his great special war tax he was only able to obtain two-thirds of the amount which he had calculated upon. The winter of 1913-14 revealed very serious unemployment in the industrial centres of Germany and bitter murmurings and discontent were heard. There was little hope for any improvement in the coming winter. It became obvious that an internal revolution was impending in Germany and that the system of high protection which went hand in hand with autocratic militarism and bureaucracy was destined to a renewal of a fierce internal attack which it might not survive. The bureaucrats and militarists knew that if the citadel of high protection fell, other reforms could not be long delayed in face of the onslaught of the victorious Socialists.

It would have been the beginning of the end of the existing system of privilege and autocracy. The triumph of Democracy and Socialism was to the military class a more appalling calamity than death upon the stricken field. They apparently made their calculations and decided that it was better to perish on the field at the hands of external foes than to succumb to the constitutional pressure of their fellow citizens. There is every sign that this war was premeditated and not the result of a sudden decision; it was the last effort of a caste whose power was crumbling beneath their feet. If they prevailed in the war they would re-establish their prestige for a generation; if they failed their power was doomed anyhow and life under a Democratic government would not have been worth living. From time immemorial, foreign war has ever been the device invoked to re-establish its position, by an oligarchy brought to bay and faced with the loss of its power. It may secure a respite, but it cannot permanently avert the day of atonement. In the ultimate the power of the Prussian oligarchy was based upon unjust economic privilege. Economic privilege engendered discontent and sharpened the edge of the forces of democracy. A world-wide war, by which suffering and misery have been brought to literally millions of homes, has been the result.

Warning to Canada

Had there been no false economic privileges, the internal condition of Germany would have been sound and

Continued on Page 18

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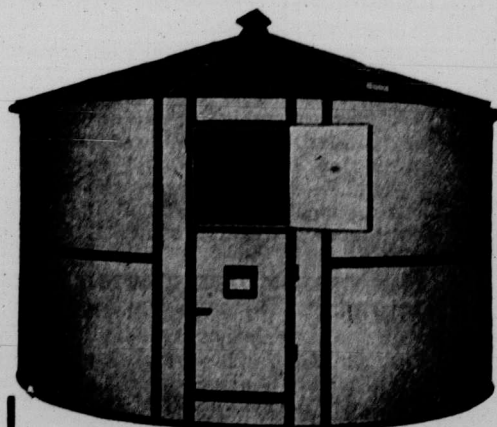
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# Alberta

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.

## BRUNETTA REPORTS

H. West, Secretary of Brunetta Union No. 247, reports that the union holds meetings every second and fourth Saturday in each month. They receive the circulars issued by the Central Office regularly and very much appreciate same, as it keeps them in touch with headquarters. They held their annual picnic on July 1, which was as usual a huge success. The crops in the district are very poor, and a large number of the farmers have no crop at all.

## FLORAL PROGRESSING

R. McCool, Secretary of Floral Union No. 471, when sending in \$14 membership dues reports that that union is running very smoothly at present. A considerable amount of co-operative buying has been done this year, consisting of posts, flour, wire and twine in carload lots, and sugar, fruit, oil and formaldehyde in smaller quantities. The union has now a membership of over sixty and new members are joining at every meeting.

## FURTHER INFORMATION ON OIL RIGHTS

Our members will have seen from the official circulars that for the last two months we have been busy on the question of the position of farmers with regard to oil rights. One point in our Circular No. 4 might be emphasized a little. In answer to the question, "What can a farmer do if anyone enters on his land for oil drilling without his consent?" you read on the last page that not only the farmer himself, but "everyone lawfully assisting him or acting by his authority is justified in using force" to keep off or put off any trespassers. A U.F.A. man can call other U.F.A. men within his reach to help him. If it is once made clear that whoever touches one of us, touches all of us, there will be no trespassing.

It may now be interesting to give further information that has not appeared in our circulars. We have been in correspondence with the Ottawa government for nearly two months, and have not yet received any answer on our main points, so that it may be necessary to stir up public opinion on this matter. We have consulted one of the best legal firms in Calgary and were advised:—

1. There has been as yet no legal decision which declares definitely that oil is a mineral, consequently there is some doubt as to whether the oil rights are included in the reservations made by the government in granting patents on homestead land. We understand the matter will be tested in the courts.

2. There is also some doubt as to whether the government had legal power to reserve to themselves any mineral rights on homestead land prior to the Land Act of 1908. The government claims that it had such power, but legal opinion given by competent lawyers is to the effect that the government did not have the power to reserve the oil and mineral rights, and that these therefore belong to the farmer, but they state further that with two divided opinions there is every reason to doubt the legality of the procedure, and that as opinion is divided it will likely have to be settled in the law courts in the near future.

Turning now to the regulations issued by the government defining the conditions under which oil leases are granted and oil companies are working on lands where the government does own the mineral rights, the farmers' ownership of the land appears to be almost entirely forgotten. Oil leases have been granted on probably several millions of acres without any notice to the farmers who own these acres, and when the oil drilling begins the farmer is forced to submit to arbitrators who are not allowed to take into account any rise in value of the land on account of there being oil under it. In most cases

the farm will be spoiled for farming and the quiet pleasantness of the farm home destroyed by these oil operations; in many cases it will practically mean that a farmer will be expelled from his farm and home, on which he may have lived and worked for twenty or thirty years, getting a compensation which under a rigid interpretation of the regulations may amount simply to the agricultural value of the number of acres which the arbitrators decide to be necessary for the oil well. Is that fair?

It must be said here that we have no desire to put any unfair burden on the oil business, or to hinder it in any way. It is a legitimate, very valuable business, and if it were handled rightly, that is if this public wealth were exploited as a public utility for the benefit of the public, we should look at it differently, but why should the farmer be deprived of his property on unfair terms to enrich private speculators? Where we do not own both land and minerals, we do certainly own the land. The man who owns the minerals cannot get at them except thru our property. In the nature of things we are partners in the business. It is up to him to arrange with us, and it is our right to sell our property on the best terms that can be settled between the two parties. On this basis we have asked the government to amend the regulations so that:—

1. No oil lease on any farmer's land shall be granted without giving him notice of the application, securing to him the first chance to lease the land himself.

2. The farmer shall have a share in the dues paid for leases on his land.

3. When the oil drilling has to be arranged for, the farmer shall be free to make his own bargain with the oil man either in regard to the price for the land, or by taking shares in the profits, or by a royalty on the output of oil, or in any other way that may be agreed upon between the two parties concerned.

Another point is of great interest. Probably three-quarters or more of all the oil leases have been taken up as mere speculations, by persons who have no thought of drilling oil wells, but intend to sell these "oil rights" to the real oil companies. A number of these speculative oil leases have already changed hands, some with enormous profits. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been in this way raked in by lease speculators. All oil leases contain certain liberal stipulations as to the time when oil drilling must begin. Since the beginning of the war a petition is being circulated by oil lease holders asking the government to suspend all payments and work as required by the regulations, until a period of one year has elapsed after the close of the war, on the plea that the war makes it impossible to raise the capital for drilling. As most of the lease holders are simply speculators such an extension of time would result chiefly in pouring money into the pockets of speculators. We are therefore opposed to it until means are taken to stop speculation. That can be done very simply. Leases ought not to be saleable; they should be granted simply for drilling; they should expire if the lease holder does not drill; he should not be able to sell or transfer the lease to anyone else. In this way speculation in leases would cease and it would be feasible to give the real oil driller an extension of time where circumstances warranted same.

## THE DIRECT LEGISLATION ACT

The following memorial re the Alberta Direct Legislation Act of 1913, has been sent to the government and provincial members of parliament. A committee has been appointed to press the matter in person at Edmonton:

We respectfully submit the following amendments to the Direct Legislation Act of 1913, with some reasons why we

consider these amendments necessary to make the Act fairly workable.

Section 2, sub-section 2, appears to us to be worded too ambiguously and likely to give openings for technical litigation against any vote taken under the Act. The definition of "electors" in Form A., at the bottom of page 42, seems to us much clearer; we therefore suggest that this clause should read: "Electors means all persons qualified to vote at a general election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly."

Section 3. The Legislature . . . may declare . . . There are no means provided by which this optional declaration may take effect; practically it means that no Act could be thus deferred unless the Government proposed or agreed to defer it, but on what grounds could the Government be expected to take such action? Obviously no Act could reasonably be deferred because of objections raised simply by individual objectors, and under the conditions of legislation in our country it is practically impossible in most cases for any competent, responsible body of men outside the Legislature to put in well considered objections to any Act, between the introduction of such Act and its final passage. As therefore it seems hardly possible to devise workable means by which a proposed Act can be effectively objected to during its passage, it seems to follow that the only way affording a chance to use the power of Referendum would be to make every Act come into force ninety days after the close of the Session. In regard to most Acts, this delay of ninety days would not be of material importance. If necessary, it should not be difficult to formulate a proviso, exempting obviously and absolutely urgent Acts from this delay. We therefore propose that Section 3 should read:—

"The Legislature with reference to any Act, shall declare that it shall not come into force until the ninetieth day after the close of the Session during which the same is passed."

Section 4 requires for a petition for a Referendum not merely a 10 per cent. vote, but demands that this vote should be so distributed thruout the Province that in 47 constituencies, out of the existing 55, there must not be less than 8 per cent. In a country like ours we regard this distribution proviso as rendering practically impossible any petition, for reasons we shall discuss later under the Initiative section. We propose, therefore, that this proviso, printed in parenthesis in Section 4 be omitted, and the section read as follows:—

"Any number of electors being not less than ten per centum in number of the total votes polled at the general provincial election then last held, may address a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, praying that any Act or any part or parts of any Act, the operation of which is deferred under Section 3-hereof, be referred to a vote of the electors. Such petition shall be in the form A. in the schedule hereto, or to the like effect, and shall be presented to the Clerk of the Executive Council before the ninetieth day after the close of the session of the Legislature at which the said Act was passed."

In Section 6, providing for the Initiative we find the percentage necessary for a petition to be fixed at 20 per cent. On the first draft of this Act submitted to our officers last year, the proposed percentage was 10 per cent.; when and why this was altered to 20 per cent. we do not know. We regard this alteration as unreasonable and ask that the original condition of 10 per cent. be restored. Further there is the same proviso as in the Referendum section requiring that the vote be so distributed thru 47 constituencies that in none of those 47 constituencies shall the petitioning vote be less than 8 per cent.; we propose that this proviso shall be struck out. Further, in the last paragraph of this Section 6 there is the proviso that "no such proposed Act shall be considered by the Legislative Assembly which provides for any grant or charge upon the public revenue." We do not suppose that there is any power outside the Government which can initiate real money bills, and therefore this proviso is not necessary for excluding all such bills from the Initiative.

But, it seems to us that this proviso could be so interpreted as to exclude almost all legislation from the Initiative, as there is not much important legislation which might not in its administration involve some expense or charge on the revenue. We ask therefore that this proviso be omitted. Section 6, according to our suggestions, would read as follows:—

Section 6. "Any number of electors being not less than ten per centum in number of the total votes polled at the general provincial election then last held, may present to the Legislative Assembly, a petition in the form "B," in the schedule hereto, or to the like effect, praying that a proposed Act, a copy of which shall accompany the said petition, be enacted by the Legislature. Providing, however, that no such proposed Act shall be considered by the Legislative Assembly which is not certified to by the Attorney-General as being in his opinion within the legislative jurisdiction of the Legislature of Alberta."

We would now take the liberty of adducing some reasons for our suggested amendments in the sections dealing with Referendum and Initiative petitions, striking out the proviso for distributing the votes over 85 per cent. of the provincial constituencies. We have some experience in organizing a wide-spread movement in our vast country with its sparse and heterogeneous population, and we are convinced that it would be almost impossible to get up any petition under the present wording of the Act. The petition is not for the final enacting or cancelling of any legislation, but simply for submitting such legislation to the vote of the people; there is therefore no reason for making the conditions of such a petition so extremely onerous. There would be, under the Act as amended according to our suggestions, little risk of frequent, ill-considered or frivolous petitions, putting the Province to wasteful expense, for even under the conditions suggested by us the outlay in money, time and labor would be so serious that we think petitions would be rarely attempted and only by powerful organizations, who would seriously consider the voting contest coming after the petition, the great expense in money and labor for reaching, educating and appealing to all the voters, and the risk of defeat, with its losses, not merely in money and work but in prestige. It seems to us that petitions would only be undertaken on very serious questions, after very careful consideration and only when the organizers of the petition thought they had fair evidence that the majority of the people were with them.

Section 24 provides that any Act, voted upon under the provisions of Section 7 and decided in the affirmative, shall be enacted by the Legislature at its next session. We understand that the Minister of Justice at Ottawa has pronounced a similar provision in the Saskatchewan Act to be ultra vires, as no Legislature can bind its successors in this way. In any case we do not see why the vote of the people should not be final. We therefore ask that this proviso be struck out so that Section 24 would read:—

Section 24. "In the case of every proposed Act voted upon under the provisions of Section 7 hereof and decided in the affirmative, the said proposed Act shall come into force upon receiving the royal assent. . . ." (The rest unaltered.)

Section 25. We should like to see this section amended by the addition of the words, "Copies of the proposed Act and such regulations shall be supplied free of charge to agents of the negative and affirmative electors on application."

In conclusion, we greatly appreciate the action of the Legislature in accepting and embodying in our system of legislation the principle of Direct Legislation. We have no reason to doubt that this was done in good faith, and with the intention of making the Direct Legislation Act of 1913 a really workable expression of this principle. We have tried to show reasons why our proposed amendments seem to us necessary for carrying out this intention. We hope, therefore, that our proposals will meet with favorable consideration.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 2nd, 1914

## INCREASE TRADE WITH BRITAIN

At this time when Canada and Great Britain are so strongly drawn together by the necessity of self preservation, it would be eminently fitting and proper for the Canadian parliament to remove, or at least to reduce, all obstacles which stand in the way of trade between this dominion and Great Britain. Britain during the past few years has drawn increasing quantities of food from Canada, and it is anticipated that during the war every bushel of wheat and oats, every barrel of apples, every cheese, and every pound of butter that Canada can spare will be eagerly bought, and at good prices, in the old land. It would appear to be good business as well as sound patriotism if Canada would take her pay for these things in the products of the British Isles. Exports, except such as go to pay debts, are always paid for by imports, and at the present time particularly, it must be obvious to everyone that it would be to the advantage of the Empire, of which Canada is a part, for as much of our imports as possible to come from Britain. The way to favor the British producer, and thus help to keep British industries going, is to lower the obstacle which the Canadian customs tariff places in the way—in other words, to increase the British preference. Within the past few days announcement has been made by the C.P.R. that the thru rate on goods from Great Britain to Canadian points will be withdrawn on September 15, which means that in future the cost of transportation will be very considerably increased. The question of whether or not the increased rate is justified by conditions demands prompt investigation by the government. If the advance is allowed to stand it will be such a handicap to British trade that we shall be almost compelled to buy from the United States practically everything that we have been accustomed to import from Great Britain. This makes the case for removing the duties from British goods so much stronger. There is no doubt that during the war the United States will get a large share of the trade which normally would be done with Europe, and our government has a great opportunity to display practical, statesmanlike patriotism by giving Great Britain every opportunity to trade with Canada. A substantial reduction in the tariff on British goods would not necessarily mean a diminution in revenue, for it would certainly tend to increase the imports.

## PROTECTION AND PATRIOTISM

Considerable criticism is being levelled at the Massey-Harris Co. for its precipitate action in closing down its various plants and throwing 5,000 men out of employment at the opening of the war. The reason assigned by the president of the company, Senator Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, is not sufficient to inspire the confidence of the public, and the example is certainly not what would be expected from a highly protected and exceedingly prosperous manufacturing establishment. The Massey-Harris concern is one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Canada, and one which has enjoyed high tariff protection from its very beginning. It is common knowledge that the company has made very large profits and its leading partners have become millionaires, and some of them multi-millionaires. If the financial end of the business has been managed prudently a very large reserve fund must have been created during past years. These extraordinary profits that the company has earned, including the reserve fund, have been created by the labor of the employees of the

establishment. The wages paid to the employees have undoubtedly been kept down as low as possible, and full advantage taken of competition in the labor market. Many employees have probably been with the firm for ten or twenty years and given loyal service during that time, and it would seem only right that when a crisis approaches that the interests of the employees should be considered quite as carefully as the interests of the shareholders. No doubt the closing of the European market would seriously affect the export trade of the Massey-Harris Company, but at the worst the war is but a temporary disturbance of conditions, and in the meantime Canadian farmers have every inducement offered to them in the way of high prices to extend their acreage and increase their crops to the utmost extent. It would have been a patriotic action, under the circumstances, for the Massey-Harris Company to keep their plant running at least two or three days a week and sell their implements at a cost basis to Canadian farmers. Undoubtedly the reduction in the price would increase the sales and thus increase the work in the factories, even tho it would not increase the fortunes of the shareholders. One of the strong arguments in defence of the protective tariff is that it encourages home industry and thus gives employment to a large number of people. If protected industries are operated by men who pocket these tariff taxes in favorable times and discharge their employees at the first sign of stringency they are deserving of the severest censure, and tariff protection should be immediately withdrawn from them. It is a poor demonstration of their patriotism in the time of a national crisis to throw 5,000 men out of employment because they are no longer able to earn, not only a living for themselves and their families, but a handsome surplus for their employees.

## WOMEN AND WAR

That the old theory that war makes for good times is a fallacy, and that instead it bears very heavily upon the home is being keenly felt already by the women of Canada. Following the general issuance of ultimatums by the various European powers to each other, the price of such necessary food commodities as flour and sugar began to soar, not because of present economic necessity, but in anticipation of future scarcity. The money to meet this increased cost of living has to be schemed somehow from a household budget that has not increased its dimensions. Where there were enough funds to come and go on the housewife immediately began to lay in supplies of these articles of food, thereby contributing to the scarcity of them and increasing the cost of living for those whose salaries just tide them over from week to week. With the war has come also a financial panic, such as has not been known in years, resulting in the immediate discharge of hundreds of employees and a curtailment of the salaries of hundreds more. Here again the women feel the pinch as keenly as the men. How to feed and clothe their families is the problem confronting scores of them in the homes where the breadwinner has been given an unwelcome holiday. Some of them are going out and offering their services as wash and scrub women, but there is not, with the increasing financial stringency, an unlimited market for such labor. With a long cold winter facing them these women have every reason to be concerned for the future. Women are also feeling the effects of the war directly as competitors in the labor market. Partly owing

to their recent invasion of the field of business and partly to the tacit understanding that marriage will, sooner or later, cause them to leave their work, the posts occupied by women are usually of a subordinate character, and it is in this quarter that the weeding out begins when the pressure of hard times is felt. Firms that employed six stenographers are managing with half that number or less; the department stores, where women employees are greatly in the majority, are weeding out the newcomers and incompetents; women are discharging their housemaids and doing their own work. As a result hundreds of women employees have found their means of livelihood in the business world suddenly stopped and themselves cut adrift at a season when there is not such a thing as a vacant position anywhere. In the countries of Europe, actually engaged in the combat, women are having to assume the burdens laid down by the men who have been called away to the battlefield. The President of France has even issued a public proclamation calling upon the women of his country to gather in the harvest. In Germany it is almost certain that whatever of its industries are carried on will have to be largely directed by the energies of women. On every occasion, when such an emergency has arisen, the women of the countries concerned have risen bravely and accepted philosophically the double burden. History also records many occasions on which, under stress of great need, the women of a country or city have armed themselves and gone forth to do battle for the protection of home and country. History does them the justice, moreover, of admitting that on these occasions they proved themselves to be no mean warriors. Since the time of Florence Nightingale women have always gone to war as the healers and comforters of the maimed and dying, and have thereby lessened in some small measure the horrors of the conflict. To some who do not go to the front an indefinite occupation of nursing begins with the return of their mangled loved ones at the close of the war, while husbands, fathers, sweethearts and brothers of others remain on the distant battlefields, and these have only sore hearts to nurse thru the coming years. So that from whatever angle war is viewed, whether economically or sentimentally, women pay the price of it equally with the men in privation and suffering.

## THE SAME OLD GAME

From an article recently published in the Co-operative Herald, Fargo, North Dakota, we notice that the old line elevator companies have the same spirit on both sides of the international line. Special Privilege has no flag and no country, but bestows its blessings indiscriminately upon all peoples and races. At Benchland, N.D., there is a farmers' elevator as well as two line elevators. On November 10, 1913, the market price for No. 1 Turkey Red wheat was 61 cents, and that was the price paid at the farmers' elevator. The Rocky Mountain Elevator, however, on the same day and at the same place was offering the farmers 63 cents for their wheat. Just six miles away is the town of Windham, where there is no farmers' elevator. At this point the Rocky Mountain Elevator paid 59 cents on the same day. Where they met the competition of the farmers' elevator they offered two cents above the market price, and where they had the farmers at their mercy and no competition they forced them to take two cents under the market. To the credit of the farmers, however, the report states that at



Benehland they ignored the bait held out to induce them to leave their own institution, and hauled practically all their grain to their own elevator. Farmers in Western Canada have seen the same thing done by the elevator monopoly in this country many times. The leopard has not changed his spots. The farmers in Western Canada have not forgotten the days when the elevator monopoly had everything its own way and forced them to take low prices, short weights, heavy dockage and even low grades. It was this tyranny of the elevator monopoly in Western Canada that forced the farmers to go into the elevator business themselves. Naturally the old monopoly did not yield without a struggle, and many were the inducements held out to farmers to draw them away from their own elevators. But they have learned their lesson from bitter experience and generally have stood loyally by their own companies. The only way by which the farmers of this country or any other are to achieve success in their co-operative efforts is to stand together and support their own institutions. "Loyalty to your own institutions" should be the policy of farmers in the Prairie Provinces.

**AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP**

There will be many farmers this year with less than 1,000 bushels of wheat for shipment and with many of them it will be either inadvisable or impossible to ship with a neighbor in a bulk-headed car. There are but few 40,000 pound cars now in service, and the farmer who is forced to ship 800 bushels of wheat in a 60,000 pound car will be forced to

pay an excess freight bill which will eat up the profit on his crop. As there is a short crop this year the railways will have plenty of cars, and they would be doing a good service to the farmers by reducing the minimum carload in such cases to 40,000 pounds. Both the railways and the terminal elevator companies could assist the farmers with small crops who are forced to ship in bulk-headed cars. On such carloads the railways charge an extra cent per hundred pounds freight, and the terminal elevator companies charge \$3.00 per car for removing the bulk-head. In this year when co-operation is necessary in all lines of activity, it would be a good opportunity for both these agencies to assist the farmers by voluntarily reducing the excess freight charge on bulk-headed grain cars to one-half cent per hundredweight, and the charge for removing the bulk-head to \$2.00 per car.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is to be commended on the efforts it is making to minimize as far as possible the effects of the crop failure which has come to the south-western portion of that Province. On another page we publish a statement by the Livestock Commissioner of Saskatchewan in which, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, he offers to assist without charge in transferring cattle and hogs from districts where feed and money are scarce to localities where farmers can purchase and feed stock. This is practical assistance, it is not charity, but a great deal better than charity. There will be no lack of farmers having cattle to dispose of under these con-

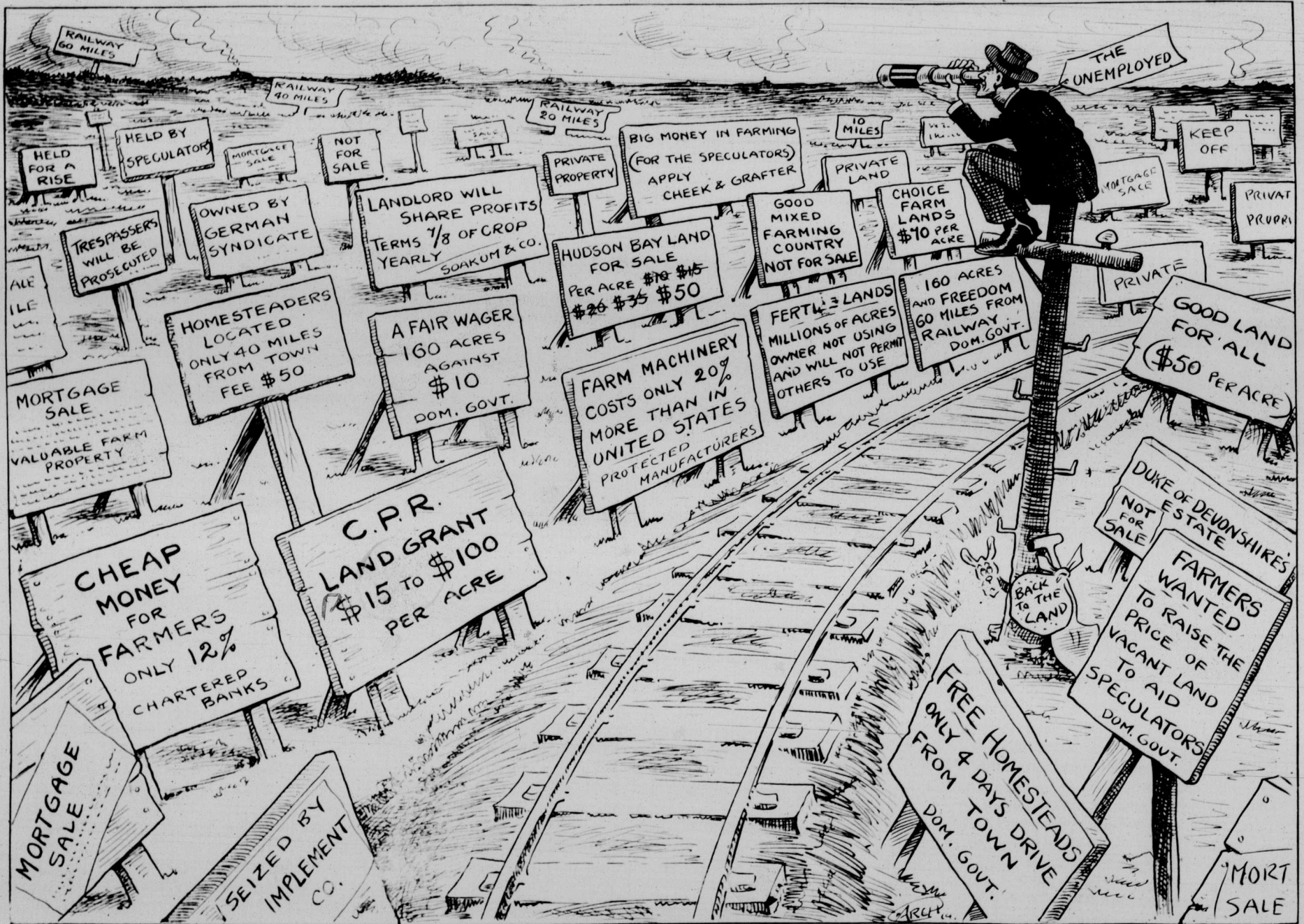
ditions, and all that remains to make the scheme a success is for the more fortunately situated farmers to come forward prepared to buy. Feeding a bunch of stock, with prices where they are at present, is a very profitable winter occupation, and there should be a ready response. Those able to take advantage of this scheme should communicate with the Provincial Livestock Commissioner, Regina.

We trust that our readers will bear in mind that we will send The Guide to any address in Canada from this date till the end of the year for 25 cents. We are sorry to say that our readers are not helping us as much as they might do to secure new subscribers on this trial offer. It will not require long for any reader of The Guide to get us one more subscription at this special rate. We hope that during the next two or three weeks we will have a more generous response.

Those who in wartime corner the food supplies and raise the prices are enemies of the people just as surely as those who take up arms against them. To these enemies at home swift and certain punishment should be meted out.

Those farmers who have good crops this year, and get a good price for their grain, should remember the more unfortunate and in some way endeavor to aid them.

A patriot is one who loves his fellowmen and demonstrates it in a practical manner.



**BACK TO THE LAND**

The Unemployed: "I hear a mighty lot about this back to the land movement. It looks like a darned long way back to any land that I can live on."

NOTE.—Those who are boosting the "Back to the Land" movement seem to forget that the millions of acres of vacant land within reasonable distances of the railroads are all held at prices which are prohibitive to all except the comparatively well-to-do.



# The New Doctor

By JACOB BROWN

There was a suggestion of the Celt in Cathcart's reddish hair and bluish eyes, and a Yankee keenness in the nasal lines. His chin was set firm, beneath thin lips. He was an American, a Harvard M.D. and an ex-Philadelphia hospital interne, thirty years old. He was a driving, gripping sort of man who drove and gripped himself as well as others; altogether, one equal to his environment in this California foot-hill town between the belts of grain and gold, its life vigorous from the strength of each.

Now, closing Cyrus Drummond's gate after his first professional visit to the family, he wore a mood of elation. To become the family physician of the Drummonds was to live down the sobriquet, "the new doctor." Hitherto, they had employed old Carver. This time, however, Gavin, the youngster of twelve, having sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, the result of a dare to jump from the barn roof, Carver had been ignored, probably because of his growing fondness for liquor.

Cathcart had done a good job, and he knew it, and he hoped for further recognition. His hope was the more confident in view of the manifest approval which he had read in the little mother's anxious eyes—eyes that focused the whole of an ideally maternal nature—a blending of love and mind and will.

Ten weeks saw the boy again leading his cronies and Cathcart wondering just how big a bill the traffic would bear. Immediate dollars were as large as full moons to him, while the patronage of the Drummonds meant the highest standing in the region. Moreover, Cyrus Drummond and his money, tho he was the richest man in four counties, were notoriously adhesive. Finally he determined that, where the patient could meet it, his services must be taken at his own valuation; and Cathcart was not modest.

Cyrus Drummond was known to him, chiefly by reputation. He was styled "the old man." The expression imported an age of sixty years, witnessed by white hair and flowing beard; a patriarchal dominance in wealth, politics and religion, but no depletion of mental or physical powers; and, from the populace in general, a trace of affection and an abundance of fear. He owned the bank, besides mines, ranches, and roads; he named the Congressmen; he chose and dismissed the ministers of at least one denomination.

A week after the treatment of the boy had ceased, the old man entered the new doctor's office, ignored the offer of a chair, and asked the amount of his indebtedness, his left hand in his pocket proclaiming that he paid cash. "Two hundred and fifty dollars," said Cathcart.

The old man smiled a grim, slow smile, belied by a hardening in the eyes.

"That's altogether too much, young man. I won't pay it."

The Celt in Cathcart began to glow.

"That is my charge, Mr. Drummond; I shall not come down."

"As you please, sir. I don't waste words or time. I'll not pay it"; and he turned and started to leave.

Cathcart had a dim remembrance, afterward, of having speculated, for a second, as to whether or not the broad shoulders of the man could go squarely thru the doorway. He was, however, thoroughly angry and he did not hesitate for words.

"You will pay it, sir, and within twenty-four hours, or stand suit."

Cyrus Drummond turned again, confronted by the first man who had defied him in years.

"Young man," he said, the white beard undulating menacingly from chin to tip, "don't you know that I can make or break you?"

"Damn you, sir; you can do neither. Good day, sir!" and Cathcart walked into his private office, where he stayed

until he heard the closing of the outer door.

The next morning he received a check for two hundred and fifty dollars. He did not need to be told that Cyrus Drummond had forbidden his wife to employ Dr. Cathcart again; nor was he surprised when two or three families, including that of one of the ministers, which he had come to regard as his own, reverted to Carver.

He was, however, quite unprepared, a month later, for another summons to the Drummond residence. Gavin brought the message and explained that his sister, Evelyn, had returned from college because of an epidemic of diphtheria, and that she had a very sore throat. On the way to the house, Gavin explained another matter.

"Father doesn't like you a little bit," he said. "He swore you shouldn't come to the house again; but mother told him he could have any doctor he wanted, for himself, but that the family was going to have the best one in town, and that was you. And I think so, too."

Cathcart laughed and said he was glad to have Gavin for a friend; but he

was necessary. Cathcart, however, saw her every day, and often twice and thrice a day, for nearly two weeks.

## II

It did not take many days to justify Gavin's prophecy. A strong man knows his own heart, as he knows his mind, without doubting delay. But seeing her there, in the house of her father, forbade that he should show his feeling. Whether or not his conscientious effort to regard the restriction was successful, Evelyn alone could tell; he could not.

But she was well now; he had made his last professional visit, and, returning from a long drive to the Sierra mine, where he cared for the sick and injured under contract with the company, he stopped and left his horse tied to a tree while he gathered golden poppies. Farther on, he stopped again and went up a shady little glen, whence he returned with hands full of maidenhair fern. Fortune favored him, and he found Gavin in front of the house. Giving the flowers to the youngster, he bade him take them to his sister; and drove on, chuckling at the lessening of esteem



Then his arm stole around her and he drew her to him.

was thinking of the little woman with a will of her own.

"I'll bet you can fight."

The doctor's hearty laugh betokened the complete engagement of his attention.

"Why, what makes you think so?"

"Oh, I don't know exactly. I can fight, myself."

"Gavin," this rather decided, "it's wrong to fight. That is," he must not lie to the child, "unless in a good cause."

"We—ell, that's better than what my Sunday school teacher says. She says I mustn't fight at all."

"Only when it is necessary in a good cause. You think about it."

They had reached the steps of the house and the boy stood below, not intending to enter. As Cathcart went in, he heard:

"I'll ask Evelyn about it. You'll like Evelyn."

But Gavin did not soon see his sister again. The sore throat was already a malignant and rapidly developing attack of diphtheria, and rigid isolation

which had shown in the frank face of his messenger.

A week later Evelyn Drummond entered Dr. Cathcart's office just before the close of his regular office hours. The last patient preceding her had left, and he was glad when he opened the door and saw her, that only she should see his countenance. That she should see it and read it did not embarrass him at all.

Her greeting was unperturbed gaiety; and the mischief in her eyes went well with her tailored suit and summer millinery.

"Don't doctors say 'How do you do?' to people in their offices?" she asked as he stood silent. "You always said it so professionally at the house."

He welcomed the lead.

"I shall never greet you professionally outside of your home, Miss Drummond."

"Well," she countered, "I came to see you professionally. I am returning to college tomorrow; and the faculty requires a physician's certificate from every student who has been ill, to the effect that she has quite recovered."

"I'll write it now," he said, entering his private office.

There was a bit of exasperation about her mouth as he retreated, and she followed him and stood at the door, which he had left open.

"May I look in while you are writing?"

"Of course, Miss Drummond; but you will find little to interest you."

She looked about her.

"You haven't a thing on your walls except your old diploma. Harvard men are so conceited!"

He swung around and faced her, reckless admiration in his direct gaze.

"I see a picture wherever I look," he said.

She ignored the remark and made out to read the Latin on his sheepskin.

He finished his paper and gave it to her, noting that all the mischief had left her face and that her eyes had resumed their habitual resemblance to her mother's.

"It was nice of you, Dr. Cathcart, to send me the flowers."

Confusion ruled his features, but it fled as he replied:

"I have to thank you for a reawakening to the existence of flowers."

"I didn't cause you to be thoughtful of your friends. But I must not keep you from your patients. Good-by," and she held out her hand.

He did not deprecate her manner of leaving or seek otherwise to detain her. He did, however, venture a bold stroke as he formally touched her hand.

"May I write to you?" he asked.

She liked his way of ignoring the cheaper opportunities and of risking rebuff by more straightforward, and in reality more courteous, advances.

"I should like to have you; but—I'll ask mother. Good-by."

"Good-by," he said, closing the door after her and returning to his desk.

He thought of the girlish frankness with which she had referred his request to her mother, and he thought of her girlish moods, and he thought of the pictures on his walls and vowed that no others should displace them. How could he endure not to see her, were it not for those visions—the dark, abundant hair and the deep-blue eyes, crowning a face and figure all grace and delicately rounded slenderness?

To his surprise she wrote to him:

"My Dear Doctor Cathcart: Mother says that father would not approve of our corresponding; so I take this means of informing you. One letter cannot make a correspondence.

"But it is very stupid of you to quarrel with father, and I expect you to have made up with him by the holidays. Until then, goodby.

EVELYN DRUMMOND.

"P.S.—'It's wrong to fight'—E.D."

In spite of the prohibition, he found the missive very sweet, and he took to carrying it about and reading it now and then when he was alone.

## III.

Thus, one day in flaming-leaved October, while on his way to the Sierra Mine, he had just replaced it in his pocket when he came to the beginning of the toll-road, over which lay the last half of his journey. It was his custom to stop and chat a moment with old Tom, the gatekeeper; but this time Tom was talking to Cyrus Drummond, who sat erect in his buggy behind the fast little sorrel he habitually drove. Cathcart kept his horse at a trot. Thinking of Evelyn, however, he was on the watch for a chance to make some advance toward friendliness, and he stopped, readily enough, when the old man threw up his hand in somewhat imperious signal that he should do so.

"How do you do, sir?" said Cathcart.

The answer struck sadly upon the strings of his good intention.

Continued on Page 15

PRIVATE PROPERTY  
LAND ILL  
ACRE  
WHAVER'S  
ERS D  
THE  
MORT  
SALE

any  
table



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## THE MODE

Fashion is ever whimsical, but it is rarely that her mood is so changeable as it has been this summer. Mid-season she suddenly adopted the long tunic, since when no garment is accounted correct that has not some form of this over-drapery. Then do you remember those long basques that women used to wear, when we were little nippers under school age? The same long basques have suddenly come into the picture again, unaltered, except that slim people now have the option of wearing them shirred up and down under the arms. Below this, the dress has a tight underskirt with a full tunic ending somewhere between the knee and the ankle. When one desires to be extremely fashionable one has this underskirt striped like a zebra, and the upper part plain.

The second most startling fashion innovation is the cape which has reappeared out of a not so distant past. Little, short, rippling capes and long ones, came into the shops about the middle of the summer. In the autumn garments the actual cape has given place to a cape effect, draped from the collar and falling down the back to the waist. This appears on some one-piece dresses and suits and is purely ornamental and extraneous matter.

The suit coats themselves are wonderful to behold, being addicted to long tails, after the fashion of a coachman's garment, some, as has already been stated, with capes down behind, and all of them cutaway in front.

The separate coats are made from thick soft woolly plaids and checks and built in a loose style, promising both warmth and comfort.

Millinery is either extremely small or fairly large and you can pay your money and take your choice, provided, of course, that in these stringent times you have the money to pay. But, all in all, the new hats are the prettiest thing in the whole program of fashion. Some of them are snug little turbans, skin tight, with a flower or a mount stuck up in front. When the brim of one of these small hats turns up it does not flare out as formerly, but fits snugly about the crown. The most attractive of the new hats are medium sized sailors, wider in the brim than those worn during the summer, and slightly rolled, which does away with the effect of stiffness and makes them infinitely more becoming to most women.

The prevalence of black in the head gear would almost lead one to think that the creators of fashion had anticipated the war. Almost every hat or every second hat is black or black and white. The next best colors are Bishop purple, wine or beetroot and bottle green.

One could not conclude a discourse on fashions without some reference to the new mode of hair dressing, which has the single recommendation of being extremely simple. The hair is combed straight up to the middle of the head, like a rooster's comb, wound around in a long roll which reaches from the neck to the forehead, and pinned there. Then, if one must follow the fashions to their ultimate conclusions, one arranges a little horn or curl of hair, only it is too stiff to be really described as a curl, which curves around from the front, in the direction of the ear. This accomplished, one can have the doubtful satisfaction of knowing that one is perfectly in accord with the mode of the hour, which will perhaps be some slight compensation for the knowledge that one looks exactly like one's neighbor and at least ten years older than one really is.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## TO CLEAN COPPER

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just received the two books, "Maternity," (five cents), and "How to Teach the Truth to Children" (five cents). I think that thru your page and these little books many mothers, and expectant mothers, must have found great

help. I hope you will always be successful in the good work you are doing. Will you kindly forward enclosed letter to "Victorine."

To clean a copper kettle, scour it with a cut lemon dipped in bathbrick to remove the stains, and then wash in warm soapy water. Polish with dry powdered bathbrick and a soft cloth.

Before putting a new wick in a lamp soak it well in vinegar and dry thoroughly.

My best wishes to all the Homemakers.

"WAULKIE."

## SWEARING A MENACE

Dear Miss Beynon:—First, I must thank you for the little books you forwarded me some time ago. I ought to have written before, but never seemed to get started, and now I want to beg "Bachelor Trustee's" pardon; he seems to be doing good work for his school. If there were more men like him, women would be quite content to leave things in their hands.

Now, Miss Beynon and readers, I always turn to the Homemakers page first and am interested in all the discussions. For some time now there has

been a lot of discussion on "Banish the Bad" and the White Slave traffic and we must certainly do what we can to get rid of them, but what of another habit, that of swearing? Now some of you may think me a crank, but how many of you women have lived on a farm long without hearing the men swear? I firmly believe that the low, filthy talk men use around the farm and the lively stables in town is as great a menace to our children as either the drink or the white slave traffic. I think that without such talk there would be no white slave traffic and probably not so much drink, for bad leads to worse. You men readers, and I know there are a lot of you, you with little tots of three and four toddling round the yard after you, have you ever stopped to think what they are learning from you? Remember, anything Daddy does is right to them. Some say it is the mother's duty to train the children while they are young, but it is the father on a farm who has the largest part in the training of the boys. As soon as they can walk most of their time is spent with Daddy. Oh, men, pull yourselves together, pray your

boys may learn no low talk from you and teach them to respect women, not to talk lightly of them, even if some of them are not all they might be. None of us are so good as we might be. Women let us help our men, a lot can be done thru home influence. I am more afraid of my boys than my girls, for the girls are with us more and we have a better chance of teaching them, whereas, once our boys get with men that have little respect for women, they are not likely to take much notice of what we tell them. They may listen to us, but in their own minds they will think we do not know much. I could write pages on this subject, but am afraid of taking too much space, so will close, wishing the page every success.

LILAC.

## THE WAY OF LIGHT DUMPLINGS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I so enjoy your bright page and derive many useful hints from the letters of members. Recently I found a recipe for doughnuts, containing mashed potatoes, which, when tried, proved so delicious that my husband declared I must return that member's favor, and tell her how I make dumplings for chicken soup.

Miss Beynon, tho not a mother, I heartily commend your remarks about children. I am an ex-teacher and do not believe any more than half the Canadian children get a square deal. They are brought into the world with no thought of provision for a respectable education and sometimes no thought for garments or food. I have had tiny, weak boys walk to school thru four miles of snow and drifts, to be so tired they would lay their dear heads on their slates and fall asleep when they sat down in the school room. I have had others come three, two and one miles with scant wraps and scantier stale, uninviting lunches, thru bush roads in Ontario where bears were known to roam. Is this "square"?

This sounds extreme, I know. Probably their lunches, at least, were o.k. when leaving home, but crushing and squeezing into a tin pail or a school bag does not improve them, either in summer heat or in zero weather. Yet what can be done? Most of those parents were very poor, yet many of the children had brains fit for a Prime Minister, if given a chance.

EVELYN BRUCE.

Keeler, Sask.

## SCHOOL SANDWICHES

Sandwiches are of endless variety. While a wafer thin slice of rare roast beef, boiled tongue, cold lamb or chicken makes an acceptable filling, as a rule meat minced so fine as to be almost a paste is preferred. In the latter case the meat is nice moistened with a little of the gravy or stock and seasoned with salt and pepper. A little left-over fish, baked or boiled, may be boned and flaked in small pieces, then heated in a saucepan with a little cream or milk to moisten, a bit of butter and a dusting of pepper, then cooled and spread on thin slices of buttered bread. If you have had a thick broiled steak for dinner, get father to carve a few thin slices across the grain and set them away for the luncheon. Green peas, mashed into a paste and seasoned with salt and pepper, make an excellent filling, likewise chopped spinach seasoned with lemon juice and mayonnaise. And, by the way, use olive oil in every way you can devise for the children. Good olive oil is expensive, especially when purchased by the small bottle instead of in the half gallon or gallon tin. Yet it is the most-nourishing of foods, and will do away with the necessity for cod-liver oil or the various emulsions prescribed for the growing child. Let the young folk eat mayonnaise on their bread or salads freely. Moistened with oil, peanuts chopped fine, or spread the clear oil on bread in place of butter.

Other delicious sandwich fillings are cream cheese mixed with chopped nuts and raisins and moistened with grape-juice; shaved maple-sugar spread between thin slices of buttered brown bread; minced celery mixed with cream cheese and moistened with whipped cream; chopped olives and cream cheese moistened with cream and mayonnaise; mushrooms cooked in cream with bits of crisped bacon; minced calf's liver well seasoned; or dates, stoned and chopped. Made up in this way bread keeps moist and fresh, less of the surface being exposed. Only tender, home-made bread, fully twenty-four hours old, will roll properly. Spread the slices of meat, paste, or other filling on a slice of thinly buttered bread, turn the bread gently and roll rather firmly. As fast as the sandwiches are finished, wrap in waxed paper.

Sweet fillings that appeal to childish appetites are jellies, marmalades; stewed fruits thickened with a little corn starch or carefully drained from juice; frosting, boiled or plain, mixed with candied fruits, nuts or raisins; maple sugar grated; or, even better, a plain butter and sugar sauce.

Sponge-cake and milk make a nutritious lunch. To this add a few nuts, and the ration is well balanced.



Illustrating the new basque, the long tunic, the cape effect, and the new tight fitting hat

been a lot of discussion on "Banish the Bad" and the White Slave traffic and we must certainly do what we can to get rid of them, but what of another habit, that of swearing? Now some of you may think me a crank, but how many of you women have lived on a farm long without hearing the men swear? I firmly believe that the low, filthy talk men use around the farm and the lively stables in town is as great a menace to our children as either the drink or the white slave traffic. I think that without such talk there would be no white slave traffic and probably not so much drink, for bad leads to worse. You men readers, and I know there are a lot of you, you with little tots of three and four toddling round the yard after you, have you ever stopped to think what they are learning from you? Remember, anything Daddy does is right to them. Some say it is the mother's duty to train the children while they are young, but it is the father on a farm who has the largest part in the training of the boys. As soon as they can walk most of their time is spent with Daddy. Oh, men, pull yourselves together, pray your

To a quart sifter of flour add about half teaspoon salt, one spoonful baking powder and one-quarter spoonful soda. Sift into bowl. Work in with finger tips about two tablespoons lard. Add sweet cream, sweet or skimmed milk to make moist dough, stirring with a spoon. Just twelve minutes before you sit down to dinner remove the chicken from the soup and see that soup is plumping. Add the dumplings in spoonfuls and keep lid on pot, as the steam helps to lighten them. Cook exactly ten minutes, then serve hot. I have excellent luck this way, and the dumplings can be re-heated two days later and not be "sad." A little careful experience will perfect them. I have found in boarding out, before my marriage, and in having hired women since, that very few women can make good dumplings. They go "sad" so often.

To those who read Mrs. Fulcher's letter as to how she cured her baby of constipation, I would like to remark that I know Mrs. Fulcher well and you will travel far to find a healthier, happier, fatter and prettier baby than hers. Perhaps some one can tell me some easy relief for constipation in women.



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## The Mail Bag

### PRE-EMPTION DUTIES

Editor, Guide: Will you kindly inform me if the government has changed the law regarding homesteaders holding pre-emptions. Can they prove up their pre-emptions after proving up their homestead, without doing the extra three years' duties, as the law says they should do, and receive their patent by so doing? If this is so, I think that it is a very unfair way for the government to deal with such a matter. It looks as tho it was done to gain more votes for elections, in order to hold their seats. If the law has been changed, why don't they print such changes and let the public see these changes? Inform me, if you can, if you have heard anything regarding this matter, as it seems to be quite an understood thing among the farmers here. Oblige me with information, if you can, of such a change.

WM. H. CORNS.

White Bear, Sask.

Note: Under amendments to the Dominion Lands Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, the pre-emption patent may be obtained at the same time as the homestead patent by paying for the land in full, provided the cultivation duties have been fulfilled.

### CONDEMNNS HAIL BILL

Editor, Guide: I read Mr. Tree's article, "Saskatchewan Hail Bill," with much interest and favor. One great trouble with so many of us farmers is that we are so inclined to jump into every scheme that is offered to us. We do not stop to properly consider and investigate, therefore we have so many bills to pay, and if we do not learn to go slow and careful we will soon have more bills than we can pay. Here in Canada we are adopting a very dangerous method of creating debt, not only on ourselves but also on others by voting for some ill-advised act that is offered us, like the Hail Act, Rural Telephone Act, and others of that kind which are compulsory and discriminating. If we keep on adopting them we will soon be loaded down with taxes. I have been fooling with various kinds of insurances, and have come to the conclusion that I will hereafter leave them alone, regardless of name and kind. Especially am I opposed to this compulsory kind. This will apply to the compulsory telephone as well as the insurance.

I have before me the report of the Agricultural Commission, and therein I find that the farmers of Saskatchewan are paying \$12,000,000 annually in interest only, and the rate is advancing on account of the Telephone Act (of 1913), Seed Grain Act, the Noxious Weed Act, Hail Insurance Act and other acts, each of which is distinctly detrimental to the interest of both the lender and borrower of money; on the security of farms in Saskatchewan. Eighty per cent. of the patented farms in Saskatchewan are mortgaged, and the average rate of interest is 8 per cent., but now it has advanced to 9 and 10 per cent., and it is very difficult to get a loan even at that now. What will happen if the farmers continue along this line and vote more and more taxes on themselves, and pay more and more interest, not to mention various other kinds of debts? The thoughtful man will see the danger ahead and will slow down the speed to avoid a wreck, but the thoughtless and careless man will be running so fast that he will not notice the danger signal, and if he is allowed to steer the financial vessel it will go down over the "rapids" into the whirlpool of ruin for all.

This is a fast age we are living in, and the financial world is moving at a great speed. If we are foolish enough to adopt these various compulsory debt-creating acts, it is only a question of time as to the outcome. We may as well quit boasting of a free country and free people if we can create debts on one another by this voting process. Are we going to surrender all of our liberty in this boasted "land of the free"?

In the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, Sask., I read: "The average price per acre for this province in 1912 was from \$23.50 to

\$30.00 for improved land, and from \$15.90 to \$21.73 for unimproved. This year (1911), \$19.10 to \$25.65 for improved, and \$14.25 to \$19.85 for unimproved lands." Why do taxes and interest increase and land prices decrease? Is it not because of the adverse legislation? In the United States land prices are increasing and they do not enact such ill-advised laws, because they could not be enforced under that liberal government where they have equal rights.

Is it any surprise that there is a money stringency when the money market is flooded with various kinds of debentures which are preferable to any other kind of investments only in Saskatchewan? There was sold in the past six months telephone debentures to the amount of \$612,000, besides a great quantity of various other kinds of debentures. This is a sign of progress and prosperity according to some progressive ideas. To me it looks like a very slick way of transferring property from borrower to the lender by the wholesale at wholesale prices.

SQUAREDEAL.

### CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES IN IRELAND

Editor, Guide: I was more than pleased to read such a detailed account of co-operation in the Emerald Isle in your issue of January 7. Your correspondent seems to know all about the work and the progress it has made, which in every particular is quite true. For twelve years I sat on a board in connection with a creamery plant, still holding my share capital in the society. Therefore I have known a good deal of all the workings of the creamery movement in that country. True it is, for a few years prior to 1894 the Irish butter had lost the standard of butter fame they once held, owing to the want of uniformity in color, taste and flavor—an element the English lord, nobleman and artisan demanded. So, under the old system of butter making all over the country in the farmers' houses we were entirely pushed out of the British market. Denmark at once saw their opportunity and commenced co-operation, getting their people banded together, all driving in their milk and cream to one place and producing a far superior article by the most modern machinery. We then had to go to work and try to regain what we had lost. To this work a man, in the person of Sir Horace Plunkett, came forward to our aid, going all over the country lecturing and trying to educate the people to the creamery movement. At first the people were very slow to join, but after great efforts being made one was started here and there, very widely apart. But as soon as people saw that a creamery was successful others sprang up, so that in about five or six years the country was dotted all over with creameries six miles apart from each other.

The creamery co-operative society was well contrived and planned. As a matter of fact many farmers had not the hard cash to buy shares, which were on the basis of one pound sterling per cow you owned. And buying shares in any company is, to the average Irish farmer, fearfully risky, thinking he would lose all. But still there are others more progressive and they went forward and bought. When they had just about one-third of what was required to start, a committee was at once formed, the house built and machinery put in on the instalment paying plan. Then this committee were able to borrow any cash required from the local bank without any risk to themselves, because they had the house and plant and share capital subscribed by the people as security. This committee met monthly to manage and look after business, direct improvements, appoint managers and dairymaids, finance everything, sign checks to the suppliers of the creamery; in fact, all depended on those men of the committee who were always elected for a year. Then at the end of the year, which always ended in March, an annual meeting was held of all shareholders, a dividend declared, a president and secretary elected, and al-

Continued on Page 18



It certainly does pay to use.

# Windsor Dairy Salt

**I GIVE**  
as much heat from six tons of coal as others do from seven.

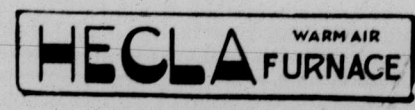
**I PREVENT**  
absolutely, any dust or gas from escaping into the house.

**I SUPPLY**  
an even, ample amount of moisture to every room—healthful heat.

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waste any of the good coals when the ashes are shaken down.

**I DO**  
this because of exclusive patented features of construction that others do not have.

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# Saskatchewan

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

## WEST EAGLE HILLS CELEBRATION

The West Eagle Hills branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. held its annual presentation concert on August 11, when the cups and medals were presented to the winners of our recent plowing match, horse show and picnic, by Thos. Sales, our District Director.

J. Boulton for three years in succession has won the silver cup, after five years' persistent effort, in the walking plow competition. He has now won it outright. Mr. Sales was correct, in this case, when he said that invariably a good plowman makes a good farmer. Neils E. Nelson won the silver cup and medal for the first time in the sweepstakes at the horse show. This cup also has to be won three years in succession before becoming the winner's property. In presenting the cup and medal Mr. Sales made some suitable remarks as to the breeding of horses.

The schoolhouse was full, and after music and first-class refreshments provided by the ladies, including ice cream, Mr. Sales gave a most interesting address on the good work that had been accomplished by the G.G.A., the benefits that had been derived by every farmer in the Province, whether members or not, and the necessity of every farmer joining and thereby strengthening the hands of the Association to help bring about better conditions was clearly demonstrated. The speaker showed in his clear-cut way how farmers that were not members were handicapping the G.G.A., thus tying the hands that were willing to work for the common good.

Mr. Sales concluded his address by explaining the big co-operative movement now in operation within the Association, showing the benefits to be derived by co-operative purchasing thru the Central. When we remember the remarks made by a representative of one of the big interests some time ago to the effect that "the G.G.A. knew no more about co-operation than a cat did about its grandmother" we all begin to titter. Mr. Sales' visit was very much appreciated, and after a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker we all went home with something to think about.

I am asked to announce by the Executive of District 11 that there will be a District Convention held in North Battleford about the end of November. The exact date will be announced later. All secretaries kindly bear this in mind, and help to make it a big success. A District Convention has much to do with the moulding of ideas and resolutions for presentation at our annual convention, as was demonstrated last year.  
GEORGE TRUSCOTT, Sec.,  
West Eagle Hills Ass'n.

## HORSE LAKE ORGANIZED

A very successful meeting was held at the residence of F. Weiss, with Andrew Johnson in the chair, and it was unanimously agreed to form a local branch of the G.G.A. The following officers were elected: President, Arthur Mercier; vice-president, Frederick Weiss, secretary, A. H. Porter; directors, Hans A. Amold, David Johnson, Albert Johnson, William Johnson, Clarence Henderson.

Nine members joined and paid their subscription, and quite a number signified their full intentions to join a little later. An enclosing \$4.50 membership fees.

ALEX. H. PORTER, Sec.,  
Horse Lake Ass'n.

## OAKDALE PICNIC

The first picnic held under the auspices of Oakdale G.G.A. at Eureka Schoolhouse on Thursday, July 6, was a decided success. Being cloudy, the terrible heat of past few days was eliminated to a great extent, thus forming an ideal picnic day. A good program of sports with liberal cash prizes proved the first drawing card, every event be-

ing keenly contested. Particular mention might be made of the ladies' tug-of-war. The struggle for supremacy between the married and single ladies was terrible to behold.

Mr. Hawkes promised to be at the picnic some time ago, and was true to his word. He was given an opportunity to address the crowd, which he did in his usual form, receiving the best of attention. At this stage a sumptuous repast was served by the ladies, after which a game of baseball proved the attraction for about one hour. Altho the day was not as hot as usual, the booth was well patronized, ice cream in particular being in great demand—amount taken in, \$46. A short concert in the schoolhouse in the evening consisting of recitations, vocal and instrumental solos by local talent, scored a success. The singing of the National Anthem brought the events of the day to a close. The general impression was that the day had been well and profitably spent.

WM. BOTT, Sec.,  
Oakdale Ass'n.

## BIG DAY FOR BRUCE VIEW

The big celebration of the Bruce View Association, held at Bruce on July 17, was a great success, and the Association, especially the committee in charge, is to be congratulated on the manner in which it was conducted. The weather was ideal, and the large crowd was keenly interested in the different events of the day, the entries to all of which were large.

The races were as follows: Free for all—1st, J. Smith, 2nd, E. Florence. Pony race—1st, E. Florence; 2nd, J. Smith. Farmers' trot—1st, H. Kellar; 2nd, Wm. Chubb. Ladies' pony race—Miss E. Marshall. 100 yard special foot race—P. Swenson. 220 yard foot race—1st, P. Swenson; 2nd, G. Craddock. 100 yard boys' race—1st, J. Matchett; 2nd, V. Mosier. Wm. Smith as starter and J. Batty as judge gave entire satisfaction. The tug-of-war, Bruce vs. The Crowd, resulted in an easy win for Bruce.

The two most exciting events of the day were the bucking contest and catching the greasy pig. Each of the riders in the bucking contest displayed great skill, so the prize was equally divided among the three contestants, J. Mitchell, B. Nicholson and F. Bechard. The greasy pig proved too lively for its numerous pursuers and escaped capture, despite the fact that any party capturing it would have got the pig as prize. Great interest was taken in the baseball and football tournaments. The prize for the former went to the Dewdrop team and for the latter to Stonehenge. The big dance in the evening, at which everybody enjoyed the splendid music, closed the events of the day, the crowd being unanimous in declaring they had spent one of the most enjoyable days of the season, and the association is looking forward to making the celebration next year bigger and better than ever.  
WM. N. BATTY, Sec.,  
Bruce View Ass'n.

## THE TWINE DEAL

Yours of the 13th inst., with enclosure of cheque for \$50 to hand, many thanks for same. Referring to your explanation in regard to the car of binder twine, we can fully understand and we are aware that the local retail dealers or someone has been knocking us very hard by circulating unwarranted and untruthful rumors regarding our twine. We suspected something of this kind of work when our twine did not arrive at the time it should have. However, we are not going to be discouraged.

I might say, we made a deal with one of our retailers to supply all these farmers who had an order with us at 10½ cents per lb. for the standard 500 foot twine. The retailers' regular price was twelve and one half cents per lb., so you can readily see that we were

the means of bringing the price of twine down in this town and district, even if our car did not come thru.

We can assure you that we regret very much that the twine did not come as was anticipated, but owing to your explanation of the twine being seized at the Customs Department thru untruthful reports it could not be helped, and I am sure that every farmer in this Association is determined to push the movement ahead all the more on that account.

J. W. HOPTON,  
Sec., Cabri Ass'n.

## HEWARD ORGANIZES

I have the pleasure to advise you that a local union of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. was organized here July 9 with ten members, one of these being a life member. We expect to add materially to this number in the near future. The following officers were elected: President, T. E. Dempsey; vice president, Jas. Stewart; secretary, George A. Harris; directors, T. H. Awde, S. R. Dempsey, Caleb Cull, Fred Burns, J. J. McDowell, J. M. Adams.

R. M. Johnson, District Director, helped us to organize, and gave an interesting talk on co-operation. Enclosed find \$4.50 membership fees and \$1.50 for tickets and pad of stationery.  
GEORGE A. HARRIS,  
Sec., Heward Ass'n.

## SHERIFF IS BUSY

The sheriff and his officers are still busy, but laws and order are everywhere obeyed. The big corporations are effecting their purpose, while men, women and children are left to do as they can. The press, pulpit and public men are mostly mute about the expropriation that is taking place, because all is so peaceable. But how can we expect our cause to be espoused by any of these, till we ourselves have learned the lesson that what hurts one hurts all? Lack of unity and want of class consciousness were never more observable than at the present time.

Even all neighborliness is forgotten in the rush to secure the good offices of the expropriator, and so get the fine hay meadows of the dispossessed before he has actually left what was his home, while the same eagerness is shown to possess seized implements that have been cheapened by oppression. So "Principles," by some, are consigned to oblivion (if they ever had any) and each now, if never before, appears to have his own private view of what is "Right."

Current events without doubt will prove that true principles can never suit wrong practices; these wrongs are actions which must endanger our whole movement. It is not enough for us to have a great cause with a noble motto, unless we ourselves act up to the "Golden Rule," for no reform will help us as long as humanity remains uncultivated by the majority. What is needed is more charity and less selfishness. Till then, Grain Growers may be as orthodox as the devil and just as wicked.

But, I am reminded, one example is worth a thousand arguments.

TOM MOORE,  
Pres., Forest Bank Ass'n

## NEW BRANCH

A meeting of the farmers of this district was called for the purpose of organizing a G.G.A. local. L. H. Capps was chosen as chairman for the evening. P. M. Hendricks, of Outlook (district director), made a short and interesting speech, after which a vote was taken in favor of organizing a local branch. The following officers were then elected: President, L. H. Capps; vice-president, W. Dewalt; secretary, J. E. Goss; directors, A. Sjole, D. Moffett, C. Easterby, P. Bingley, P. Moffett.

We expect to increase our membership at next meeting.

J. E. GOSS,  
Sec'y, Elbow View Association.

## WOMEN ORGANIZED

Enclosed you will find \$4.50 membership fees for our W.G.G.A.

MRS. A. ANDERSON,  
Sec'y, Lawndale W.G.G.A.

LIV

Splendid weight win at herd; Also \$25.00 from boar; Lish S.I. import import Three at sid Can s

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Long bunch Boar; impo; tuber choic you big 1

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### LIVE STOCK SALE

Splendid Yorkshire Boar, 1 year old, weight about 350 lbs.; good enough to win anywhere or head any pure bred herd; sire and dam imported—\$40.00. Also Berkshire Boar, 8 months old—\$25.00. Boars and Sows, 8 weeks old, from same sire and dam as 1st prize boar at Calgary—\$10.00 each. Old English Sheep Dog, 20 months; sire and dam imported prize winners—\$20.00. Several imported Shire Stallions at half price. Three imported Shire Mares with colts at side, \$400.00 and \$350.00—a snap. Can ship C.N.R. or C.P.R.

**JAMES M. EWENS**  
Lakeside Stock Farm BETHANY, MAN.

### Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want to see my stuff, see me at the big Fairs. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

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### Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.  
**BERKSHIRES**—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

**J. J. RICHARDS & SONS**  
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, ALTA.  
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### SHROPSHIRE

Imported and Home-Bred. Flock established 20 years. Home-bred stock sired by imported rams. Buttar and Cooper rams at head of flock. Breeding for size and Shropshire quality. Young rams and a few ewes for sale at all times.

**W. L. TRANN**, Crystal City, Man.

### DUROCS

Look! Listen! Learn! Like It!  
Bacon Hog Men Will!  
For figures below will prove the DUROC to be a racer of the leanest, swiftest type. Dom. Live Stock Record Report for 1913 show % of increase 1911-13, various breeds, viz.: Yorks, 42%; Chester W., 43; Berks, 96; Tams, 03; Poland C., 155; Hampshires (loss) 14; Durocs, 514. Will Durocs take W. Can? Gone around mile track while all other breeds combined got little past half mile post.  
**O. & O. C. MILLER**, STRATHMORE, ALTA.

### Poland China Pigs

The Big, Easy-Keeping Kind, 8 to 12 weeks old, at \$15.00 a pair (not related), or \$21.00 a trio. Mrs. **MAGGIE RIEFF**, St. Peter, Minn.

### The O.K. Rack and Box Lifter

Pat. July 23rd, 1912  
Farmers have looked for this for long. It is here. A CHEAP, LIGHT, STRONG AND DURABLE MACHINE for lifting racks, tanks, boxes, etc., also for dressing hogs and sheep, and other uses too numerous to mention. \$10.00 is the price. Does it seem possible? Write for further particulars.

**Brandon Machine and Implement Works**  
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### ALBERTA FARMERS!

## CREAM WANTED

SHIP TO CALGARY. I Pay Cash on Arrival. Write for Full Particulars

**P. PALLESEN**  
Calgary Central Creamery.  
Box 274 Calgary, Alta.

## Breeders' Notes

Have you sent in your order for the sheep you should commence to keep by this time on your farm? Orders close with the secretary, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, on September 1, and should be received not later than that date.

The association, in the hope of assisting and advising farmers to go more and more into the raising of sheep, at considerable inconvenience to its many members who have gratuitously given their time to the selecting, has purchased in the past four years 2,000 odd sheep.

With wool at 20 cents and hind quarters of lamb retailing at 35 cents per lb., the prospect for the sheep industry in Western Canada for some time to come certainly seems very bright.

### WILLOWDALE ABERDEEN-ANGUS

All stock men who have been following the summer fair circuit, and especially those who have leanings towards the breed of beef cattle which have been brought into prominence so much of late by the phenomenal success of a Western breeder at Chicago, will have recognized the outstanding qualities of the Aberdeen-Angus herd, owned by L. McComb, Willowdale Stock Farm, Huxley, Alberta. Just now a carload of the best registered cows and heifers is to be disposed of. These cattle are splendid young breeding animals, all bred to calve from January to May 1, 1915, and all belong to the leading families of the breed. The two well known aged cows "Erina of Clover Lawn" and "Fuzzy Pride," are also for disposal, together with six bull calves, all of which have plenty of quality and size. Fifty good Berkshire sows, April and May farrowings, are also for sale, and since the prices are always reasonable and the quality of the offering indisputable, any farmer who has any intention of obtaining some pure bred stock of the right kind would do well to communicate with Mr. McComb.

### OLD BASING JERSEYS

The Guide is in receipt of a very interesting communication from C. A. Julian-Sharman, the owner of the famous Old Basing Herd of Jerseys at Red Deer, Alberta. This herd has been bred along the most up-to-date dairy lines, and ever since 1907 twelve months official tests have been made of several members of the herd. The results of the thirty-six tests conducted shows the age at the beginning of the test, the value of the calf at twelve months, the pounds of milk given, the pounds of fat given, the average test and the pounds of 80 per cent. butter made. The table gives the results of all the cows tested, either good or bad, but this cryptic note is added, "the poor ones are not now on Old Basing Farm." In looking over the table the outstanding performer is the famous "Rosalind of Old Basing," who has a four year record of over 3,369 pounds of 80 per cent. butter. Next to her comes "Victoria of Old Basing," with a twelve months' record of 538.448 pounds of 80 per cent. butter. Other excellent performers might be mentioned, but the most interesting fact of all to notice is the average result of all the tests. It shows the average yearly production per animal to be 7436.81 pounds of milk, testing 4.99 per cent. containing 371.151 pounds of fat, and producing 466.669 pounds of average butter. Nothing perhaps is more telling than actual figures and it will doubtless be surprising to some to learn that out of the thirty-six animals tested all that the owner bought cost \$955. It is estimated that the returns for the cream sold in Calgary as "Jersey Cream" and the skim milk fed to the calves would average for each animal about \$178.22, and deducting \$60 per head for feed this will give a clear profit for \$118.22. The owner estimated that the value of the calves from these cows, with the cost of feed deducted, would average 200 dollars each. Hence the average net returns from each cow for a twelve months test would be \$318.22. Certainly it would not be possible for anyone to start in and make similar profits immediately. These results were only obtained after careful attention to the principles of dairying, but it is worth a farmer's while to consider the results which can be obtained with a dairy herd and to make up his mind as to whether the system which he is at present following can be developed to give as profitable returns as have been obtained by the owner of the Jersey herd at Old Basing Farm.

## Golden West Balgreggan

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Welsh Ponies, Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep, all Ages and Sexes for Sale

We exhibited this year only in Calgary and Edmonton, and won at these two shows, with our stock, 10 Championships, 8 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 45 Firsts and 25 Seconds. This unequalled success should be sufficient proof for the quality of our stock.

Our CLYDESDALES combine draftiness and quality in the highest degree. Horses are cheap now and this is the time to buy.

In SHORTHORNS we have both beef and dual purpose animals. No better investment than a few good young cows and heifers.

We are booking orders now for RAM LAMBS for Fall delivery.

Our Stock is all acclimatized and not pampered.

Visitors welcome whether buying or not. Correspondence solicited. Farm five miles south-west of Calgary.

**P. M. BREDT**, Box 2089, Calgary, Alta.  
Local Phone: M. 1003

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.**  
The OLDEST IMPORTERS of CLYDESDALES in NORTH AMERICA. See our EXHIBIT at WINNIPEG and BRANDON FAIRS and make yourself known to us.

## Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

ALBERTA'S LARGEST PURE BRED HOLSTEIN HERD

Herd consists of 15 Cows, 20 Three Year Olds, 10 Two Year Olds, 15 Yearlings, 12 Heifer Calves, 3 Bulls ready for light service, and 10 Bull Calves from one to eight months. Choicest lot of cattle representing the best blood lines ever included in this well-known dairy herd. Do you want a good Bull, or a good foundation stock? Here's your chance. See our herd at the Edmonton and Red Deer Fairs this year. We can supply you with anything you want in the Holstein Line at prices that will suit you, and we only keep the best.

**JOSEPH H. LAYCOCK**, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

## LARGE IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

We are now offering choice young April and May pigs at reasonable prices. Also a few good grade Holstein cows. Write now for prices and particulars.

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND CO. LTD.**, SUFFIELD, ALTA.  
W. A. McGregor, Sup't of Farms

**TAMWORTHS BACON EGGS**    **WHITE LEGHORNS**    **AYRSHIRES**    **EGGS**    **CREAM**

HOGS, CHICKENS and DAIRY CATTLE—A combination that is hard to beat and a sure road to success.

**THOS. NOBLE**    **DAYSLAND, ALBERTA**

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

**W. A. CLEMONS**, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

## CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.

**GLENALMOND STOCK FARM**    **C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.**

## PURE BRED AYRSHIRES

The New Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for showing records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my herd at the summer fairs, or write me your wants. I have also a few high class Clydesdales to offer at attractive prices and terms.

**ROWLAND NESS**, Lake View Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta.

**H. G. WHALEY, Pres.**    **H. E. CRABBE, Vice-Pres.**    **N. F. McINTYRE, Sec.-Treas.**

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Union Yards M.5681    **UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.**  
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An Unconditional Guarantee With Every Tank    Send for Catalogue

2 x 2 x 8 ft. - \$16.00    12 Barrel - \$35.00    2 x 2 x 8 ft. - \$12.25

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FROM FACTORY TO FARMER AT FACTORY PRICES

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**Freeland Steel Tank Company, Halbrite, Saskatchewan**



You will never be troubled with a warped or buckled range top if you buy the famous

**McClary's**  
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**Range** because top sections are made with ample provision for heat expansion. See the McClary dealer. 427

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**In Price of**  
**Blue Ribbon Tea**

THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO. have pleasure in announcing that they do not propose to take advantage of the advance in price of Tea. This Company is in a position to supply all the Tea required in Western Canada, and will sell at old prices indefinitely

P.S.—In spite of the heavy duty which has just been imposed upon Coffee, we will continue to sell Blue Ribbon Coffee at old prices.

**Blue Ribbon Limited**  
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**Buy Your Apples**  
**From British Columbia!**



Our choice packs of Apples, carefully sorted and graded, reach a standard of quality superior to that of any competitor.

Our Apples have won Gold Medal Awards in competition with the best fruit in the world. Try the box pack this year and be convinced of its superiority. Ask your organization officers for prices.

Send in your orders at once for your winter's supply

**FREE!**

All Christians should read these Pamphlets on—  
"Where are the Dead?" "What is the Soul?" "The Battle of Armageddon." "Calamities, Why Permitted?" "The Rich Man in Hell." "Thieves in Paradise." All Scripturally explained.

The above will be sent FREE, Postpaid, on request. OR—We will send the above six pamphlets and a booklet (78 pages) "What say the Scriptures about Hell?" postpaid for 10c.

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We will send all the above literature, and in addition, postpaid, six volumes, 3000 pages in any language: "STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES," beautifully bound in cloth and gold, comprising: I. "The Divine Plan of the Ages," II. "The Time is at Hand," III. "Thy Kingdom Come," IV. "The Battle of Armageddon," V. "The Atonement between God and Man," VI. "The New Creation." For \$2.00; any volume 35c each. In these Studies the teachings of Divine revelation can be seen to be both beautiful and harmonious.

**BIBLE STUDY CLUB, 59 ALLOWAY AVE., WINNIPEG**

**Farm Women's Clubs**

**AN ECONOMY DAY**

While the present financial stringency is, undoubtedly, more panic than anything else, there is no question that the terrible destruction caused by the war will mean harder times for some years. Add to this the present crop failure in some parts of Western Canada and we have every reason for the practice of thrift, and it was this that suggested to me an Economy Day for the Women Grain Growers in which the members explain their methods of economy, of money, materials, time or energy. I fancy that such a topic might bring out some useful suggestions, for there are few of us in the West who have not had to practice economy at some time or other in our lives.

Of course this is only a suggestion, but it is possible that it may prove helpful to some harassed program committee.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

**WANT CONSTITUTIONS**

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am enclosing forty cents, being the price of eight of the little booklets on the W.G.G.A., its history, constitution and platform. I wish to distribute these amongst our members, as I think they will get a better insight into the constitution and aims of the Association by reading this. It also offers some suggestions about the topics for meeting and subjects for discussion. Please send by return mail, and oblige.

MRS. GEO. F. ROBSON,  
Sec. Treas., Dinsmore W.G.G.A.

**A GROWING CONCERN**

Dear Miss Stocking:—We had our women's meeting on Saturday, 11th inst., to inaugurate the Star City W.G.G.A., which is now duly organized. Twenty-five women and seven men were present at the meeting.

The W.G.G. Association in this City started with a membership of sixteen. Two members have joined since then and a good many more are expected from the country. The officers elected are as follows: President, Mrs. Radloff; vice-president, Mrs. Craig; sec. treas., Miss Ina Bird. Directors: Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Tupper, Miss Spencer.

It was decided to hold our first meeting in a fortnight's time, to decide about the supper for the Grain Growers' picnic, which is to come off on August 5. This meeting took place last Saturday, the 25th.

After this our meetings will take place on the last Saturday of every month, at the same time as the meetings of the men's local. Hereafter Miss Bird will correspond with you. I am now writing as temporary secretary, elected for the first meeting, and because of my promise to let you know how we get on at our inaugural meeting.

Your letter to me was read aloud by Miss Bird at the last meeting. I think she will soon be writing to you for more copies of the Constitution.

HELEN M. SPENCER.

**CHICKEN SUPPER AND DANCE**

Dear Miss Stocking:—Altho we of the Lake Johnston branch of the W. G. G. A. have been slow in reporting our work, we have not been idle. On June 12 we gave a chicken supper and dance, the proceeds of which netted us \$32.00. With a portion of this money we have bought sewing to work with any spare time there is at the meetings and with the balance of the money some chairs were purchased for the Grain Growers' hall, which, by the way, is one of the largest of its kind in Saskatchewan.

We meet every two weeks at the homes of the members. We always work co-operatively with the men Grain Growers to help further their work in any way we can.

MRS. McNEAL,  
Sec. of Lake Johnston Branch  
W. G. G. A.

**FOOD VALUES DISCUSSED**

Dear Miss Stocking:—The first regular meeting of the Snakebite W. G. G. A. was held at Mrs. Livingstone's on July 3. It was well attended. After the roll call

and report of visiting committees, we discussed the advisability of having a picnic, but finally decided that as we were rather late organizing we would not have a picnic this year. Later, however, we anticipate giving a supper and concert.

We then voted upon choosing sides to contest for new members. This and other matters settled. Mrs. Tuplin read an excellent paper on "Food Values," upon which a lively and interesting discussion followed.

Having chosen "Butter-making" as the topic for our meeting of Aug. 7, we adjourned.

MRS. H. B. FITZMAURICE,  
Sec. Snakebite W. G. G. A.

**CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT BUYING**

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Mountain View local of the W. G. G. A. held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. A. D. Young on Wednesday, July 29.

It was decided to send our fruit order to Central.

We would like you to send us any interesting papers to read and discuss at the meetings, such as nursing, cooking, canning fruits, and any other interesting subjects. The enclosed paper on "The Art of Butter-making" was read at one of our recent meetings by Mrs. Arnott, who has won numerous prizes for her butter.

Our meetings are held fortnightly at the homes of the members, taking them in alphabetical order.

MRS. G. DEAKIN,  
Sec. Mountain View W.G.G.A.

**SURBITON W. G. G. A. ORGANIZED**

Dear Madam:—A Women's Auxiliary of the Surbiton Grain Growers' Association has been formed, of which I have been appointed secretary.

I would be glad if you will send me any particulars or publications affecting the conduct of the same, as I understand that I am to apply to you for all necessary information.

GRACE HALL.

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



7867—Girl's Dress. Cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 36 or 44 inch material, with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for trimming and 3/8 of a yard for belt.  
8208—Girl's Long-Waisted Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 36 or 44 inch material for dress, with 1 yard of 27 inch for trimming and 1 1/2 yards for bloomers.  
7545—Middy Costume for Misses and Small Women. Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 5 3/4 yards of 36 or 44 inch material, with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.  
7478—Child's Princess Slip or Petticoat. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 14 yards of 36 or 44 inch material with 2 yards of embroidery, 2 1/2 yards of insertion and 1 1/2 yards of edging.  
7891—Child's Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.  
Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## A FAMILY TRADITION

Do you know what a family tradition is? It is an old saying or custom that is handed down in a family from one generation to another. In older countries where everyone knows who and what like their great great grandfathers were they have bushels of family traditions. We can't expect to compete with them in that particular, but most of us can dig up some story or custom that has been in our family for a number of years.

So we are going to have this for the text of our new story contest which begins at once and closes October 15. To give you an idea of how to go about it I will tell you some of the things another group of children wrote about when given this subject. One told of an ancestress who was nearly killed by a drunken Indian, another how his great grandfather escaped being taken prisoner by four Indians, another of a custom which permitted the children to eat only pie for breakfast on Thanksgiving morning, and there was a very clever story about frogs which I am printing below.

The same old conditions apply to the contest. The story must be certified by parent or teacher, who thereby guarantee that it is original and that the age given is correct.

It must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age may compete for a prize.

And as I have already said, all stories must reach me not later than October 15.

As usual three jolly story books will be given as prizes to the children who write the three best stories for this contest.

DIXIE PATTON.

## A FAMILY TRADITION

By Rebecca Hubbard Wilder (Age 14)

In the garden back of the king's palace lived the most aristocratic frog family in all the country.

One morning, the littlest frog, had a startling piece of news to tell his brother. "I heard the gardener's boy talkin'," he confided, "an' he said as no one was any good 'less they had a family tradition, an' I know we have n't none, 'cause I know where ma keeps everything, and it ain't there."

The middle sized frog told the big frog, and the big frog referred the matter to Mrs. Frog. She had no sooner heard about it, than she called to Mr. Frog:

"My dear, have we a family tradition?"

"Sure," returned Mr. Frog, "you just wait half a shake of a tadpole's tail and I'll tell you about it."

"You see," he began, in a voice hoarse from many nights' concerts, "the tradition is about your granddad's aunt's uncle's nephew's cousin's great-great-great-great-stepma's son's granddad. And what's more," he continued with pride, "it isn't in prose, but in rhyme."

"An' what did he do?" interrupted the baby frog.

"You just listen, and you'll know," returned Mr. Frog. With that he began to quote "A Frog He Would A-Wooing Go."

All the frog family, excepting the baby, heaved a great sigh when he finished.

"How could he have a gran'child if a lily white duck came an' gobbled him up?" the baby objected.

"Oh, that's all right, that's all right. I don't see how myself, but he did; so that's all right," was the reassuring answer.

So the baby frog hopped away, entirely satisfied with Father Frog's story of the family tradition.

## THE DISSATISFIED OWL

Blinky Winky was a little gray owl that lived in the plum tree at the meeting of the cross roads. He slept all day, and at night perched on one of the branches and greeted the wagons as they went by with a low "Whoop! Whoop!" He did not mean to be inquisitive, only pleasant and friendly, at least that is what he used to do, but now he has grown very quiet and solemn, and heeds not the wagons as they go rumbling by.

The lark had been the cause of all the trouble. In the early spring she

had come to live across the road from Blinky, and her song so sweet and clear filled his whole heart with wonder and awe. "If the lark can sing," thought Blinky, "why can't I?" And he tried to throw back his head and pour forth the same sweet tones, but this was impossible with his short, fat neck, and his mightiest effort was of no avail. So, day by day, Blinky grew sadder and sadder, but still the lark sang on, not knowing what unhappiness she brought to poor silly Blinky.

One night he left his home, more miserable than ever, and perched himself upon the fence rail to brood over his trouble. It was a bright moonlight night and the owl family that lived in the apple tree saw Blinky sitting all alone, and started off one after the other to bring him home with them. Such a doleful bird as they found! It was a long while before Blinky would tell them his secret, but once started he poured forth his whole sad tale. They pitied and they scolded him, and their scolding did him good for, when morning dawned and it was time to go home, they had led him to see the folly of his ways, and to resolve to try to be satisfied with himself and not aim to be like somebody else. He learned, after spending many unhappy days and weary nights, that God had not made his little throat in such a manner that he could sing. It was a good lesson for him and all his brothers and sisters.

LENA ALTVATER, Age 13.  
Bitten Lake, Alta.

## MY PET GOSLING

One day we had nine goslings thatch. Only five of them lived.

When they were three weeks old there was a big rain storm. My brother ran to get them. The geese that were with them flew at him, and he dropped one and hurt its spine. He could not walk fast then. He was always left behind when he was with the big geese. One day I found him on his back by a pond, the other geese had gone away. He was such a pet he would eat out of my hands. I took him up to the house and fed him and put him with forty ducks. He was all right there for a week. Monday night I took him and a chicken and put them in a box in front of the barn. Next day he would not eat. At night he gently died. I took him and buried him. He was such a pet I could not believe he was dead.

ANNIE BICKNELL,  
Age 12 years

## BIRDS

I was out on a lumber pile playing with a doll when I noticed some pretty looking birds on the telegraph wire. They were black and white, black on the back and the wings were tipped with white, and I tried to get close to them, and after a while they alighted on the fence post. I watched and they began to quarrel among themselves. Mamma saw it, too.

MARJORY E. THOMAS,  
Durban, Man. Age 8.

## A RUNAWAY

One Sunday my father and I went over to a house and we had a wild horse hitched up whose name is Prince. Father let me drive him when we got on a nice road and made him go fast. We went into the house and my friend was there. She came along with us to her father's house. When we came there we stayed a few minutes and my father said my two friends and I could drive over to my sister's place. My father and my friend's father walked over. I was driving and the horse turned around and one of my biggest friends drove, but he went on his fastest run, and then we came on a bumpy place and I fell out and the wheels ran over my back and he ran away. I got hurt in my back and hand. My smallest friend climbed over the back of the buggy and the biggest friend jumped out. My sister's husband caught the horse and he came and got us.

FREDA HERTZBERG,  
Silver Grove, Sask. Age 15.

# Wanted:

## A Message from Canadian Manufacturers

There never was a time in the history of Canada when the people of Canada needed so badly a message from the manufacturers of Canada.

The factories of Canada's foes are closed to the need of her people. The factories of Canada's allies are forced temporarily to desist from shipping Canada-wards.

These facts are known to the people of Canada, but many of them do not know that Canadian manufacturers are now making many of the articles that have been imported from Europe, and that many Canadian manufacturers are shortly to be manufacturing in Canada many other articles that have not been made in this country heretofore.

There is here an opportunity for the manufacturers of Canada to render a real service to the people of Canada and in the rendering of that service to greatly benefit themselves.

Let the manufacturers of Canada use the newspapers at this time more than ever to tell the people of Canada that they are in a position to supply most of the things that have been imported from Europe and that they are equipping their factories to supply more of those things.

The eyes of the people of Canada are looking toward the manufacturers of Canada, waiting their message of reassurance and of ability to serve. The farm papers of Canada are at the service of the manufacturers of Canada to carry their message to the Canadian farmers.

## Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

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300 Barrels

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Fill in the coupon below and we will be pleased to mail you, free of charge, our Semi-Annual Autumn Catalog, dealing with Granaries, Belting, Packing, Lace Leather, Suction Hose, Thresher's Cables, Pumps, Tool Grinders, Tools, Grain Scoops, Wheelbarrows, Washing Machines, Churns, Aluminum Cooking Utensils, Lamps, Lanterns and many other articles used daily on the farm. Our Prices will astonish you.

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**20 SHORTHORN BULLS—LARGE HERD Registered and Grade Females. Clydesdales and Yorkshire pigs. Prices moderate. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 15tf**

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**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf**

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## STOCK SITUATION IN SASKATCHE-WAN

Prices for cattle and hogs are good and are likely to be better. In Western Saskatchewan there are farmers with little or no crops and cattle and hogs for which there is little or no feed. In Eastern Saskatchewan there are farmers with plenty of feed but with little or no stock to feed it to. The farmers in Eastern Saskatchewan who have some feed and some money but few cattle or hogs can greatly serve themselves and help their fellows who are hard hit this year if they will purchase breeding and feeding cattle and unfinished hogs from farmers in Western Saskatchewan who have some live stock but no crops, feed or money.

As individual farmers can scarcely go West to secure stock, or take stock East in the hope of selling it, the provincial department of agriculture will gladly act as the necessary middleman or agent in the transfer of this stock, without charge either to buyer or seller. Every farmer reading this item who will have the cash to buy and the feed to keep one or more head of breeding or feeding cattle, or a few hogs, and who is moved in this way to help an unfortunate settler in the areas so severely stricken by drought this year, is earnestly requested to write to the Live Stock Commissioner, Regina, and say what kind of stock he wants and how many he would be able to handle.

## GRAIN GROWERS IN B.C.

A. W. Switzer, organizer for British Columbia for The Grain Growers' Com-pany, of Winnipeg, states that the com-pany will build an elevator, feed mill and a cleaning and sacking plant at Kamloops if reasonable support is forthcoming. The location of the plant has not been decided, but if the ranchers of the Kam-loops district will support the association sufficiently to cover the fixed investment necessary, the company will provide the capital for carrying the stock, buying grain and transacting general business.—Monetary Times, Aug. 21.

## SEASONABLE REMINDERS

This year a lesson has been learned by many farmers. The dry season has em-phasized the fact that moisture conserva-tion is essential to the success of the grain crop. Land which has been properly cultivated, especially summer-fallowed land, has yielded good returns while that which was merely disced in or burnt over and drilled in the stubble has scarcely yielded sufficient for feed. Probably next summer will not be so dry, but the lesson of insufficient cultivation should be a lasting one. If at all possible, and providing it is not already too dry, the land should be disced thoroughly right after the binder. This will have the effect of forming a mulch over the ground, thus preventing the escape of the moisture which was kept from evaporating by the shade of the standing grain. Discing will also have the effect of starting weed seeds to grow.

Do you systematically select your best potatoes each fall when you dig them? The best way in which to obtain good yields and certain crops is to make note during the summer of the hills showing the most advanced growth and then, when harvesting time arrives, to dig these hills and gather the tubers, if the crop is satisfactory. What is wanted is a fair number of good sized, smooth, uniformly shaped potatoes having shallow eyes and coming from a hill which has been known by observation to mature a little earlier than the remainder of the crop. Such tubers should be bagged by themselves and kept in a cool, frost-proof cellar for seed in the following spring. If this method is followed good returns of a uniform product will be ensured in the course of a few years.

Some trouble with the batteries in the engine on a cold morning? It is often found helpful to place the battery by the stove at breakfast time and take it out to the engine on a stove lid while warm. As soon as the engine starts the magneto is switched on and the battery then is not needed.

It pays to have an ammeter, or battery tester, on the engine. Such an instrument does not cost much and it saves time in locating the cause of the trouble when difficulty is experienced in starting the engine.

To start a gasoline engine on a cold morning, many experts take with them a small can of ether with which they prime the cylinders before cranking them over.

Upon the length of the valve push-rods and hence the time of opening of the valves in relation to the movement of the piston depends the power of the engine. If, with the throttle wide open and the spark advanced to its furthest position, the engine still seems to lack power, either there is loss of compression in the cylinder or the push-rods are not just the right length to allow of the proper time of opening of the valves. The exhaust valve should be wide open at the instant the piston has reached the end of the cylinder on the working stroke, that is when the crank shaft and piston pin are in exact line one with the other at the bottom end of the stroke.

Lack of compression in the cylinder is due to a number of causes. Perhaps the oil used has been somewhat inferior and the piston rings have become gummed up in one place and kept from expanding in the proper manner. The remedy is obvious. Perhaps wear has taken place on one side of the cylinder and the only way to combat this is to get some new piston rings which may fit the cylinder a little tighter. This, however, is ques-tionable and in such a case it is almost essential that a new piston and cylinder be obtained. Worn piston rings are also responsible for lack of compression and these can be replaced fairly readily.

If the cylinder is a little lacking in compression, use a little powdered graphite in the cylinder oil. Do not use too much. Just about a teaspoonful in a gallon of oil. You will realize the benefit the next time you turn over the engine.

—E.J.T.



## The New Doctor

Continued from Page 7

"I do well enough. Why don't you pay your toll?"

The doctor broke the habit of a lifetime and returned a soft answer.

"My contract with the mining company provides that I shall not pay toll. The company is heavily interested in the road."

"Well, I'm interested, too; and I don't intend that you should have any favors."

"You'll have to settle that with the company, sir. Good day."

Catheart hoped to get away before his temper broke; but as he finished speaking, the old man, whip in hand, jumped to the ground and seized his horse by the bit, leaving his own to the keeper.

"We'll settle it here and now!" he retorted. "You pay toll or you don't go on this road."

The insolent action loosed all the ire in Catheart's nature and it flooded the more violently for having been dammed so long.

"I will go on this road and I won't pay toll! But first I'm going to tell you something. You've had things your own way in this region so long that you've come to think you own every man, woman and child in it. You don't know a real man when you see one; you've got people and cattle and dollars all mixed up."

His anger and disgust had given an increasingly ugly rasp to his voice, and there was, finally, nothing in his manner and tone but temper and contempt as he said:

"Get out of my way or I'll drive over you!"

Cyrus Drummond towered, for a second, white and tense, at the horse's head. Then the whip in his hand was raised and he started toward the man who had reviled him. One step and another and he was halted, a six-shooter levelled at his breast.

Catheart's lips barely parted as he said:

"One more step will be your last."

Time seemed imprisoned between their glaring eyes.

Then old Tom, holding the sorrel, quavered:

"You wouldn't shoot Cyrus Drummond!"

"I would! And if he ever gets in my way again, I'll do it without warning!"

Catheart flicked the reins over his horse and drove on. Nor was his anger forgotten until he reached the mine and was confronted by the results of the premature explosion of a blast. Thereafter, a nightmare of broken bones and mangled flesh kept him at work until well into the following day; and it was not until he was on his way back to town, after a few hours of sleep, that his mind reverted to his meeting with Evelyn's father.

Catheart was not subject to extreme nervous reactions; but the strain he had endured had left him unusually sensitive, and he felt poignantly a likeness between the effects of the explosion at the mine and the angry clash of wills between himself and Cyrus Drummond. Each had been disorganizing, disrupting, disintegrating. Instead of satisfaction at his victory, he was conscious of the moral crudity of the whole scene.

His spirits sank lower still when he thought of Evelyn, and he prayed that she might never know of what had occurred.

"I've got a longer row to hoe than I had before," he thought, "but I'll hoe it in spite of myself and Cyrus Drummond."

The weeks that followed were, fortunately, filled with work, the exacting and exhausting duties of the country doctor; and Catheart, driving thru heavy autumn storms or working late in his laboratory—he must do much of his own pharmacy and all of his bacteriology—gained in strength and peaceableness.

One night, just as he was about to go to bed, he was again summoned to the Drummond house. Mrs. Drummond met him at the door.

"Doctor," she said, "I've called you to see my husband. He is very ill."

Catheart shook his head in protest. "I'm sorry, Mrs. Drummond; you don't know what there has been between us."

"Yes, doctor, I do know; but"—she came to him and, grasping the lapels of his great-coat, looked straight into his eyes—"I ask you to see him for my sake."

For her sake and for Evelyn he would see the devil himself.

"Of course," he said, "that settles it; but I must insist on Dr. Carver being associated with me."

He would not risk being held solely responsible for the life of a man whom he had threatened to kill.

Cyrus Drummond greeted him with choking breath.

"Pneumonia," diagnosed the physician at a glance.

"Doctor, I'm a very sick man; and mother, there, has shown me that I have not been just to you. I offer you an apology."

"That," thought Catheart, "would come with a better grace if you were not on your back and I were not the only reliable."

But he conquered his impulse and said:

"We'll talk about that later. How long have you had this cold?"

#### IV

Days and nights of anxious care ensued. Both lungs of the patient were

involved and the pulse and temperature denoted a coming struggle of more than ordinary intensity. Oxygen was ordered and everything possible was provided to assist that unusually vigorous body when the critical hours should arrive. Catheart came whenever he could during the day and with increasing frequency at night. Carver was there most of the time.

It was soon known thruout the county that the old man was seriously ill; and Catheart, going about among the people, noted their genuine concern. Judging the man from the point of view of the laborer in mill and mine and field, or of the man who was straining every nerve to establish some new enterprise, or to keep one already established up to its full capacity for usefulness, or of the lawyer defending a disputed water or mineral claim, the delayed exploitation of which meant loss of opportunity to hundreds, or of the engineer, or of the politician, or of the shepherd of souls, Catheart began to realize the vitally real worth of that achieving personality. Should he die, the essential interests of a whole region would lie in chaos, and progress would cease during the period of readjustment. Such men are natural forces; they act with the rigidity of laws; the bitterness they engender is incidental to the necessary limitation of their natures. Catheart came to see it thus.

He fought for the life of Cyrus Drum-

mond with tenacity and skill. Six days had passed and the battle was undecided.

"It's all a question of vigor, of vitality, Mrs. Drummond," he said, "and your husband is a strong man."

He saw the anxiety, the love, the loyalty in her eyes, and he longed to allay her pain. He thought, too, of other eyes, so like them; and he wondered if they could ever be brought to show the same feeling for him.

The seventh day came and went and still the issue was ahead of them.

"If the crisis had come by this time, I should have had no fear," he said. "But Mr. Drummond is losing ground and there is no abatement of the disease."

"Do you think I had better—"

"Yes, Mrs. Drummond; you had better telegraph for your daughter."

He knew that her mother had written to her every day and that she held herself in readiness. Was her fear any the less, he asked himself, because she knew he was caring for her father? She would leave the city that evening and would arrive early the following morning—the morning of the ninth day, which would surely be decisive.

But while Catheart was at dinner he received a message from Carver:

"Temperature rising alarmingly; pulse very bad."

It was coming. Evelyn would learn the decision when she arrived. He went

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# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 30, 1914)

**Wheat**—We have had a series of wild markets here the week just passed, October having a range of 12 1/2 cents, closing being \$1.11 1/2, which is a net gain of 6 1/2 over last Saturday's closing quotation. Continued strength in Minneapolis is the cause, the advance there being attributed to speculative buying on a fairly large scale, irrespective of prices. There was also some good buying going on in the U. S. markets by American millers who, having received some large flour orders, were busily engaged in purchasing their supplies to take care of their sales. Later in the week, after all American futures had a phenomenal advance, prices then reacted 5 to 6 cents when profit taking was going on and this pressure was immediately reflected here, all future options having a sharp decline. Trading here generally speaking was of small proportions, exporters here doing practically nothing, they still advising that we are 5 to 6 cents out of line, with Liverpool still prohibiting any business in new crops. There has been a fair amount of new crop wheat passing thru Winnipeg en route for the terminals, the grading being 80 to 85 per cent. Northern, 2 Northern and 3 Northern offerings from first hands have been running small, the advancing markets here having of course considerable to do with this condition. What buying has been going on has been for account of Eastern Canadian millers. The demand for new crop wheats is only fair, buyers paying 1 cent premium over October for 1 Northern.

**Oats**—Firm in sympathy with coarse grains in Chicago and strength in wheat here, advances in all futures being about 2 cents. New oats are in fair demand at 1 cent premium over October, but very few are arriving.

**Barley**—Prices are 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 higher on improved demand and scarcity of arrivals.

**Flax**—Very erratic and small trading going on. Prices are 6 cents lower on futures.

prices bulged on the small stocks at Minneapolis, the demand from millers, and reports that threshing is being delayed by rains in the northwest.

Provisions, while not active, were firm in sympathy with hogs and advance in corn. There was a fair investment, and pork was bought on the assumption that Europe soon will be needing it.

### ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 29.—Receipts: 1,300 cattle, 900 hogs, and 2,000 sheep. Killing Cattle—Steers, \$6.00 to \$9.00; cows and heifers, \$4.75 to \$8.00; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.50; cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.15; veal calves, \$6.00 to \$9.75. Market steady; veal calves steady.

Stocks and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$5.50 to \$7.25; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$5.00 to \$7.15; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.15; stock bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.60. Market steady.

Hogs—Prices range from \$8.60 to \$8.70. Market 5 cents higher.

Shorn Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.25; bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; ewes, \$2.00 to \$4.75. Sheep and lambs steady.

### WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, August 29, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.12	\$1.18
2 Nor. wheat	1.10	1.16
3 Nor. wheat	.98	1.14
3 white oats	.50	.46
Barley	56 1/2	61 7/8
Flax, No. 1	1.34	1.63
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	1.11	1.10
Dec. wheat	1.12	1.12
Peef Cattle, App	87 1/2	81 1/2
Hogs, top	9.00	9.40
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	6.50

U.S. wheat, and 196,112 bushels U. S. oats in bond.

### INSPECTIONS

For week ending August 21

Wheat	1914	1913
Oats	515	297
Barley	86	253
Flax	25	35
Screenings	17	145
	2	
	645	730

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	Oct.	Dec.	May
Aug. 25	111 1/2	111 1/2	117 1/2
Aug. 26	114 1/2	115 1/2	122 1/2
Aug. 27	113 1/2	113 1/2	120 1/2
Aug. 28	114 1/2	114 1/2	118 1/2
Aug. 29	111 1/2	112 1/2	118 1/2
Aug. 30	114 1/2	115 1/2	122 1/2
Aug. 31	114 1/2	115 1/2	122 1/2
Oats			
Aug. 25	50		
Aug. 26	52 1/2	51 1/2	
Aug. 27	52	51	
Aug. 28	51	50 1/2	
Aug. 29	51	50 1/2	
Aug. 30	52 1/2	51	
Aug. 31	52 1/2	51	
Flax			
Aug. 25	143	144 1/2	146
Aug. 26	144	145 1/2	147 1/2
Aug. 27	142 1/2	144	146
Aug. 28	138	139 1/2	141
Aug. 29	138 1/2	140	141
Aug. 30	143	144	146
Aug. 31	143	144	146

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, August 29)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.20
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.19 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.21 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.20 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, old	1.20
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.19 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.18 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.16 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.16 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.12 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.17
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.18 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.16 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.15 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.12 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.12 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.12
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit	1.15 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.08 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.08 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.14
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.13 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.15 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.15 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.08 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.02
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.94
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.91
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.97 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.08 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.04 1/2

No grade wheat, 1 car	1.13 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.09 1/2
No grade wheat, 2 cars	1.05 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.06 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.03 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.09 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.12
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.13

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Aug. 29.—

Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	81 3/4	81 3/4
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	1.33 1/2	
Futures Not Quoted		

Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are quoted is 4 1/2-2-3.—Manitoba Free-Press.

### LIVERPOOL LIVESTOCK

Liverpool, Aug. 29.—Frank Devaney & Co. report that the market at Birkenhead today shows no change on last week's quotations. There is a good demand for beef and last week's quotations are well maintained at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb. for good quality Irish steers and heifers.

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000; market steady. Beef, \$6.70 to \$10.65; Texas steers, \$6.35 to \$9.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.80 to \$9.25; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.25.

Hogs—Receipts 9,000; market higher. Light, \$8.90 to \$9.40; mixed, \$8.70 to \$9.40; heavy, \$8.50 to \$9.35; rough, \$8.50 to \$8.70; pigs, \$5.50 to \$8.65; bulk of sales, \$8.85 to \$9.25.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000; market weak. Native, \$4.75 to \$5.60; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.40; lambs, native, \$5.75 to \$7.75.

### CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29.—All board of trade speculative advanced today, wheat 2 cents to 2 1/2; corn, 1 to 1 1/2; oats, 1 to 1 1/2 cents, and provisions from 7 1/2 to 10 cents.

Oats enjoyed the best market of the day, the volume of trade, while only fairly large, being equal to that in wheat and corn combined. At the opening profit taking caused a dip in prices, but the concession started buying by commission houses, and the demand in Canada's prices advanced. Export houses were silent about business, but reports had it that seaboard exporters were picking up what they could. One of the best known speculators in the market was also reported on the buying side.

The local wheat followed the lead of Minneapolis. After an opening dip on scattered liquidation

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Aug. 28, 1914.

1914	Wheat	1913
1 hard	12,104 10	4,507 30
1 Nor.	536,019 40	5,074 40
2 Nor.	190,689 20	126,118 50
3 Nor.	40,154 10	102,636 00
No. 4	10,072 30	75,548 00
Others	332,293 40	448,499 29

This week 1,121,333 30 This week 762,384 29  
Last week 1,161,352 22 Last week 1,367,477 16

Decrease 40,018 52 Decrease 605,092 47

1914	Oats	1913
1 C.W.	209 14	10,987 23
2 C.W.	40,968 07	1,778,349 07
3 C.W.	8,441 30	108,295 15
Ex. 1 fd.	6,038 08	107,993 15
Others	44,535 33	150,897 20

This week 100,193 24 This week 2,156,523 12  
Last week 101,922 08 Last week 2,532,875 26

Decrease 1,728 18 Decrease 376,352 14

1914	Barley	1913
1 C.W.	63,784 23	1,198,845 08
2 C.W.	30,142 33	89,745 02
3 C.W.	6,956 02	16,037 24
Feed	6,305 26	33,690 44
Others	12,877 28	

This week 120,086 16 This week 2,338,318 22  
Last week 122,162 30 Last week 2,382,548 05

Decrease 2,076 14 Last year's total 44,229 39  
Last year's total 251,809 12

### SHIPMENTS

1914 (lake)	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
(rail)	447,921	25,607	66,382	48,811
(lake)	27,295	7,170	2,947	1,386
1913 (lake)	724,728	700,859	63,316	101,347
(rail)	135,796	17,759	1,215	3,018

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending August 28, 1914

Fort William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	Wheat	Oats	Barley
1,121,333	100,193	120,086	120,086
5,798,847	1,096,584	265,513	
Total	6,920,180	1,416,670	385,600
At Buffalo	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
At Duluth	43,000	10,000	9,000

Total this week Incomplete  
Total last week 8,351,103 1,452,606 307,408  
Total last year 2,640,181 5,987,442 1,957,229  
At Midland and Tiffin there are 864,068 bushels

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 25 to August 31 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY					FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	SCW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Aug. 25	113 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2					50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	61	59	57	55	139	136		
26	116 1/2	114 1/2	111 1/2	102 1/2				52 1/2	50	50	50	49	62	60	58	56	149	137		
27	115 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	101 1/2	93 1/2			52	50	50	50	49 1/2	62	60	59	57	138	135		
28	112 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	99 1/2	91 1/2			50 1/2	49	49	49	49	61 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	135	132		
29	112 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	99 1/2	91 1/2			51 1/2	50	50	50	49 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	134	131 1/2		
30	112 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	99 1/2	91 1/2			51 1/2	50	50	50	49 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	134	131 1/2		
31	115 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	102 1/2	94 1/2			53	51	51	51	50	61 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	140	137		

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO MONDAY, AUGUST 31

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat			New Crp	Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	115 1/2	108 1/2	87 1/2	Choice steers	\$ 8. 8 c.	\$ 8. 8 c.	\$ 8. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	22c	20c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	113 1/2	107 1/2	84 1/2	Best butcher steers and heifers	7 3/4-7.40	7.25-7.50	5.85-6.25	No. 1 dairy	20c	19c	18c-20c
No. 3 Nor.	111 1/2	102 1/2	82 1/2	Pair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.25	5.60-5.75	Good round lots	17c-18c	16c-17c	17c-18c
No. 4	102 1/2	79		Common cows	6.15-6.40	6.25-6.50	5.25-5.40	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	94 1/2	71 1/2		Best fat cows	5.50-5.75	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.50	Strictly new laid	19c-20c	16c-18c	22c-25c
No. 6	94 1/2	67		Medium cows	4.75-5.00	5.25-5.75	4.27-4.75	Potatoes			
Feed		60		Best bulls	3.50-3.75	4.00-4.50	3.00-3.75	New	70c-75c	95c	35c
Cash Oats				Common and medium bulls	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.00-4.25	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	53	33 1/2		Choice veal calves	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	3.50-3.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	30c	30c	30c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	6.00-6.50	6.75-7.00	8.00-8.25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	23c	23c	25c
No. 3	61 1/2	60	45 1/2	Best milkers and springers (each)	4.50-6.00	4.50-6.00	6.00-7.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$2.00
Cash Flax				Common milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$65	\$60-\$75	\$90-\$75	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	140	139	128	Choice hog	\$75-\$90	\$35-\$8.75	\$9.25	No. 1 Red Top	\$16	\$12	\$11
Wheat Futures				Heavy sows	87.75	86.75	7.00-7.25	No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$10
October	114 1/2	106 1/2	86 1/2	Stags	85.50	85.50	85.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$18-\$19	\$17	\$14
December	115 1/2	106 1/2	84 1/2	Sheep and Lambs							
May	122 1/2	113 1/2	90	Choice lambs	7.50-8.00	7.50-7.75	6.50-7.00				
Oat Futures				Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50				
October	52 1/2	49	35								
December	51	48	25								
Flax Futures											
October	143	142 1/2	131								
December	144	144	129 1/2								
May	146	146									

## Winnipeg Livestock Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 4,184 cattle, 70 calves, 7,649 hogs, and 530 sheep.

### Cattle

During the past week the cattle trade has been in a very unsettled condition. As was anticipated last week, large shipments have been received from feeders and the fall run of stock is in full swing. The demand was fair at the beginning of the week, but with increased offerings and a drop in the Southern markets, which drew away the St. Paul buyers from the local market, sales took a slump, values being down half a dollar below last week's quotation. The better grades of cattle seem to have suffered most. government contracts have stimulated the bull trade and prices have been strong. All stockers and feeders, except the best quality ones, thru the absence of Southern buyers, have been hard to sell and prices are from 15 to 25 cents lower. Just now it is extremely hard to find buyers for cows, milkers and springers are about the same price but scarcely any are changing hands and for this reason it would be better to keep such stock on the farm until the market opens up a little more. There is no question that the demand will continue good for some time to come for all the stock that can be produced, but on account of the war matters are very much disorganized at present and consequently it would be advisable to await developments rather than to ship extensively at the present time. For very few veals have been a drug on the market, very few veals are selling for 7 cents, the majority going for \$6.00 to \$6.50.



# Plow Shares

## Direct To User!

Cheap Plow Shares kill horses. These Fitted Plow Shares are absolutely guaranteed first class in every respect. They are standard in make and quality. Stubble, Breaker or Engine Plow Shares same price.

### SHARES FOR ANY PLOW

#### PRICE LIST

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

When ordering, give name of plow and letters and numbers Stamped on back of share

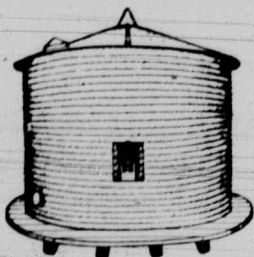
We also sell the best GASOLINE ENGINES at the lowest prices. Write for Catalogue. We have a few special bargains as follows:

20 H.P. Portable Flour City Engine	\$ 400.00
30 H.P. Stover Tractor Engine	1000.00
16 H.P. Stover Portable Engine	300.00
Above are Second-Hand but in First-Class Condition	
25 H.P. Stover Portable Engine (new)	1000.00
8 Furrow Engine Breaker, Big Dutchman Plow (new)	300.00
8 H.P. Stationary "Brandon" Gasoline Engine (Shop worn)	150.00

Write for Particulars and Catalogue

**THE CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO.**

Brandon :: Manitoba



## Conditions

Have been changing these  
Past few days

The markets are jumping upward and the experts all say: "Hold your grain for higher prices still." Even at this late date you can follow this advice, because we can make immediate shipments of

## PORTABLE CORRUGATED GRANARIES

The kind that have been proved out in the fields for eight years past. Read John Kennedy's letter on page 9 of The Guide of Aug. 12, and send in your order at once. We also make Well-Curb, Corrugated Sheets and 3 V Crimp Galvanized Roofing, the finest roofing made for Barns and Implement Sheds.

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**WESTERN CANADA'S  
FARM PRODUCTS**

on view at the C.P.R. Station Building, Winnipeg, and learn about the great policy of selling lands to settlers only on 20 years' terms, with loan of \$2,000 for permanent improvements. For full particulars call or write—

**F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent**  
C.P.R. Station Bldg., Winnipeg

## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

ways the three with the least attendance of committee men retired, but in all cases were eligible for re-election. Then a banquet was always held after all the business was over. This banquet or social was very useful to the success of the creamery as it brought in all farmers and their wives, children and servants to one common feast, which included many speakers, often from a great distance, as a clever speaker on this work was always a great boon to the plant. We always tried to have a member from the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, a society which sprang up shortly after the creamery movement, and which has proved itself to be of great value to the industry all over the country. The sale agency was also of some value to the business, but as a rule in our creamery we always could sell at often more than the agency could ensure us, tho I am sure in the end the agency has made headway if it has risen to the end aimed at, namely, to control the market. However, we always esteemed the I.A.O.S. as it kept all the societies in close touch with useful knowledge and got all creameries confederated together in one common congress which met in Dublin yearly, each society sending two delegates, which congress lasted almost a week, and these delegates always brought something useful and fresh and new to help on with the management in the best way to ensure success.

JAMES HUNTER.

Earl Grey, Sask.

### AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—I want to make a special appeal to the farmers of the West, and more particularly to those of Manitoba. The fact comes clearly to the front that at some points in Manitoba we have Grain Growers who pass by their own creation for 1¢ per bushel, and give their grain to the Interests who are desirous of seeing competition eliminated. But will this continue? I say I cannot believe so. While during the past two years we have apparently made a loss in the elevator system, our experience has also plainly shown that if the farmers will patronize their own system it can be made pay. If, however, the farmers will not patronize their own system then it is plain that it is impossible to make it a success. Now, if this system is not maintained, under the control of the farmers themselves, then it must follow that the benefits derived by having such competition as it creates (and these are acknowledged by all reasonable men) would totally disappear.

We have one case in point which shows what I desire to make clear in no uncertain way. At one point, last Tuesday, August 25, there were twenty-one cars of grain

offered for sale, and our elevator operator at that point, with an offer equal to that of any other buyer, tried hard to secure these cars. One of the buyers got six cars, another fourteen and our buyer got one, and all paid the same price. Perhaps on certain occasions some of these farmers can get  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ more than the Winnipeg market price and consequently that much more than our bid, but is it not plain that if at all the 100 points where the elevators are situated the farmers were, in the above mentioned way, to go by their own door for \$1 or \$2 per car and give their grain to the Interests who are trying to eliminate competition, by creating such conditions that will lead to our pulling out of the field? I am safe in saying that we all know only too well that we would again have conditions such as existed before we came into the field. I do believe, however, that there are not many points where the Interests can pull the wool over the farmers' eyes if the farmers will study the question in all its aspects. I am sure that at many points the farmers are willing to make what might appear, at first sight, a sacrifice by refusing a fraction of a cent or more per bushel offered them as a silver bait in an effort to discredit their own united attempt to secure justice to all.

To any who feel that this farmers' movement can be driven out of the field, I would say that they have failed to recognize the solidarity that exists in the farmers' ranks thruout the three provinces. I would also like to point out that this elevator system is the property of the farmers themselves; they have a voice in its management and can, if they desire, make it a success. This is no time to find fault with what was done in securing the system. If we, as farmers, desire to be in a position to prevent oppression in the local storage system, we now have an opportunity to make good. If this system should have to go back to the line elevator companies, and consequently to the conditions that existed a few years ago, it will be because the farmers choose to have it so. If they desire to have competition in local storage, it is necessary that they support the power they now have in their own hands.

Also by making a success of the elevators we are helping the farmers of the other two provinces in creating a great chain of storage, reaching from the Great Lakes to the Rockies, all under the control of the farmers themselves.

The short-crop this year was not foreseen when we leased the system and I would make a special appeal for this year, above all, for support in such measure as will show beyond doubt that it can be made to pay.

Another year there will be additional reason for this system remaining in the farmers' hands as we will be handling all kinds of machinery, wagons and buggies, in addition to the many lines we now have, which will reduce the cost to the farmer, and enable our elevator operator to earn part of his salary in distributing the many commodities to the farmers at each elevator point.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

### A Protectionist War

Continued from Page 3

there would have been little pressure towards war. But one injustice usually follows close on the heels of another and the spectacle of the Prussian oligarchy heaping upon their unfortunate fellowmen, the calamities of a great war to save the irrefragable economic system which they had clung to, is surely a warning to the Canadian people to remove at once some of the economic iniquities with which financial oligarchs and their political satellites have oppressed the people of this country. Protection, being class legislation, must always produce some sort of oligarchy, and a people which allows an oligarchy any large degree of privilege or power can never hope to call itself free. A privileged class must always have available some form of distraction to blind the eyes of the mass of the community whom it oppresses. In Canada the favorite distraction is the flag and Imperialism; in Germany the flag and Imperialism have proved obsolete and now it is war. But the moral remains the same. Allow no unfair economic privileges to exist and democratic contentment and external peace will be easily

secured. Allow them to prevail and a tide of trouble inevitably sets in full flood upon an unhappy people.

### INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS

"Idle land is an extravagant luxury in any country where the tax collecting machinery works as well as it does in the provinces of Western Canada or the Pacific Coast states of the United States of America," said John T. Hinkle, secretary of the Oregon Irrigation Congress, at the last convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association.

To bring every possible acre of idle and apparently useless land under the plow is the aim and object of the International Irrigation Congress, which this year will hold its convention in Calgary, October 5 to 9. During the past few years there have been millions of acres of land brought under cultivation by the scientific application of water, and the problems that confront the irrigationist are rapidly being solved by the information disseminated at the annual conventions for the discussion of matters that affect the settlers. These questions are vital to the prosperity of the country.

Governments of the United States and Canada, as well as a number of foreign countries where irrigation is well developed, are giving of their best and most experienced men to this convention in Canada this year, thus backing up and aiding the noble work which this organization has voluntarily undertaken. These men will give of their valuable experience to those who are actually and daily experimenting with the problems of irrigation in the reclamation of idle lands, and thus assist to accomplish the aims and objects of the organization as expressed in the motto, "Make easy the path of the Home builder."

Irrigation is one of the chief works of an advanced civilization. The population of the world is advancing more rapidly than the production of food stuffs, and the work of the Irrigation Congress is a distinct effort to perform its share in the development of this civilization.

### AVOID MOLDY FEEDS

Molded hay, corn and oats are now reaping their annual harvest of horse flesh. Harboring as they do various kinds of fungi, such as yeasts and molds, these damaged feeds frequently cause a violent sickness in horses that oftentimes proves fatal.

Because of the peculiar actions of horses afflicted with forage poisoning it is often difficult to realize that it is poor feed which is to blame. It is easy to assume that the afflicted animals have eaten some poisonous weed or drug, as did a farmer recently who sent a weed specimen to the University Agricultural Experiment Station with the comment that he thought it was causing the death of his horses.

He wrote that he had already lost two horses and that two more were sick. The symptoms of the disease were first a dumpyness, then a noticeable bulging out of the eyes and finally a complete loss of control accompanied by convulsive fits. A post mortem examination showed that there was a hardening of the contents of the intestines.

The suspected plant was identified as the common Prairie or Bush Pin Weed, which is considered harmless. This led those who were investigating the case to conclude that the poisoning, for such it apparently was, had been caused by moldy feed. Moreover, forage poisoning is very apt to appear at this time of year when is begun the feeding of newly cut hay. A complete change of feeding when the disease first appears is recommended as important if the animals are to be saved, and medicinal treatment includes the use of purgatives as the primary remedy.

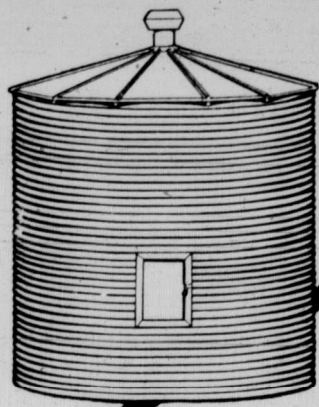
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Made of heavily galvanized corrugated steel this granary protects your grain from damage by fire, weather, animals and insects. Mice, rats, or gophers can't get into this granary. You can move it from place to place on your farm and save time and labor when threshing. You can always have it in the most convenient place.

## "Metallic" Portable Corrugated Steel Granary

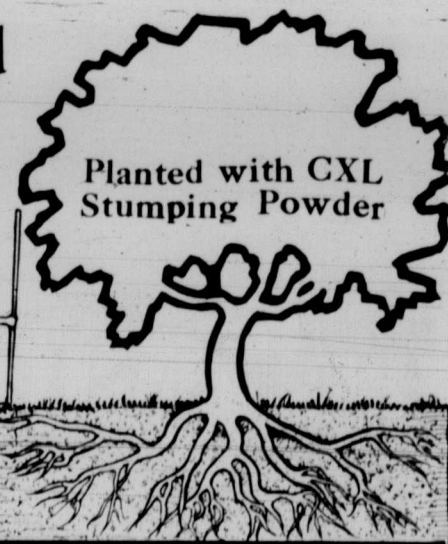
It is made of the heaviest corrugated steel ever used in a granary. This gives the greatest strength and rigidity and insures this granary lasting a life-time. Write to us for complete description of the "Metallic," the strongest, tightest and most indestructible granary.

We can save you money and give you a granary that will out-last any other. It is easy to set up as all parts are machine made and interchangeable. You want the best granary you can get, so before buying ask us to show you why the "Metallic" positively will meet your requirements.

We Manufacture all kinds of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

**The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited**  
Manufacturers **Winnipeg**  
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# Six year old apple trees



In spade dug holes, the roots are compressed within narrow limits by the surrounding hard packed soil.

CXL Stumping Powder shatters and loosens the earth for yards around; thus the roots can reach out easily for nourishment, the soil will absorb moisture more quickly and retain it for a longer time.

Fruit trees planted with CXL Stumping Powder will yield from one to two years earlier than those planted in the old-fashioned way.

Besides—the planting is done in less time and with less labor.

Read "Farming with Dynamite" for the new and valuable ideas it contains. Sent free.

Let us explain how to do it. There's a CXL Explosive for every blasting purpose. No more dangerous than gun powder.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED  
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Are now selling carloads of Coast Lumber to farmers direct from the mill co-operatively, in mixed cars of Dimension, Shiplap and Boards, Finish Lumber, Doors and Windows, Shingle, Lath, Mouldings, etc. We can save you \$150.00 per car and upwards. All lumber guaranteed first quality. Fir Shiplap, all widths, \$18.50 per 1,000 square feet, delivered your station. 40c point. All other lumber equally as cheap.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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We Guarantee to pay the Prices we quote. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you

HENS	12c per lb.
ROOSTERS	9c "
DUCKS	11c "
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SPRING CHICKENS	Best Market Prices

have and how many. We will forward crates and shipping tags. Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods.

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

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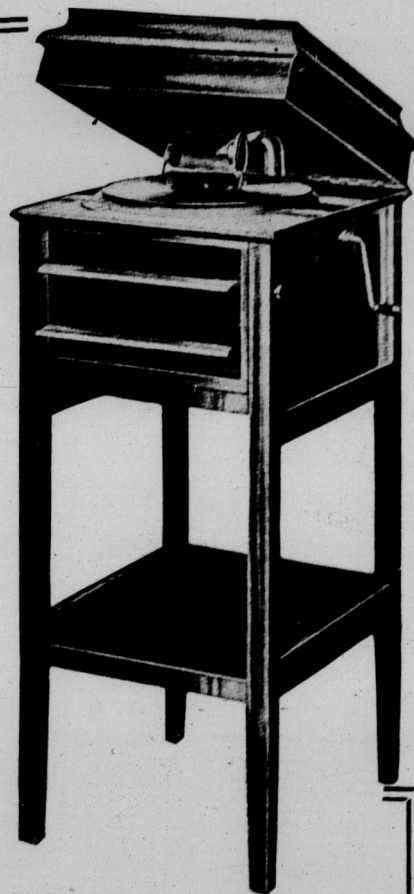
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The model here shown sells for \$65.00, and our Illustrated Catalogue shows machines ranging in price from \$20.00 to \$650.00—all on easy terms if you desire. Write for our Catalogue today.

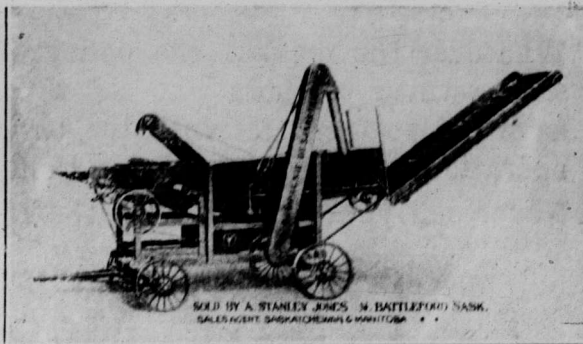
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Winnipeg, Man.

# \$612.00 Complete Threshing Outfit

8 H.P. Engine, Carrier, High Loader, Chaff Return, and all Belts



Can be mounted on one platform on any wagon. Capacity 400 to 1,000 bu. according to grain. Large stocks at North Battleford.

Smaller Sizes from \$383.00 Engine and Separator

Carriage paid in Saskatchewan. Out shows Separator at \$284 and \$317. FREIGHT PAID IN MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN mounted on special \$65 truck. Extendable to 16 feet to carry whole outfit. Write for free catalogue and time terms.

A. STANLEY JONES North Battleford, Sask. Gen. Agent, Sask. and Man., La Compagnie Des Jardins Established 1864

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Grain Tank or any other Wooden Tank

Think "Saska"

And write to "Saska." Use three G's, and get our Special G.G.G. Price delivered at any Railroad Station in Western Canada. Address:

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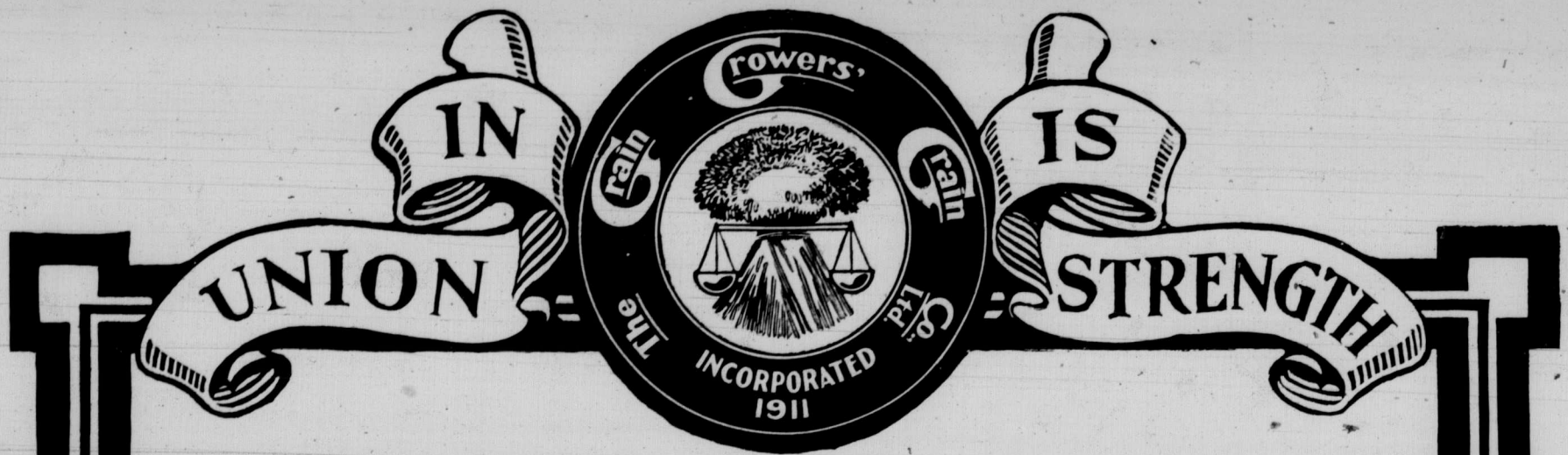
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## Never Sell Your Grain On Track

Without first wiring the G. G. G. Co. for a bid. Time and again the observance of this advice has meant money in the shipper's pocket and a steady customer for the farmers' own Company.

When your local buyer comes up in price to meet the G.G.G. Co.'s bid, don't forget that it was the G. G. G. Co. who MADE him do so. Give credit where it is due. Show your appreciation by co-operation—give your material support to the Company that has already worked hard in YOUR interests by insisting that all your grain shall go to

The **G G G** Co.  
Ltd.

The advent of The Grain Growers' Grain Company worked a revolution in the methods of buying and handling grain throughout Western Canada because the forces it opposed recognized in it the organized farmers standing out for their rights. It laid the foundation of

### Fairer Prices for Your Grain

Whatever the market, the policy of the G. G. G. Co. ensures the highest possible returns to those who sell through the Company. But even those who have not so far dealt with the G. G. G. Co. are indirectly benefiting by its operation, in better treatment from other concerns.

Never sell your grain on the track without wiring the G. G. G. Co. for a bid.

#### Save Money on Farm Necessities

Lumber, Coal, Fence Posts, Fence Wire,  
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