

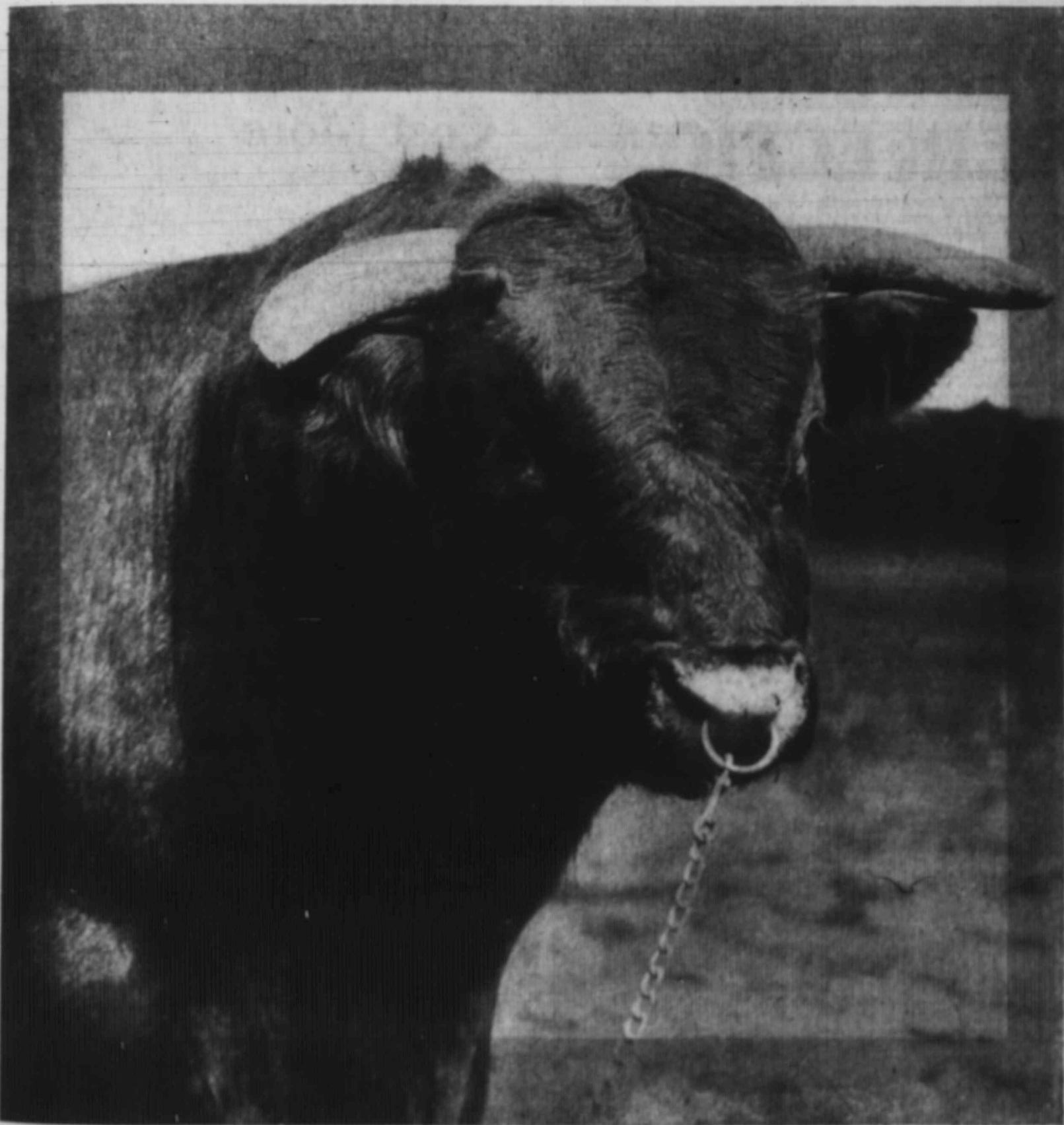
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

May 16, 1917

\$1.00 per Year



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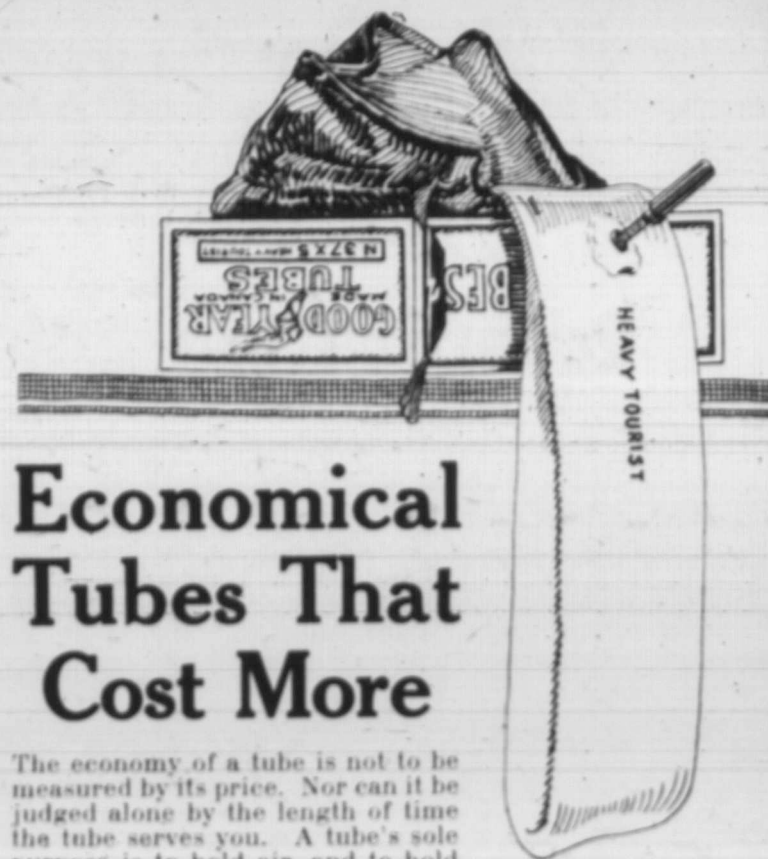
is true to its name, a perfect fence strong enough to keep strong animals out and close enough to keep even small poultry in. Every Peerless Fence is guaranteed against sag, rust or break and we stand back of your dealer unconditionally.

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The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
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The economy of a tube is not to be measured by its price. Nor can it be judged alone by the length of time the tube serves you. A tube's sole purpose is to hold air, and to hold it continuously. But upon its efficiency in performing this duty depends not so much the life of the tube, but the life of the casing.

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Deadly because inconspicuous and insidious.

For this reason a good tube is as important as a good casing. Without good tubes, good casings are of little avail.

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They are Laminated Tubes. They are built up thick, layer on layer, of pure, tissue-thin rubber. It is this thinness that enables us to make the rubber clean and flawless.

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It is just as easy to say "Goodyears" when you buy tubes. It is much more economical.

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Of Canada Limited

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MADE IN CANADA
TUBES

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THE MIDDLE WEST INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Chartered by the Province of Saskatchewan. The Prompt and Efficient Service given by this Company last year has won for it the fullest CONFIDENCE OF SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS.

That confidence will again be amply justified in the coming fall season. If you have a policy issued by the Middle West you may rest assured that you will receive

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquhoun
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May 16

No. 20

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

WELL MADE GOODS—G.G.G. QUALITY

G.G.G.



Wagons

The G.G.G. Abingdon Wagon is an excellent example of what a farm wagon should be. Particular attention is paid to the making of the hubs and axles—the parts that first show wear. The timber used is carefully selected. Gearing, doubletrees, singletrees and neck yoke are made from hickory. Bolsters, reaches, sand boards, poles, hubs and felloes are all white oak. Spokes are of oak and hickory. Wheels are given a good coat of boiled linseed oil to enable them to withstand all climatic conditions and insuring firm tires. The popular size Abingdon is the 34 x 10 skein, 4 x 24 tires, 28" box, seat with back, trees and yoke complete, weight 1230 lbs.

Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
\$97.85	\$101.50	\$104.50

Our next best wagon—the G.G.G. Canadian—offers good sound wagon value for the money, and sells at about \$10 under the Abingdon price. See pages 53, 54 and 55 in our 1917 Catalog for full descriptions of all sizes.

You get continuous satisfactory service from G.G.G. Wagons, Buggies, Harness, and Auto-trailers—goods that come to you backed by the manufacturers' guarantees and the G.G.G. guarantees—at prices very close to the original costs. These farm needs are now in our warehouses, ready for immediate shipment.

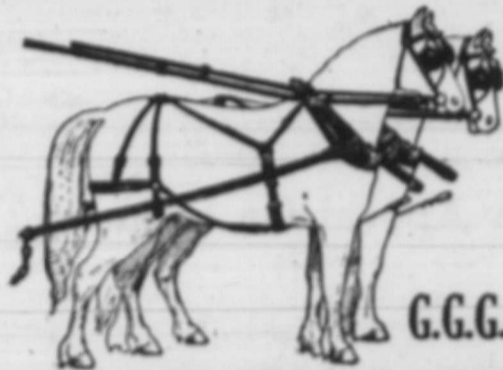


Buggies

The G.G.G. Buggy illustrated here is our No. 143. It is an excellent standard buggy suitable for all purposes. Briefly, it has patent bent panel body; wood auto seat, 34 1/2 x 18 inches, well padded; hickory gear wood; 1 1/4-16 in. axles, quiet running, self lubricating; four leaf springs; latest pattern fifth wheel; split hickory wheels, oval steel tires; hickory shafts; four bow top; body painted black, gear Brewster green.

Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
\$114.00	\$116.50	\$118.50

The workmanship and appearance of this and the many other styles shown on pages 57 to 63 of the 1917 Catalog are the equal of any buggies on the market—and better than most of them. Entire satisfaction has followed every buggy we have sold. Our line also includes democrats and carts in several styles. The G.G.G. Co. guarantees every vehicle. We'll be glad to give you any information you need about them.



Harness

Every set of G.G.G. Harness sold is made from the finest quality leather obtainable for the purpose. Our 1917 Catalog (pages 67-73) show styles in single driving harness, heavy double driving harness, team harness, work harness, ox harness, and besides these you'll find a full range of repair parts, collars and harness sundries. Illustration here shows our H6 Team Breeching Harness, crotch style, 1 1/4 in. traces, without collar, weight boxed 85 lbs.

Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
\$48.50	\$48.90	\$49.15

Other styles from \$18.00 up.

Auto-Trailer for Ford Cars--A Big Convenience

For inexpensive, handy hauling, one of these can be attached to your pleasure car. Taken off or put on in a minute. Body 40 in. wide, 66 in. long, 11 in. high inside. Flare boards 7 in. wide. Capacity, 800lbs. Well made throughout. See page 63, 1917 Catalog. **F.O.B. Winnipeg \$72.00.**

Grain purchased on track or handled on commission. Livestock handled on commission for individuals or associations. Get our market letters.

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Branches at REGINA, SASK., CALGARY, ALTA., PORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg-Manitoba Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia

Besides the above we supply all kinds of farm machinery, farm supplies, and lumber. Ask us questions about what you need.

Belgian Relief Fund

Under the High Patronage of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught

Manitoba Branch

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An Appeal to the People of Western Canada

*In the Name of Humanity Let Us Stop
The Slow Starvation of the Belgian People*

There are over 7,000,000 Belgians in Belgium and Northern France who are absolutely dependent upon the **Belgian Relief Fund** to prevent their slow starvation. The demands upon this fund are greater than ever. The relief calls are greater than ever. The needs are greater than ever. **Will the Belgians Appeal in Vain?**

Why You Should Assist

There are over 1,250,000 innocent little children slowly dying of hunger. There are hundreds of thousands of women and aged men unable to secure sufficient food to keep body and soul together. The food now supplied is **less than two-thirds that supplied to poorhouses in England**—it is NOT sufficient for an adult and **VITALLY INSUFFICIENT** for growing children. **YOUR** help will provide the food **NOW NEEDED**. **Won't YOU** help to relieve the sufferings of old men, women and little children?

How Can Such An Appeal Go Unheard?

Please think of it, you who read this, in your quiet, peaceful homes. Think of it, you prosperous fathers. Think of it, you loving mothers of healthy, happy, growing children. And think of the suffering in Belgium.

Administration of the Fund

Every dollar received will go to the feeding of Belgians. All the monies will be applied to the purpose for which it is given. Subscriptions can be arranged to suit your convenience—monthly or quarterly. Receipts will be furnished for all amounts received. Make cheques, money-orders, or other remittances payable to the **BELGIAN RELIEF FUND, 290 Garry Street, Winnipeg, Man.**

We Respectfully Ask That the Response be Quick and Generous

R. T. RILEY and A. GOUZEE, Joint Treasurers

RUSSIA'S FREEDOM THREATENED

A coalition cabinet in the near future was forecasted in a long declaration of the Russian provisional government published on May 10. After reviewing the reforms accomplished, and frankly outlining the difficulties under which the government is laboring, the declaration says:

"The attempts by separate groups of the population to realize their desires by expropriations or launching declarations when made by the less organized classes threaten to ruin interior discipline and unity and create favorable ground for acts of violence against the new regime and for the development of private interests to the detriment of the general welfare.

"The temporary government considers it its duty to declare frankly and definitely that such conditions render the administration of the country extremely difficult, and menaces it with interior ruin and defeat at the front.

"The frightful spectre of civil war and anarchy hovers over Russia, threatening its freedom. There is a dark, sad path leading through civil war and anarchy to the return of despotism. This must not be the path of the Russian people."

Then follows an appeal for unity in support of the government created by the revolution and the declaration continues:

"The temporary government will renew with stronger persistence its efforts to attract into the staff of representatives those active protective forces which have not taken any part in the government of the country."

Speaking at a gathering of delegates and ex-delegates assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the first Duma, President Rodzianko repudiates the idea of a separate peace. The war which was forced upon us and for which we are in no way responsible, must be brought to a successful termination, in such a manner that the integrity of the country and national honor of Russia shall be entirely maintained," said President Rodzianko.

CHICAGO DROPS MAY WHEAT

Trading in May wheat was ordered discontinued at a meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on May 11. The directors also decided that existing contracts should be adjusted either by delivery of the property or at a selling price to be fixed by a committee appointed for the purpose. This committee is headed by James A. Patten.

J. C. Gage, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange said in this connection: "I am glad to learn of this action; it will greatly simplify matters for us here, especially in regard to the smaller longs and shorts, not included in the recent agreement, and many of whom are interested in Chicago July. The suspension of trading in May will help to control the July. It will not be surprising if Minneapolis takes somewhat similar action, though the tension is not so great there as it has been in Chicago."

G.T.P. TRACK FOR FRANCE

Arrangements have been made by the railway commission for the lifting of the G.T.P. tracks west of Edmonton between Imrie and Resplendent where the line parallels the C.N.R. and where one track can be used for both lines. The steel that has been used in this useless duplication will be forwarded to France for a construction of military railways. Last winter several hundred miles of track were lifted and sent. The request for more trackage came through the Imperial Munitions Board.

Gopher Day in Manitoba netted over 50,000 gopher tails. More than 250 schools competed, 145 of which accounted for over 50 gophers each. A bonus of two cents a tail was granted by the department of agriculture. The winning school was Errol school, Lanora, Miss Florence Miller, teacher, 1,543 tails; Second, Cherry Grove school, McAuley, Miss Treva Siddons, teacher, 1,083 tails; Cecelia E. Cox, teacher, 649 tails. The Third, Crosby school, Millwood, Miss average per school was over 200."

By a vote of 215 to 178 the U.S. Congress voted to restore the senate amendment to permit Colonel Roosevelt to lead a division to France.

Finished PLOW SHARES



F.O.B. Regina, Sask.

12 inch, each	\$2.00
13 and 14 inch, each	2.75
15 and 16 inch, each	3.00
Engine Gage SP21, 240, 245, each	5.10
Engine Gage SP220, each	3.25

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The Western Implement Supply Co.
1005B 11th Ave. Regina, Sask.
J. Cunningham, Manager

MAX Stock Water Troughs



The kind that are better and will last longer.

These troughs have been thoroughly tested under Western conditions and have proved their value in service.

Write for Full Particulars and Prices of a Complete Line of Farm Labor Savers

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co., Limited
P.O. Box 3006, G.G.C. 318, WINNIPEG, Man.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 16, 1917

THE WHOLESALERS' STATEMENT

The most economical distribution of merchandise has been a serious and complicated problem in Western Canada for years. It seems to be losing none of that seriousness and, judging by the agitation prevalent today, especially within the trade itself, the position would seem to be more unsatisfactory than ever before. The suspicions of the public, evidenced by the demand for investigations into the methods of the whole distributing fraternity have not been allayed and the public still believes that this fraternity does not recognize or fulfill its proper duties to the consumer. The public generally has come to regard the middleman as the agent of the producer, instead of the long arm or chief helper of the consumer, endeavoring in every way to give the most efficient service to that consumer. The failure of the middleman to show to the consumer that he is giving the proper service, has led to new methods and innovations. Hence we have the mail order house, co-operative buying by the farmers, and now co-operative buying by the retailer. Recently there has been a belief among the wholesale men that they were being subjected to a larger share of the blame than they should be asked to assume, and they have protested. They have made a statement of the merchandising situation in the West as seen by a representative wholesaler. This statement is appearing in this and next week's issue of The Guide. It is the first statement of its kind to be made by the wholesale trade to the consumer in a Canadian farm journal. It deals with the relation of the retailer to the farmer, co-operative buying by the farmer, co-operative buying by the retailer, mail order houses, the banks and cash and credit systems. There will undoubtedly be wide diversions of opinion from that expressed by Mr. Pigott in these articles, but all concerned will be given an opportunity, after reading both articles, to express opinions on this matter. Hence it is the duty of all to study this problem, and give through The Guide to the public the full benefit of their experiences and opinions on this important question.

WHERE CORN IS KING

The experience of practical farmers shows that corn for fodder or ensilage purposes can be grown successfully in the three prairie provinces. That is made clear by the contributions on the subject published elsewhere in this issue of The Guide. In the movement towards mixed farming, which will proceed still more rapidly in the future than it has in the past, this is an important consideration. As a source of succulent feed so necessary in keeping cattle thrifty throughout the long period of winter feeding, corn is king wherever it can be grown successfully. In Ontario, for example, corn ensilage is largely taking the place of roots for this purpose. It can be grown cheaper and with less labor in the growing, harvesting and feeding seasons. In fact, it has in the West the advantage emphasized by these practical farmers, that it gives, at least in part, the purposes of a summer fallow, thus overcoming that serious objection to the summer fallow—the loss of a season's crop. The thorough cultivation necessary for corn growing, and the shading of the soil from the sun, serves to conserve moisture and thus partly counterbalances the evaporation of moisture taken for the production of a crop. The extent to which a corn crop can be used as a substitute for the summer fallow is worthy of an experiment on each farm. One good point concerning experiments of this nature when conducted by practical

farmers is that they also serve for demonstration purposes in the neighborhood.

SOME WAR ECONOMICS

Most people fail to realize that Canada and indeed nearly all the countries at war are riding on the crest of a great economic boom. This boom is of that peculiar and subtle character only true of war prosperity. It has stimulated the agricultural, commercial and industrial life of all nations by the creation of new and insatiable markets for both labor and the products of labor. Every war has shown the same result, but this one is on such an enormously greater scale that it resembles a great fire with a world-wide sweep and a degree of heat intensity never before approached. The wholesale destruction of the world's stored up capital now proceeding at such a fearful rate, and which normally goes to open up new enterprises and create new demands for labor must have very serious after effects. So far as material benefit is concerned, the capital expended for war by all the nations might as well be dumped into the Atlantic Ocean. Fortunately there must come an end to this expenditure, but at the same time there must come a total reconstruction in industrial and commercial activity. Many industries devoting all their energies to the production of war materials will be obliged to find new markets almost completely, while all industries that have thrived upon the war will be obliged to make great changes in their methods of operation. Every country engaged, and especially those that have not paid a large part of their expenditure by taxes as they proceeded will be under most serious financial obligations. They will have enormous interest bills and pension bills which can only be paid by heavy taxes, and their productive power will be impaired through such great losses of their best men. The great number of returning soldiers and the army of workers set free from war industries which will be closed down, must lead to chaotic labor conditions. The result must be lower expenditures with a much lower standard of living than is now generally experienced. The demand now prevalent for many luxuries must disappear and hence also the industries that supply that demand. Industries which catered to this class of trade before the war will be greatly handicapped as will many establishments of a highly specialized nature. Those countries that have reached the highest pitch of industrial production and the greatest industrial specialization will probably have the greatest after-war difficulties. Conversely, those countries chiefly concerned with the production of the necessities of life should find the readiest markets and the least upheaval in conditions. This is where Canada will have distinct advantages. Such markets cannot be expected to continue unusually good for any long period, but perhaps for long enough to enable the necessary industrial reconstruction to be made on a fairly satisfactory basis. Production at the lowest cost will be imperative, however, so that prices may be kept down to enable us to sell and not to be sold to. Thus we can have no excuse for artificially inflating prices of the products of labor by the supposed aids of tariffs if we hope to develop into a country of real agricultural and industrial importance.

WAR DEBTS AND FISCAL POLICIES

The finances of the war are staggering in their magnitude. Bonar Law states that the daily expenditure of Great Britain is now \$37,250,000. Advances to the Allies and to the Dominions average about \$10,000,000 a day.

The United States is making arrangements for the advance of \$400,000,000 a month to the Allies, besides her own war appropriations. At the end of the present fiscal year, Canada's war debt, according to Sir Thomas White, will have grown to \$1,300,000,000. The governments of the other allied countries are making equally heavy sacrifices, while the Central Powers are probably exceeding them. The human race is exhausting its resources in the war. The price the world is paying on account of Prussian militarism in material wealth, to say nothing of the number of lives offered up, will burden it for decades. But, no matter what the cost, Prussian militarism must be destroyed. The peoples of the allied countries will cheerfully assume whatever obligations are necessary to attain that end. The obligations assumed, however, will be so great as to warrant a careful searching into the methods used for producing revenue, to see that they are being discharged in the most economical way. With the present marvelously developed systems of wealth production, it would not take long to materially reduce the war debt if the resources of the nations were brought to bear on the reduction of the debt with the same efficiency that they are now being brought to bear in incurring it. In practical politics this question resolves itself into a matter of taxation. Fiscal systems by which four dollars is extracted from productive industry in order to produce one dollar of revenue are altogether inadequate for the rapid reduction of the huge war debt. In Canada the substitution for such a system of one under which the revenue produced would somewhat approximate the burden of the tax imposed would be equivalent to reducing the war debt by more than half. If productive industry were relieved from the burden of paying toll to privileged interests it could soon dispose of the public debt, enormous though it will be.

HONOR AND CAMPAIGN FUNDS

In no way does the standard of political morality in Canada stand more in need of amendment than in matters relating to the handling of campaign funds. The consciences of our public men and of the electorate generally need educating as to what constitutes personal dishonor in the handling of these funds. Investigation after investigation bears witness that public men do not consider their connection with the money contributed by the interests for the express purpose of defrauding the public as implying any personal stain on their character. Many who would cut off their right hand rather than touch bribe money do not hesitate to administer party funds which they know have been contributed with the object of effecting legislation in the interests of special classes. In this they are supported by large numbers of electors. Because they have not allowed themselves to become enriched through their connection with such funds, it is accounted unto them for righteousness. Even with the most unscrupulous of politicians, if it can be proved by investigation that they have not profited personally, they are looked upon as having more or less exonerated themselves no matter to what extent they have corrupted public affairs in exchange for contributions to the party war chest. There can be no justification for a standard of political morality that fails to safeguard the rights of the people from being bartered away for contributions to campaign funds. Both politicians and the electors must be educated up to the fact that it is just as personally dishonorable to connive in the dissipation of public rights and property in return for political assistance, as

it is to traffic in them for private gain. The deplorable lack of conscientious concern regarding this matter has done more than anything else to encourage the corrupters of public morals in frustrating the will of the people and enriching themselves at the public expense. Huge donations by seekers after government favors are never made without the expectation of being repaid. The political history in Canada brims with evidence that in the main those expectations have been amply realized. May we soon reach the stage where public opinion will condemn the public man whom it has discovered to have been implicated in the administration of huge campaign funds, even though he has not betrayed his public trust for his private benefit.

TARIFF AND POLITICS

The American government is to make another experiment in taking the tariff out of politics. President Taft inaugurated such an experiment in the creation of a non-partisan tariff board. With the advent of the Democratic party to power, however, this board was discontinued. The tariff was made a party issue and a government measure introduced many changes. Now, however, another tariff commission has been provided for and the members selected. For chairman, President Wilson has chosen Professor Taussig of Harvard, one of the leading economists of the United States. The personnel includes men of almost all shades of political opinion, and there is reason to believe that a good commission has been selected, one which will bring to the consideration of tariff matters an expert knowledge which is not usually apparent in acrimonious partisan considerations of the subject. But to what extent the tariff will, by the appointment of this board, cease to be a political issue, is conjectural. The fact that parties have not been able to settle

tariff matters satisfactorily has not been because the tariff is not a legitimate subject for political discussion, but because of the inefficiency of party government as an organ of democracy. The manner in which tariff matters are settled is of vital interest to the people and because of this they will always feel that it is a matter that should be dealt with by their chosen representatives whom they hold responsible, rather than by commissions over whom they exercise but indirect control. Democratic government has fallen far short of its possibilities when matters of such vital importance to the people have to be delegated to commissions.

HORTICULTURE ON THE PRAIRIES

The old fashioned prairie farm which grew nothing but wheat, not even potatoes for the farmer's dinner-table, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. It has been found that the fertile soil and long summer days of Western Canada make possible the growing of a large variety of garden vegetables and small fruits. Even tree fruits are being produced by some with encouraging success. In the case of a great many of these necessities of every well ordered table no work was required in developing varieties suitable to the rigors of the Western climate. Old and well-known varieties grew vigorously and yielded abundantly from the start. It was merely a question of showing the farmer that it was to his own personal advantage to take the time and trouble to plant a good garden. In other cases it was necessary to conduct experiments and make selections in order to discover suitable varieties. With some kinds of fruits a great deal of constructive plant breeding and selection had to be accomplished in order to develop varieties of sufficient hardiness. The work that has been done in this connection is quite as creditable

as that which has been done in the development of new varieties of cereals for the comparatively dry climate and short season of the West. For settlers the West must depend largely on people who have been raised in fruit growing districts and to whom a garden and orchard yielding an assortment of vegetables and fruits is an integral part of their ideal of a farm home. Many such people have been prevented from immigrating because they have conjured up in their minds a vision of the prairie home as situated on a barren plain, destitute of every semblance of environment in which the fruit and vegetable garden occupy an important place. We now know that such conjurings of the imagination are unjustified. To the few enthusiastic men who have led the way in the development of the West along horticultural lines, is due as much gratitude as to any class of pioneers that have settled on the prairie.

At the conference recently held in Washington between the big men of England, France, United States and Canada, it was significant to note that the only titled individuals were from Canada, Sir Thomas White and Sir George Foster. The big men of other countries do not think as much of titles as we do here. This ought to be a tip to some of our own holders of tin pot adornments.

Professor Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College is authority for the statement that more of Ontario's agricultural land is being put under grass each year. What a commentary on the home market argument of the protectionists? There is evidence to show, however, that the Ontario farmer is beginning to see that denuded countryside are the direct result of a policy by which country dwellers are robbed of their hard won earnings. The home market argument is losing force in consequence.



HIS LAST CARD

then pack a six dista cups so on to co moist Impr was excep large of ab belie rowe groun hills. I fou binde from to ge out h very each corn groun hold we ha sheaf prefer Mas

In manur ting in the w moist do thi the co with planti horse do the inchu did a some a of it vator. corn a plants I wen to get in go and the first second of Au up in The I belie tinent. six ke The m be test a rail August poor as the ver on for well. visited farm a the cor a poor afterwa but the showed about kill. I with th about put it that t come bright. as I do but an ed that

Growing Fodder Corn

Successful Experience in Three Provinces



I have grown corn for three years in Manitoba and my last crop was the most successful. I prepared the ground by applying good barnyard manure during fall and winter on clean wheat stubble. In the spring I first

plowed the ground, then harrowed it well, and followed this with the packer. Then, about June 8 I began sowing with a single (20) disk drill. To secure the same distance between the rows I stuffed the first two cups with paper missed one and stuffed four and so on. By driving straight there is lots of room to cultivate. I planted deep enough to reach the moisture, using three different kinds; Longfellow, Improved Lemming and Minnesota King. There was very little difference between the varieties, except that the Improved Lemming had more and larger leaves. I sowed eighteen acres at the rate of about three-quarters of a bushel to the acre. I believe in testing the seed. The corn was harrowed several times before it came through the ground and cultivated twice during the season, hilling up a little both times, with a corn cultivator. I found it impossible to cut this corn with a grain binder on account of it being so tall. It averaged from five to eight feet long and I was compelled to get a corn harvester to handle it. It should be cut in September to avoid frost. I stocked it in very large stacks, from fifty to sixty sheaves to each. The yield was six tons to the acre. I prefer corn stubble to summerfallow for wheat as the ground does not need to be plowed. It is firm; will hold the moisture and gives a larger yield. As we have no silo yet we feed the corn out of the sheaf. It is a good milk producer and the stock prefer it to any other green food.

WM. ARCHIBALD.

Man.

GOOD CORN IN CENTRAL ALBERTA

In the summer of 1914 I covered 14 acres with manure and plowed it down about August 11, letting it lie as plowed. The next spring as soon as the weeds were started I harrowed to conserve moisture, and to destroy weeds. I continued to do this at intervals until May 14, when I planted the corn. The soil I chose was a black sandy loam, with a rather sandy, well drained subsoil. In planting I used a check planter drawn by two horses with a wire running across the planter to do the checking. The rows were three feet six inches apart one way and three feet the other. I did not harrow the corn just after it was up as some advocate, as I thought it would pull too much of it out, but that went through it with a cultivator. I used shields to keep from covering the corn and still put the dirt close around the young plants. The second time I went through the field I went at right angles to the first way in order to get the last of the weeds. This left the field in good condition as far as weeds were concerned and also helped to distribute the manure through the soil; this, I think, was very beneficial. The first cultivating was done about June 25; the second about August 1 and the last about the last of August, leaving no chance for weeds to come up in time to go to seed before the frost.

The variety used was Northwestern Dent, which I believe to be the thing for this part of the continent. I planted about six kernels to the hill. The seed should always be tested. On account of a rather dry spell in August the crop made but poor ears, but considering the very unfavorable season for corn it did very well. I may say that I visited a demonstration farm about June 1 and the corn there was of such a poor stand that they afterwards plowed it up, but the field on my place showed a very even stand, about four stalks to the hill. I harvested the corn with the common binder about September 15 and put it in a large stack so that the fodder would come out green and bright. I fed it the same as I do the oat sheaves, but am not fully convinced that it is superior to

good oat sheaves. I have built a round barn and am putting a silo in the centre. The next crop I raise I expect to put into it as I do not think one gets the full benefit of corn growing unless it is cut green and fed as ensilage. I am milking from 15 to 20 cows and am looking for an excellent feed for winter, and expect to find it in corn. My corn has yielded six tons of good feed per acre. Last season I had wheat on corn ground, and although it was the last seeded it was very promising when the frost came on August 10 and 11. If one has the time to put in the corn crop, I think it a long way ahead of summerfallow.

C. J. CURTIS.

Alta.

CORN GROWING IN BASKATCHEWAN

For corn I select a piece of ground intended for summerfallow. This I double disk in the fall and during the winter I manure it at the rate of about nine tons per acre. In spring I plow the land seven inches deep and harrow it the same day. I then let it stand until the rush of the other work is past when it is given one or two shallow runs of the cultivator, care being taken to avoid pulling the manure to the surface. I then harrow and pack. Packing is important as it lessens the interspaces in the soil and increases the capillary action of moisture from the subsoil. For seeding I use the ordinary grain drill, closing the two spouts near each wheel, leaving the third open and closing the next four, leaving the eighth open. This, with a twenty drill machine, gives four drills to a run. With seed germinating around 90 per cent I sow forty pounds per acre. Should it germinate more I sow a pound or so less and vice versa. I believe in testing all grain before seeding. Most machines, if set to sow three bushels of wheat, will sow very nearly the desired amount. In seeding drive as straight as possible, as besides being unsightly a crooked drill is difficult to handle with a horse cultivator. After seeding I harrow and pack again, running the harrow over the field once a week until the corn is up five or six inches. This does the corn no harm but kills a multitude of small weeds, besides forming a mulch to check evaporation. About this time it is necessary to keep a sharp look out for gophers, as these pests seem to have a special liking for corn at this stage.

In keeping down weeds during the growing season I use a single horse hoe or scuffer which I keep moving at intervals until the corn is almost shading both man and horse. As to time of planting much will depend on the season. Any time from the second week in May till the first week in June will do. Last year I sowed on June 3 and harvested on August 26. Much of the crop was over seven feet high and it averaged five feet eight inches. This gave five good loads per acre.

Sask.

W. WILSON.



MANITOBA GROWN

CORN FOR FODDER IN MANITOBA

I have grown corn for fodder more or less extensively for the last seven years, and in that time have only had one failure and that was when, owing to the late summer frosts, the corn was kept back to such an extent that when the early fall frosts came it was not sufficiently matured to be of much use. The acreage sown to corn in 1915 was fully double that of any previous year, and the failure of the crop seemed to discourage a lot of beginners as the acreage sown last year was not more than half that of 1915. I believe, however, that in a very few years corn will be as important a crop on the average mixed farm in Southern Manitoba as the oat or barley crop.

I always sow my corn on the poorest ground, that is, ground that I would otherwise leave for summerfallow. By doing this I do not lose a crop and I find that I have just as good a crop of wheat after corn as after summerfallow. I would not

advise anyone to sow corn on land badly infested with sow or Canadian thistles unless they were prepared to put a lot of work with the cultivator as well as hand hoeing on it during the summer. It is impossible to get all the thistles with the cultivator even when the corn is check rowed. I use a check row planter, planting the corn three feet six inches apart each way, setting it to drop from four to six grains to each hill and prefer this to sowing in drills, as it can be cultivated both ways. I sow from 12 to 15 acres a day on the half mile with the two-row planter. Anyone going in for corn growing extensively should invest in a planter though of course one planter would do two or three farmers.

In the fall I always skim plow and harrow land that I intend to sow to corn, harrowing again a couple of times in the spring. The spring harrowing answers a double purpose, that of conserving moisture and getting weed seeds to germinate. I then leave it until just before sowing the corn, usually the last week in May. Then I plow fairly deep, pack and harrow, sow the corn and harrow again. The more work done on the land before the corn is up, the less it requires afterwards, and by having a good well worked seed bed one gets a more even germination. I never harrow the corn after it is up, but leave it until it is about four inches high when I start the cultivator, setting it to run as close as possible to the corn without covering it. I cultivate lengthwise and crosswise alternately, keeping the cultivator going until the corn gets too high. I cultivated my corn four times last year, twice each way. Although I had a fairly clean crop I would have gone over it a couple of times more but for lack of time. The more cultivation that corn gets the better.

Amount Per Acre—Varieties

I find that from 10 to 12 pounds of seed an acre is plenty when planted with a check row planter. I sowed 40 acres with nine bushels of seed last year and it was thick enough. As to variety I prefer Northwestern Dent, but last spring owing to the high price of this variety I got Longfellow and some North Dakota Flint, and was well satisfied with the crop. I could see no difference in the two kinds. Two years ago I sowed a variety called Silver King and had as good a crop of corn as I ever saw. One year I sowed some that I got out of a car that was shipped in for feed, having tested it and found it to germinate 75 per cent and had a good crop, although there were no cobs on it.

Although I have always been lucky in getting good seed I think that it is a good plan to test corn before seeding it; it is not much trouble to test a sample and might save a person a lot of trouble later. I certainly would not sow corn that did not show a high germination.



Thorough Summer Cultivation is Necessary for Successful Corn Growing—But It Pays

Continued on Page 21

I--The Wholesalers' Defence

Farmers who require credit---The retailer and the farmer---Co-operative buying by farmers

By H. H. Pigott, Winnipeg

Notwithstanding the prosperity which two years of good crops has brought, a feeling of restlessness is abroad. New forces are at work. Class is suspicious of class. The farmers are organizing, not only in their own defence, but for aggressive action. The retailers are trying to combine against the wholesaler. Even the Banks--those aristocrats of business--have felt called upon to explain and defend their actions. Under these circumstances, the following observations are submitted as an attempt to analyze the situation and possibly to suggest some remedies for conditions which, while not as yet grave may easily become revolutionary.

Agriculture is the keystone of our western country. It is the foundation of our economic life. To arrive therefore at a just conclusion as to many of the problems before us will require an examination into the financial status of the farming class as a whole throughout the West at this time. The rural population of the three provinces given by the censuses of 1901 and 1911 was as follows:--

1901 . . . 310,866 1911 . . . 849,942

What it is now I have no means of knowing, but undoubtedly there has been a very considerable increase--not proportionately however, owing to the war and the falling off of immigration.

Or take it another way: the land under cultivation may be stated as follows:--

1902 1910 1917
3,519,246 acres 13,412,579 acres 17,278,560 acres

These figures show that our farming interests have steadily grown.

The liabilities of the farmers may be summarized under four heads:-- Mortgages on land and under agreements of sale, indebtedness to implement companies, indebtedness to retail store keepers, and miscellaneous liabilities. Now as the problems which confront us depend on the ability of the farmers to pay and the necessity of their getting credit when they need it, the question as to their present financial responsibility assumes large importance. They may be divided into three classes:--

1. Those who have become financially independent and are out of debt--say five per cent. of the total number. 2. Those who may be called well-fixed, yet who need credit, but who have no difficulty in getting the necessary banking accommodation--say fifty per cent. 3. Those who are struggling to establish themselves and who must either get credit somewhere or go out of business--say forty-five per cent.

This latter class may be again divided as follows: (a) Those who are just starting or homesteaders; (b) Those who, through poor farming methods or from hard luck have had a series of bad crops; (c) Those who have rented farms from others.

As to class "(a)," it is hardly necessary to point out that a large proportion of the land in this country is purchased on the Crop Agreement Plan, which is itself, entails continuing liabilities only to be paid off as the farmer is favored with good crops.

It is difficult to state with any accuracy the proportions in which the farmers of this country would come under the three classes first referred to, but after consulting the best authorities, it is believed that the estimates given are about right. It is certain that the proportion for the last mentioned class would be in excess of the figure given had the calculation been made two years ago. The record crop of 1915 and the good crop in a large part of the country, coupled with the high prices, in 1916, have improved materially the farmers' position. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that there are very many farmers today who are not well fixed financially and who are more or less at the mercy of future crop conditions. As the farmer generally, and quite properly, uses his money for buying more land or implements or adding to his home comforts, it is also reasonably certain that, were we to have poor crops again the third class would be materially increased.

Always a Struggling Class of Farmers

As to the three classes above referred to, it may be remarked that No. 1 represents the leaders, the men who have been on the land for years and who have thereby made good. These are the men who run the farmers' associations, the men who put up the capital for their various activities, and who will have to finance their co-operative buying associations when and if such be formed. It goes almost without saying that the second class, who would have to borrow for such purposes, would not be in a position to join in these enterprises, and as to the third, they can hardly raise the money for their own necessities let alone outside ventures.

We have therefore arrived at this point,

The most economical distribution of merchandise in Western Canada is now a very pressing problem. The enormous increases in prices of commodities has led to agitation, to co-operative buying by farmers and retailers, to outbursts against all classes of middlemen and especially against manufacturers and wholesalers. The latter have felt most of the accusations against them--are unwarranted and should be cleared up. Accordingly Mr. Pigott, who is Credit Manager of the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg, has undertaken the task on behalf of the wholesalers. There are two articles, the second of which will appear in an early issue. When you have read both of these articles we want your opinions and most constructive criticism. "You" means farmers, retailers, manufacturers, bankers, and consumers who are interested in this great merchandising problem. Such letters should necessarily be concise and clear with as many facts and as little theorizing as possible.--Ed. Note

namely, that relatively few of the farmers are financially strong, i.e., who have money to embark in enterprises outside of their farms; that about half of the remainder need financial assistance from time to time; and that the other half must have it in one shape or the other, if they are to live and continue on their farms. It must not be understood that the position of the poorer farmers above referred to, is in any way a reflection on them, nor upon this wonderful country of ours. The truth is that all this is inevitable. We are in a new land. It takes time, hard work, and perhaps some luck to accumulate a competency. There will be set-backs. The important thing is that the farmers of Western Canada have made consistently good progress and from year to year, with average crops, their position must improve. On the other hand, for many years there will be additional farmers go on to the land, either fresh settlers or the sons of those already there, so that while the present farmers will become independent, there will for a long time be a large class of those who have to struggle towards financial independence.

There is one more thing to be said in this connection. It may be confidently asserted, without fear of denial, that the character of our English-speaking farmers will, in respect of intelligence, industry, sobriety and honesty, bear most favorable comparison with any other community in the world. Although they look out for their own interests--

nevertheless they are fair-minded men, slow to judge, not business men in the ordinary sense, but careful and competent. The country town is the nucleus of all farming life. It is necessary to the farmers' very existence. To it radiate those living within accessible distances for all of their outside purposes, to market their grain, to obtain their supplies. It is their social, educational, religious and political centre. It is created absolutely by the business originating in the country. The smaller this business is, the smaller the town. The larger the amount of trade brought to the village, the greater it will grow. Failures by store keepers react upon the prosperity of the town and also, though, of course, to a less degree, on that of the farmer. Land is more valuable the nearer it is

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The retailer, according to Mr. Pigott, often becomes tied up with too much and too long credit

to town. School facilities improve, dependent upon its size. Towns grow as business conditions warrant. The history of points such as Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Swift Current, and many smaller places, is an evidence of the growth of the country and of the prosperity of the farmers.

Now we can imagine a case where a country town, by reason of the non-success of its merchants, had gradually diminished in size, until from there being a number of stores some competing with each other, the life of the place were reduced to but a single struggling general store. This, undoubtedly is an extreme case, yet to some extent such has been the history of some of the towns in this country. If that should happen, will anyone pretend that it will be only the merchants who will suffer? Will not the entire farming community of the district be injuriously affected? Conversely successive crop failures will react upon the size of the town. More than one point in Southern Alberta has illustrated this.

Relation of Retailer to Farmer

That the interests of the retailers and farmers are closely connected cannot be denied. They are really dependent upon each other. They form a joint community. Now it is true that antagonisms and suspicions have, to some extent, grown up in the mind of the farmer towards the merchant and vice versa. It is important to ascertain the causes of this, and if possible, the remedy. Undoubtedly both are to blame.

(a) The farmer, instead of paying his bills, often uses his money for other purposes--to invest in additional land, or to buy from the mail order house, or to hold his grain for higher prices (naturally enough, though indefensible as against his creditors), or he may even decide to co-operate in associations for the purchase of his own necessities. That he has the right to do this latter is undoubted, provided he is in a financial position to do so, and is not injuriously affecting those who have given him credit. But the obligation is on the farmer, as on everyone else, to pay his bills just as soon as he can. The retailer gives too much and too long credit. He becomes tied up because of it. He may not be a good collector. He is afraid he may lose trade if he asks those who owe him to settle up. Often farmers owing a store-keeper are known to make their purchases

CO-OPERATIVE STORE



Mr. Pigott says that though a man can buy where he pleases with his own, if he has to have credit it is not right to use his money to buy from co-operative associations or mail order houses while being served by the retail merchant

Continued on Page 14

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A WORD OF THANKS

Subscribers are always so grateful when I am able to do them any little service that I cannot, in my turn, refrain from thanking the two ladies who wrote so promptly to tell of their experience in painting oilcloth. As it is against my principles to give advice without first putting it into practice, or knowing someone who has done so, I was at a loss how to answer the question as to whether oilcloth can be successfully painted. Doubtless many of our readers will be glad to know that it can be done quite satisfactorily, though a little more time will be required to allow the oilcloth to dry.

And An Explanation

Some little time ago a reader questioned my sincerity because I had published letters on the Homemakers' page in direct contradiction to my editorial on the subject concerned, so I take this opportunity of making it quite clear that the letters on this page do not necessarily express my own point of view. I have a theory that any reader of this page has a right to have an opinion, quite different from my own, and has a right to have an opportunity of expressing that opinion. It is even possible that she might differ from me and still be right.

At any rate it seems to me that if we are ever to arrive at the truth we must hear both sides of the question, no matter what the question is, and the people can generally be treated to decide wisely and well if given the plain facts without prejudice.

CROSSING AN IMAGINARY LINE

The difficulties of a camel in getting through the needle's eye, a rich man in achieving heaven or a Canadian in entering the United States are all very much of a muchness these days.

I had occasion the other day to accompany a lady of excellent repute in this country to the immigration office to secure a passport. She entered jauntily feeling that, being a respectable wage-earning adult, the neighbors across the line would be very glad to have her as a citizen. As a beginning they fined her eight dollars for daring to cross the boundary into their territory and then they held an inquisition. How old was she, how much money had she, where was she born, had she ever been across the line before, when and what for? Were you ever asked quite suddenly, like that, the date of some distant pleasure excursion, only to find your mind a complete blank as to the year it happened? That was this lady's predicament and it was regarded as a very dark and suspicious circumstance by the immigration officer. The whole proceedings were held up until she made a guess at the year when she had spent a couple of innocent days in Seattle.

After that things ran along quite smoothly for a question or two. The lady had a husband, he was already in the United States, he was working and he did expect her, the last part of which required documentary evidence. Then came the quite simple question which nearly put an end to the whole negotiation, "Your husband is, of course, paying your way?" Being under oath and also rather pleased with her financial independence the lady confessed that she, who happened to be a successful wage earner, was paying her own way. The immigration officer was scandalized, and wavered for about ten seconds on the verge of putting a stop to her going altogether. Apparently a woman capable of supporting herself was not nearly so desirable a citizen as one who had to depend upon some man for support.

That bridge crossed the interrogator went on to inquire into the number, names and addresses of the lady's Canadian relatives, the color of her eyes and her height, and she was about to be passed along into the doctor's hands when suddenly the officer, pen poised in air said, "You have never been across to the old country?" Unfortunately she had. The officer seemed intensely interested in this fact, though she had sailed from and returned to Canada. When had she gone, and on what boats had she made the journey? A time satisfactory to both parties was fixed upon, but seasickness had obliterated every other impression from her mind. They nearly came to a deadlock when she could not remember the name of either boat. Obviously Uncle Sam could hardly go on doing business until that momentous fact was ascertained. It was only after considerable humming and hawing that the point was waived.

Ultimately she was passed on into the doctor's office, where she was asked such intimate personal questions as one might expect from one's own family doctor. The doctor performed his duty as courteously and inoffensively as possible, but it occurred to one that Uncle Sam would be well advised

to have a woman doctor to examine women travelers.

Thus does one have to struggle and labor to pass over what we have always been told was an imaginary line, but which, with the increase of national feeling is growing daily more tangible.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

TOO MUCH FALSE MODESTY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Here is another woman who sees nothing objectionable or offensive in the advertising as it appears in the mail order books. "To the pure, all things are pure." "Nothing is unclean, but thinking makes it so." False modesty is doing more harm to our growing generation than most any other thing.

"ANOTHER COMMON-SENSE"

THE HIRED MAN PROBLEM

Dear Miss Beynon:—Have just read your article and those of Rev. W. Ivens and Mr. J. S. Woods-worth on the hired man problem, in a recent issue of The Guide, and as all good articles do, they create a controversy. With wages at \$60 a month, which is likely to be the average, though I know one man in this community is paying \$75, and board and lodging at a dollar a day, the average from April 1 to September 30 is \$30.50 a month, and with laundry at \$5.00 a month a hired man's wages will be \$95.50, and in nine cases out of ten this will be for unskilled labor. I feel quite sure no city employer will pay the same wage for an unskilled



The interior of a Prairie Farm Home. That of Mrs. E. W. Pauls, Bonanza, Ark.

or inexperienced employee. We had a hired man last year who for physical strength and willingness to work was all that could be desired, yet he knew absolutely nothing about stock or keeping his implements in repair. He did not even know when the machinery was not working properly, and through his ignorance sweened two horses in the very beginning of the spring work, which cost his employer at least fifty dollars. Yet he got the average wage for last year.

The majority of hired men are unskilled. Skilled farmers have farms of their own. Again, most hired men are positively unscrupulous about leaving you just when you need them. As soon as the big harvest commences and they can draw three and four dollars a day, they will get up and leave, regardless of any previous agreement you may have had with them. A great many of the western hired men are boys from the cities, who want to try the summer in the west, or are attracted by the big wages, and haven't even physical strength to do farm work. They often do not want to spend more than the summer months in the country, preferring loafing in a city pool room. Those who wish to remain on the farm can get work the year round. The writer knows of many instances where the hired men migrated south or east during a spell of bad weather in the fall, regardless of the fact that they were being boarded and would be needed as soon as the weather improved. City employers do not board their employees when they cannot use them.

The board and general surroundings the hired man gets in the country are superior to what the same class of man would get in the city. Considering the difference in house rent, cost of food, the better clothes a man in city employment must wear, and the money spent in car fare and amusements, the hired man on the farm will have more cash at the end of each month than the city employee.

E. B.

"TO THE PURE—"

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enjoy your page very much; there are always so many interesting letters. I have just been reading The Guide of April 4, in which appears the second letter re "offensive ad-

vertising" in mail order catalogs, and I wish to say that any person who finds the figures in the illustrations offensive must have unclean thoughts themselves. Really I could not let it pass without comment. I see nothing whatever wrong in the catalogs, for as "Amused" says, they are only models and convey no meaning to the average healthy mind. Imagine anyone bringing up such a resolution before the Farm Women's Convention. I expect it would make them smile to know that there are some women still in these enlightened days who carry around with them such false modesty notions. In order to see bad in a picture it must first be in the mind. We must learn where to draw the line between real and false modesty.

APRIL RAIN.

THE BODY IS BEAUTIFUL

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just noticed a letter in your column referring to advertising in catalogs, which the writer considers shocking. I have heard a great deal of false modesty, but this seems to me to beat anything I have ever heard yet, and I am going to write you a few lines as to what I think about it, and if my letter doesn't find the waste paper basket I would be glad to have other views on this subject.

"A Reformer" must have a very small amount of respect for God's work on the human body if she thinks that a woman's body is such a vile thing that it should be kept so closely under cover that not even an outline can be shown in a catalog.

I would be glad to know what she sees about the body of a woman or man that seems to be so shocking that it would shock anyone to see the full figure on the page of anything. Would it not be just as sensible to take a pretty horse and cover up his body and be shocked if one of his legs were to show through? Is the human body less beautiful than that of a horse? Why is "A Reformer" not shocked at pictures of horses or at pictures of a person's face just as much as any other part of the body, which is only natural and beautiful?

I think there is nothing so beautiful as the human body, and I cannot see anything vile or shocking about it, and I think that it is a wicked thing to teach children to laugh and make a foolish fuss over any garment worn on or about any part of their body. It teaches children to regard their body as something bad—they don't know why and become curious to see anything that a fuss is made about. Any child who is taught a

lot of nonsense along this line generally turns out to be a bad boy or girl unless they happen to get in with some friend at school who has been taught to be sensible on the subject and who tells them about it in the proper way, or as near as a child can. The child who is taught a lot of nonsense like this is not to blame for its badness, but the one who taught it to them, and the sooner parents learn to teach their children to be natural and stop teaching them that their bodies are something of a joke, the sooner the children will tell them the truth and stop hiding things from them that they should know. False modesty belongs to the dark ages of the past and cannot be called reform work.

"A NATURE LOVER."

EGGS COOKED TO BE MOST DIGESTIBLE

There are over one hundred ways in which eggs may be cooked. That may sound like an overstatement. However, there are two classes of people who will vouch for its accuracy: One is the professional chef, and the other is the person who, for reasons of health, has been forced to eliminate meat from his or her diet for long periods of time. Milk, eggs and vegetables are the staple foods for persons who cannot eat meat, and if one lives for a couple of years or longer upon such fare the housewife, in order to rule out monotony of diet, needs to exercise all her ingenuity to devise new and attractive methods by which the egg may be made gastronomically appealing. In our tests we studied the digestion of eggs cooked in the following ways: Soft boiled, soft cooked, hard boiled, fried, fried on both sides using excess fat, poached, scrambled, scrambled using excess fat, shirred, pickled, deviled, plain omelet, Spanish omelet, bacon and eggs, and scrambled eggs with "frittled beef."

Our studies show that a soft-boiled or a soft-cooked egg is digested rather more rapidly and satisfactorily in the stomach than is an egg prepared in any other way. The margin is favor of the soft egg is nevertheless slight, since the stomach gives a hearty welcome to all kinds and conditions of eggs, even the much maligned cold storage and "frozen" egg being made to feel at home.—From the Ladies' Home Journal.

Are Your Hail Premiums Excessive?

Our rates are reasonable. Twenty years in business. Losses paid in full.

Full Government Deposit in Alberta Government Bonds for protection of Policy-Holders.

We issue a fully paid Policy—no assessments.

Prompt adjustments and sure pay.

We settle within sixty days after proof of loss.

Licensed for Province of Alberta.

Assets \$450,000

Good local agents are wanted, where we are not represented. You can add several hundred dollars to your income by a few weeks' work.

St. Paul Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Co.

715 Herald Building
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Plant Registered IRISH COBBLER POTATOES

This Year

The Guide has been fortunate in securing for its readers a quantity of registered Irish Cobbler potatoes. They are free of all disease and weigh from 3 to 6 ozs. each. These potatoes are selling at \$3.00 and \$3.50 per bus.

You farmers who want good seed will want these Irish Cobblers; they are from the best stock obtainable.

Grow these potatoes and become eligible for membership in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

BE QUICK — the supply is limited

Get the coupon below in the mails at once—it's worth while

-----COUPON-----
May 16, 1917
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.
Please send me particulars for securing your registered seed potatoes.
Name

Alberta

Each 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.

EXTRACTS FROM CIRCULAR No. 11

In this circular we mark one more phase in the development of one of the many departments of our work and one of the most important at that, namely, the communication between the central office and our locals. Ever since the U.F.A. was organized the central office followed the plan of issuing circulars at intervals to all locals. On an average, these have gone out once a month to the secretaries and the secretaries have been required to pass the contents on to the members by reading the circular at the next regular meeting of the local. With the continued development of our work at the central it has become more and more evident that we must increase the number or else the length of our circulars. This, with the continued increase of the number of our locals has made a continuation of the old style multigraph circular a very expensive and almost impossible proposition. Even a printed circular costs us today nearly four times as much as it did a few years ago. In this circular we have endeavored to offset the cost to a certain extent, by selling a limited amount of space in the circular for advertising purposes.

I am going to ask your secretary to read out to you the list of advertisers and a summary of their advertisement which he will find under a special notice on the back page. These advertisements have been given us on a six months' contract. I attach considerable importance to the success of this experiment, and trust that you will give careful attention both to my explanation and to the matter contained in these advertisements.

While the matter has not been given definite consideration by the central office, it seems to me to be becoming more and more necessary that the principle of our monthly circular must be extended with the object of bringing each local, and through the local its members, in more direct contact and sympathy with the central office. There are questions before us today which we believe to be of very great, and perhaps vital interest to our members which require to be dealt with before we can get them published in The Grain Growers' Guide. I have in mind the idea that means must be found to bring this information that the central office wishes to bring to the attention of our members right in to their homes if necessary.

We expect to have a discussion on this question at our secretaries' convention which is referred to in the next paragraph. I should be glad if you would give the matter your careful thought and if you have any suggestions to make, I should be glad to receive them direct or through your secretary, whom we hope will be with us at the convention. Meanwhile I beg to again draw your attention to the fact that the advertising feature of this circular may be an important factor in the development of this idea.

Secretaries' Convention

The first annual business convention of the secretaries, or appointed representatives of the U.F.A. Locals will be held in Calgary on Thursday and Friday, June 28 and 29, being the days immediately preceding the opening of the Calgary exhibition. Full details have not yet been decided upon, but will be sent you by special circular as soon as possible. There will be morning and afternoon sessions each day, with evening sessions if found desirable or the business can be carried over until Saturday, though it is hoped that this will not be necessary as we are trying to arrange for an interesting and instructive entertainment for those who are able to stay over. The discussion will include among the many problems which confront the locals and their officers, such subjects as:—

1. Co-operative trading by the locals.
2. Shipping of livestock and general sale of farm produce by the locals.

3. Insurance as it affects the farmers and reasons why a local union should handle the work.

4. General problems of the local which will include, of course, its relationship to, and connection with, the central office and the problems of increasing and holding its membership and securing attendance at meetings. Under this session, a question box will be opened during the first day and throughout the session so that any point suggesting itself to any delegate can be dealt with, and the combined ability and experience of all present brought to bear in its solution.

The convention will be strictly a business one. The discussions will be led, so far as possible, by members of our own organization, who from practical experience and development in their own locals, have proved themselves qualified to give us some practical advice.

I find that I may have to revise my former statement with regard to the pooling of railway fares, as is done at our annual convention. This may not be feasible. In any case, single rate fares apply to the Calgary Exhibition, and it will save us much time and trouble if the pooling can be dispensed with. I think I may say that if we do not pool our rates, arrangements will be made so that the fare of any delegate will not exceed say \$5.00 for the return trip. This will mean that no delegate will be asked to pay more than he would under the average pool rate, as any fare paid above \$5.00 will be refunded to him. It will mean in addition that those who are fortunate enough to live close enough to Calgary so that the single fare is less than \$5.00 will not be required to pay the difference between the fare paid and the pool rate as in pooling.

We are going to try and put on a special feature at the Edmonton Exhibition about the middle of July. We cannot repeat the Calgary convention but those of our members who attend the Edmonton Exhibition can, at least, get together for a few hours possibly and reap some benefit thereby. We want all locals who can possibly be represented at Calgary to attend the convention here, but some have notified us that they cannot possibly spare the time to come this far and those, we will try and meet at Edmonton. As stated before, a special circular will be sent at an early date with regard to this question.—P.P.W.

MANY QUESTIONS BEING ASKED

This is the kind of letter we like to get provided there is not too many of them. We are going to try and head off the necessity of asking these questions by issuing a pamphlet which will go as near covering the ground as it is possible for us to get:

"We had a good meeting last Saturday. Everybody was invited to attend and there were about 75 present. Nine new members were enrolled and several more have promised to join at our next meeting. I am enclosing seven dollars on account of dues. I was not able to get much interest worked up in the hail insurance matter though I believe I will be able to write some hail insurance later. I will sign up the contract and send in the fee as soon as I find there will be some business to do. A member asks me if the U.F.A. keeps a representative at the Edmonton stock yards and if so, what his name is, and another member asks if the central office has any literature showing what the U.F.A. has accomplished and what it aims to accomplish. A member from Mossburn asks if the U.F.A. has speakers or organizers who are well posted on U.F.A. affairs and if so what will it cost us to have him speak for us at Cherhill. One member wants to know what benefit a farmer may derive from being a member. In fact a great many questions are being asked. I was able to answer some of them, but others I could not answer. I am convinced that

the U.F.A. is not lacking in patriotism and will compare favorably with any other organization in Canada. Our next meeting will be held on May 3 when an effort will be made to organize a co-operative trading company. Could you offer us any help in the way of suggestions, if so, we will be glad to receive them!"

M. E. WARD

Cherhill Local, 235.

SHIPPING LIVESTOCK

The following very interesting report is to hand from Waterhole Local, No. 383 and gives some indication of what can be done if farmers will only go to a little trouble and organize in such a way that they are able to look after their business for themselves:

A number of the members of the Waterhole Local, No. 383 formed a livestock shipping association early in March. The officers of the association are: President, W. S. French; first vice-president, P. Moore; second vice-president, B. A. Bailey; manager and secretary-treasurer, D. M. Kennedy. The association shipped its first car of hogs from Spirit River on March 20 to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company at the Edmonton stock yards. The president of the association accompanied the car and evidently took good care of the hogs as they weighed 213 pounds more off cars at Edmonton than they did at Spirit River. The price received for the hogs and the prompt settlement made by the elevator company gave entire satisfaction to all shippers and the officers of the association. Select hogs brought \$12.25 per cwt. clear at Spirit River and lights brought \$10.65. This is at least one dollar more per cwt. than anything paid by dealers and in some cases three dollars more per cwt. We would like to say to members of any other locals who may be thinking of organizing an association that they can make no mistake in doing so. We have the difficulty of a 25 mile haul to a railway station and a somewhat uncertain railway service then but we came out all right on our first shipment even though we ran into a number of difficulties that we never thought of beforehand. We expect to ship another car in a week.

BANK WANTED AT MINBURN

The regular meeting at Minburn Local, No. 535, was held at Minburn on April 14 with a good attendance of members. After the regular business had been attended to, two important subjects were sprung upon the members and were received with much interest. The first was the forming of a consolidated school district, brought up by the trustees of Minburn school for the consideration of the members of the local. After a long discussion it was decided that it be referred back to the Minburn school trustees to approach the school trustees of the surrounding districts with the object of having the Department of Education petitioned to consider the above and convey the working of a consolidated school to the ratepayers. The next item was that of a bank for Minburn. As the banks of the adjoining towns have been unable to give satisfactory service a lot of valuable time and money of the farmers is being lost going so far to do their banking business. It was decided that a committee be appointed to draft a petition pledging our support to any one bank that will open a branch and give daily service at Minburn, and to have this petition signed by the members, farmers and business men of the district. The committee is to consist of three members of the local and two business men.

The following report is to hand from Green Glade Local, No. 157: In reply to Official Circular No. 5 I may say that we held a very successful box social and dance on March 2 in aid of the Red Cross and sent the net proceeds of \$143.50, direct to Miss Pinkham at Calgary. Any patriotic work that is done in this district is done through the U.F.A. We organized a branch of the Patriotic Fund at one of our meetings. The following are the amounts sent to the various funds that I can vouch for: Belgian Relief, \$63.00, Red Cross, \$184.50, Patriotic Fund (1916), \$285.00.

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WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

As a director for a rural telephone company it has struck me forcibly that the rural telephone companies of this province have it in their power to give considerable aid to our disabled soldiers. The department of telephones, as you may be aware, are giving in Regina free classes of instruction to any interested and authorized shareholder of a rural telephone company in common repair work necessary to locate trouble and keep these rural lines in order. In the basement of the parliament buildings they have a complete telephone system installed and they claim to be able to teach any ordinary intelligent being in two or three weeks all that is necessary to locate and repair all ordinary trouble. This is a splendid idea and the government is to be congratulated on its initiative.

These classes being already organized, I would like to see the government make further arrangements to train such disabled soldiers as are unable to lead active lives to become telephone operators for our rural systems throughout this province. There are already over 700 rural companies in operation, I understand, and are increasing as fast as material and men can be found to carry on construction. This being the case, you can readily see that quite an appreciable number of our badly disabled boys could be found congenial employment in this particular sphere of endeavor. No doubt most of our rural companies would be glad to hire one of these men and build their own central where the operator could live, for the present arrangement of having the switchboard in one of the stores and looked after by the storekeeper who is unable to properly attend to both duties, is proving in most cases very unsatisfactory.

The majority of our systems pay for central and secretary salaries about \$7.00 per phone. This would enable us to guarantee a salary of \$600 to \$700 in most cases and this, together with the pension they would receive, would give these men, who are deserving of the very best we can give, a very comfortable living.

There is another side of this question that appeals very strongly to me. We farmers, as a class, are unable to help solve this problem to any great extent individually. Farming does not lend itself to the employment of any other than reasonably sound men, but when we, collectively, have to hire labor that could be performed by one whose body has been wrecked fighting our battles; then I think the least we can do is to ask that the government institute the machinery that shall enable us to obtain that help. If it is good policy for the government to open free classes to teach us to keep our lines in repair, surely it would be a good idea to freely teach our disabled boys to operate our switch boards. The cost of this instruction would be extremely small in comparison to the benefits derived all round. I took this matter up recently with Mr. McNab, the deputy minister of telephones, and though he apparently sympathized with the proposal, I somehow got the idea that that was about as far as it would go.

It appears to me that this is a matter that our executive could very well take up and if they thought the proposition feasible, endeavor to get a little less sympathy and more action. No doubt if this province made arrangements for this instruction, other provinces would fall in line and this would mean that some thousand or more of our men whose lives have been, or will be, before this war is over, practically able to live the rest of their lives in comfort and these men will at least be comforted.

T. C. RAYMOND, Sec. Saskatoon Local.

THE SOUL OF THE MOVEMENT

Did you ever stop to think that the Grain Growers' movement had a soul? A soul you say, rather funny, isn't it? Possibly, but it's true. Without a soul nothing good and worthy can exist for long; and if ever this movement loses its soul it will go out—out among the rocks and shoals; out into the blinding sunset; out into the "outer darkness" of death and despair. I do not wish to see that day, neither do you; and what

Saskatchewan

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

is more, neither you nor I expect to see it. Nevertheless, if that day is not to come, we must see to it that the soul of the movement grows in strength and vitality with the growth of the body.

But what is the soul? It is easy to understand what is the body of the movement. We see it before us all the time. It is visualized for us everywhere—in the board of directors; in the central office; in the busy staff; in the local organizations and their officials; in the literature you receive; in the shipment of supplies; in the saving effected on various commodities; in the help received through the legal department and in a thousand-and-one other ways which I cannot stop to mention here. The body is necessary; is in fact absolutely essential so far as life on this material earth is concerned, for the soul must have a habitation if it is to carry on its work.

But if the body is essential to the soul, the soul is just as essential to the body. Without the soul the body is just an empty shell, that and nothing more. It is the soul that gives the body its beauty and attractiveness on the one hand, or its ugliness and repulsiveness on the other. A pure soul encased within a living body looks out upon the world through windows which reflect the beauty of creation upon the soul within, and which in their turn are a means of shedding abroad upon the world the beneficent influence of the soul. An impure soul, on the other hand, has a blighting and disastrous effect upon everything with which it comes into contact. What, then, I repeat, is the soul? And here let me explain that I am using the term in its twofold meaning of mind and spirit.

The soul is the seat of life; it is the spring of every movement; it is the fount from which flows the stream which, if kept pure will refresh and replenish the whole land. It is the source of all human affection and of justice, which alone can make the brotherhood of man possible, and without which it must soon die an ignoble death.

If, then, the grain growers' movement is to live, we must recognize this fact. We must see to it that the movement is permeated through and through with the spirit of justice, which is the spirit of life and let live; with the spirit of brotherhood, which is the spirit of life and help to live. If this spirit is kept uppermost in all our dealings; if we recognize not only that we have rights, but that our neighbor has rights equal with our own; if we act upon this recognition not only by living worthily ourselves, but also by helping our fellows to live worthily too, the spirit of the movement will grow more and more beautiful, and will in its turn beautify the body in which it is encased; the movement will live and if the movement lives in this sense, the life of each individual grain grower will be made the better and the more worthy and the whole Canadian West will feel its influence and rejoice that the movement has found its soul.

S. W. YATES.

APPROVE COUNCIL'S ACTION

The following resolution was carried unanimously by Halbrite Local on March 31, 1917:

Whereas, Sir Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce for the Dominion of Canada, has seen fit to submit a proposal to pay western grain growers a fixed price of \$1.30 per bushel for this year's wheat crop, thereby fixing the price of the average of the different grades of Canadian wheat at a price no better than the present price of feed, and whereas, the cost of production has advanced twenty-five per cent over that of last year, we feel that it will not pay to grow wheat at the price set by the Ottawa minister. Moreover, we consider the statements made by Sir Geo. E. Foster, re buying of this year's crop, as strongly detrimental to the interests of the chief industry of Western Canada.

Therefore, be it resolved that we,

the members of Halbrite Local, of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. in meeting assembled, place ourselves on record as approving unanimously of the stand taken thereon by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, believing the same to be only fair and reasonable to the interests of western grain growers.

L. G. JONES, President, A. F. EDDY, Sec.-Treas.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES

A life member of the association, writing to the Central office, says:—"Some time ago I received my life membership certificate from you. I am well pleased with it; also with the way it was framed. It makes a very suitable picture for any wall, and I value it more than any other picture I have in my house."

The writer of the above had no intention of being eloquent, but all the same he has given eloquent testimony to the value of our life membership certificate, both from an artistic standpoint and also from the point of view of its value as a strong link existing between himself and the great farmers' movement.

By becoming a life member you will help to increase the stability of the association, and also its power of protecting your own interests as a grain grower, whilst your personal interest in the association and its work will be increased a hundredfold. Twelve dollars relieves you from payment to the Central for life. Many hundreds of our life members have already received their certificate. Will you have one, too?

S. W. Y.

CONTRIBUTIONS ACKNOWLEDGED

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 31, in which you enclose your check for \$1,589.35, the combined contribution of your various locals throughout the province. Enclosed you will find official receipt for this splendid contribution which is the largest individual one received by this society during the month of March and which has most materially increased our general fund for that month. This society is deeply indebted to your association as in addition to the lump sums which we have received from time to time from your head office, we are continually in receipt of small contributions from various locals and also of considerable money and many most acceptable supplies from your different women's sections. If it is your custom to get in touch with your various associations by circular I would ask you, if possible, to convey some message expressive of the gratitude and appreciation of the provincial executive of this society to the Grain Growers' Association as a whole.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SCTY. Saskatchewan Branch.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 30 enclosing \$75.85, being contribution to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. I am enclosing herewith, an official receipt for this amount. Kindly accept the best thanks of the Saskatchewan executive of this fund for your generous donation.

THOMAS M. BEE, Managing Secretary.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your check for \$972.65 donation from your various local associations in aid of the Belgian victims of the war and thank the generous donors most heartily on behalf of my countrymen for their assistance and support.

GEORGE FOOTMANS, Hon. Secy., Belgian Relief Fund.

Enclosed you will find check for \$66.50, which represents the proceeds of an entertainment given under the auspices of our local in aid of the Canadian Red Cross Society. Kindly donate same to the society and oblige.

J. H. HANNAH, Sec.-Treas. Wagner G.G.A.

WHO'S YOUR DENTIST?

Permanent Crowns and Bridges

- made from the best materials
-heavily reinforced on chewing surfaces
-give correct "bite"
-beautifully finished
-durability guaranteed

My Whalebone Vulcanite Plates

- restores youthful expression
-accurate and scientific
-they fit perfectly
-match original teeth
-efficient in use
-beautiful workmanship
-durability guaranteed

Dr. Robinson

Dental Specialist Birks Bldg. Winnipeg



WATERLOO BOY GAS ENGINES

Table with 3 columns: Horsepower (2 h.p., 3 h.p., 5 h.p.), Price, and Price with Magneto.

The best mechanical help you can get. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back promptly.

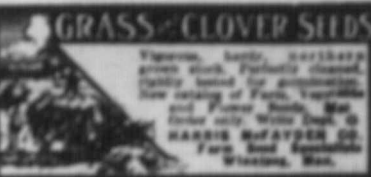
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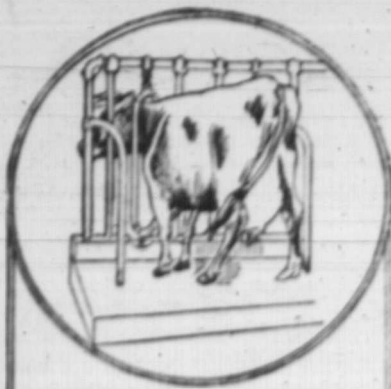
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Modern facilities Direct railway connections Inquiries solicited

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



A Contented Cow is A Profitable Cow

ARE your cows contented? Are they profitable? If not, make them so by doing away with your old-time wooden stalls.

LOUDEN'S

Tubular Steel Stable Equipment to install and quickly installed, and insure cleanliness and ventilation.

GET INTERESTED. WRITE TO-DAY. Our book, "Perfect Farm Equipment," and the services of our machinery department, are free.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD. Dept. 511 GUELPH, Ont. 5

Advertisement for Myers Pumps, featuring an illustration of a pump and text describing its uses for various farm purposes.

Advertisement for Concrete Machinery, featuring an illustration of a machine and text describing its use for farm work.

Advertisement for The Martin Ditcher and Grader, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its capabilities.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Headford, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SUMMER DISTRICT WORK

District officers in many of the districts are taking action during May for getting some of their workers together for consultation and planning of the summer campaign.

Two things about all this work. First, is your branch going to help and be helped? Have you had your secretary inquire from the district officials just what is on the program and how you may assist?

District directors and other officials should take action at the earliest possible moment to secure meetings during the slack season after seeding in every district where the association is not represented and where there is hope of being able to organize.

NEEPAWA DISTRICT AT WORK

A conference of the officers of the Neepawa district was held on May 5, at Arden, and preliminary plans were laid for a series of local meetings to precede the semi-annual convention to be held at Arden on July 9.

- Opitvie and Gladstone June 29
Franklin June 30
Wallwood and Brookdale July 3
Tealy and Glenella July 5
Kelwood and McCreary July 5 or 6
Riding Mountain, Bellhampton and Amaranth to be arranged.

A varied and interesting program for the convention is already on the way. Community work, educational problems, women's work, and the economic situation will be among the subjects to be handled by speakers who have made special study along these lines.

No pains are being spared to make this much the best convention the dis-

trict has ever held. Let every branch have a good delegation of officers and members present. On no account should the president and secretary of the local branch fail to be on hand. Watch for later and completer notices.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

Household science as I understand it, is a subject both broad and deep. First we eat to live, hence the necessity of understanding something of food values, and the effect different foods have on the body.

Now, I am not a domestic science teacher, and would refer you to the M.A.C. for teachers and lists of well balanced meals—they can be had free for the asking.

Household Science and Better Living

Household science means more than just feeding the family, it means keeping the house clean and tidy; also making the home a homelike place where the whole family may bring their friends and be sure of a welcome from mother and father.

Household science means making our work as easy as possible for ourselves, getting as many labor-saving devices as are within our reach.

to me we cannot begin to conserve life any too soon, when we think of the fact that out of sixty-one babies examined, only six were perfect and nine normal.

Household science means all this and much more to me. I have as it were, only touched the high places, but as wife and mother, what a lot of learning we need.

Mrs. GEO. VIRDEN

WANT MAXIMUM WAGE

The following resolution passed at a recent meeting of one of our branches may also interest readers of The Guide in other parts of the province: Resolved, that in view of the fact that some of the foreign element of the farm labor class are demanding wages of from \$60 to \$70 per month, and where as these people largely comprise representatives from the very nations with which we are at war, and further, that in view of these circumstances the farmers rather than submit to these exorbitant wages will curtail their operations.

ORGANIZATION

Farming is becoming more and more exacting every year and organization among farmers will not be so difficult when individuals realize its necessity.

PICNIC AT SHOAL LAKE

The secretary of the Shoal Lake G.O.A. reports that their annual picnic will be held at Shoal Lake, July 4. Excursions will be run from Neepawa and Russell.

More horses, heavier horses, horses better prepared for work and fed for work will go far toward increasing and cheapening production per acre or per ton of crop.

One or more feeds of warm mash per week are essential to prepare or maintain a working horse. A bran mash replacing the Saturday night grain is excellent. This might be replaced by boiled barley or other grains mixed with bran, and fed warm.

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE Minister of Finance of the Dominion Government has rather

clearly intimated to the people of Canada that in the Fall he would again appeal to them for further funds with which to prosecute the war. The response to former appeals, while generous in the extreme with regard to the **AMOUNT** of money subscribed has, in our opinion, been far from gratifying with regard to the **NUMBER** of our citizens who have participated. We propose from time to time, pending the issuance of a new loan, to give you facts relating to these bonds, which we hope will fire you with a determination to participate in the next loan, no matter how small or how great may be the actual amount of money you feel you can lend.

We will gladly answer any enquiry you may address to us with regard to the safe investment of your funds in **Government or Municipal Securities**, yielding from 5½% to 7% per annum in interest.

EDWARD BROWN & CO.

Bond Dealers

296 Garry Street

Winnipeg, Man.

We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act on in purchase and valuation of securities.

UNION BANK OF CANADA



Head Office - WINNIPEG
Total Assets Over \$100,000,000
Deposits Over \$65,000,000

Loans For Livestock

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

Paid-Up Capital \$5,000,000.00
Total Assets Exceed . . \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

WINNIPEG—Main Office
455 Main Street

EST'D 1873

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

HAIL INSURANCE

You will have a sense of absolute security if you hold a Policy issued by **THE EXCESS INSURANCE CO. LIMITED** OF LONDON, ENGLAND

A Strong British Concern with an established record for liberality and fair dealing
ASSETS EXCEEDING \$7,480,000.00 ARE YOUR GUARANTEE
Agents in every town. Ask one of them for rates and terms or write to—

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P.O. Box 36, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Wholesalers' Defence

Continued from Page 9

for cash from a competing store. The merchant has to undergo duns from his wholesalers. He may even "go broke" absolutely because he cannot collect. That has happened to many a man when if he could have secured a few hundred dollars from the collection of his accounts, he could have tided things over. The storekeeper sees the man who owes him pay his implement bill, his interest and perhaps some of the principal on his mortgage, even the bank must be cleaned up. If there is anything left it goes to the merchant, perhaps in full, perhaps a balance must be carried forward for another year. It is no wonder, therefore that the merchants at times feel sore towards those who could and should pay them—but don't. The farmer should always remember his obligation to the storekeeper and that the vital interests of the latter, sometimes his very business existence, may be jeopardised by the non-payment of such bills.

(b) But the farmer is not the one who is principally to blame if the relations between himself and his retail dealer become strained. The retailer is more often the direct cause of the estrangement—if such there be—between the two classes. The farmer often thinks that the retailer is "putting one over" on him.

First, by alleged overcharging. No doubt in the early life of the provinces, that was often the case, but it can confidently be asserted that, except perhaps in a few isolated cases, it is not so now. The retailer, recognising that he has to struggle for trade, is content with a very reasonable profit. The farmer cannot be charged excessive prices with impunity. Moreover, from a careful analysis, for many years, of retailers' balance sheets, I am prepared to assert that they are not making more than legitimate progress. There are cases in which they do not make even that.

Secondly, the retailers very frequently make no distinction between cash and credit prices. This is probably a grave mistake. It may be admitted that in small country stores, with the proprietor working at high pressure, often far into the night, there is grave difficulty in adding a more complicated system to his pricing. On the other hand, the effect on the customer should be considered. This will be adverted to later.

Thirdly, the storekeeper's service is often inefficient. It is of the utmost importance to have his store clean and well lighted. Goods should be properly displayed in an attractive form, stocks should be well kept and, if possible, within the means of the merchant, they should be fully assorted and up-to-date. The effect on the customer of going into a dirty store, or one in which the stock is jumbled around without method or system, is obviously unfavorable.

The retailer could do many other things towards increasing his trade. He should hustle for business, get out into the country, meet his customers and anticipate their wants. He should not wait in his store for business to come to him. The farmer would be the first one to appreciate the endeavor of the storekeeper to give him the best and promptest service. He should advertise in the local paper, if there is one, and should advertise right. Goods should be brought to the attention of the consumer at seasonable times. Bargains should be promptly advertised. A line of leaders will always help. There are other little ways in which the storekeeper can show his appreciation of his customers' trade and his solicitude for their interests. The suggestion has been made that where there is room in the store, the merchant should provide a resting place for the farmers' women folk when they come to town. This is a splendid idea. The ordinary country store often is too small to do it. On the other hand, many a store could be fixed up in such a way that a rest room would be available. It is certain that it would be thought a lot of by the farmer and his family.

Retailers Lack Training

The trouble is that many retailers start without any business training or experience. In a new country, this is

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General Superintendent of Lands,
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certain to be the case, nor is it any
reflection upon them, and certainly
this point is not brought out in any
critical spirit. Given the business in-
stinct, they will make good. The vast
majority do. Yet if they are to make
a success of their vocation they should
study in every way to improve their
methods. In this connection it is in-
teresting to remark that an earnest
effort is to be made in Manitoba to
have a course in business education es-
tablished with government aid at the
university. There is every reason why
it should be done. We train our law-
yers and doctors and clergymen. Why
should we not give some opportunity
to those who propose to enter on a
business career to fit themselves for it?
It would mean better service to the
farmers and it is to be hoped that they
will give the proposed movement their
backing.

Another important point should be
adverted to. As a rule, country mer-
chants start with insufficient capital.
This is inevitable. In this new country
there has not been the accumulation of
wealth which older communities have
established. Where the retailer has
a reasonable amount of funds and can
get the confidence and backing of his
wholesaler, however, there would seem
to be no objection to his starting in
business. No doubt it would be better
if he had plenty of cash, but if that
had been the rule much more than half
of the businesses in this country would
never have been started. It is the
simple fact (often conveniently forgot-
ten) that the wonderful development
of this country and the growth of its
villages, towns and cities, has been
due directly to the financing of the
retail merchants by their wholesalers.
If there is any such thing as gratitude
in business this should always be kept
in mind.

This system, however, has put a
heavy burden on the wholesaler. His
capital must practically run the country
store. More than that, as the retail
merchant must often finance the far-
mer, it is, in effect, the money of the
wholesaler which enables both to con-
tinue in business. That also should
not be lost sight of.

Co-operative Buying by the Farmer

There is no question as to the right
of the farmers or indeed of any other
body of men to combine for the pur-
pose of bettering themselves in any di-
rection, nor that anything that im-
proves their condition benefits the
country as a whole. The tendency of
modern business life is all in the di-
rection of co-operation and he would be
a poor student of current economic
conditions who would not recognize that
the tendency referred to is in the in-
terest of the respective classes through-
out the community and indeed required
by present conditions.

There is also no doubt that in other
countries co-operative buying by the
consumers has been made a success.
What is known as the Rochdale System
is an illustration of this. It may be
said, however, that such co-operative
buying, where it has attained its object
has not been confined to any one class
and it has been established in countries
much more densely settled than ours.
Moreover, while it has undoubtedly in-
jured the retail trade it has not serious-
ly affected the wholesale houses. It
should also be remembered that no
such system has yet been successfully
carried out in any country where con-
ditions are similar to ours, i.e., where
a large part of the community requires
long credits.

In the West, so far, co-operative buy-
ing by the farmer has only dealt with
staple commodities, with twine, flour,
lumber and the like, but reports are
prevalent that a much larger introduc-
tion of the system is to be attempted
in the near future. It is said that co-
operative stores are projected by the
farmers or their associations to the ex-
tent of at least 150 in Manitoba, 200 in
Saskatchewan and 100 in Alberta.
Whether these reports are accurate,
whether the matter has been looked in-
to in all its phases by the promoters,
I do not know. Undoubtedly up to date
the co-operation which the farmers have
attempted in the way of obtaining sup-
plies has proved a success and I would
not undertake to say that it may not
be carried through to a triumphant con-



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clusion on even broader lines. Yet there are some considerations which should be carefully thought out in advance and to which it is well to refer.

Should Reinvest Money in Farming

(1) If it is intended to establish general stores which shall be carried on for the benefit of the community, as a whole, and upon business principles, then it simply means that some farmers will have to invest their surplus funds in the establishment of retail businesses and that is a matter which will have to stand on its own basis. Such stores, if they are to accomplish any really useful purpose must be in a position to give credit to their customers. They must also carry full stocks. They must, in a word, comply with the conditions which are necessary to a successful retail business existence.

But if it is intended that the co-operative associations referred to shall be confined to their members, who are necessarily those who can put up the necessary capital and shall be run upon a cash basis, then while such may be for the benefit of those who are interested, it is necessary to point out that they will not reach or be helpful to the poorer classes of farmers and those who stand in need of assistance. Such establishments, indeed, will not be stores. They will be distributing agencies, and it is perfectly clear that under such circumstances, they cannot carry the stocks needed by the farmers for the complete carrying on of the farming business nor will they supplant the country stores, as would be the case if they were run on the basis first referred to. Their effect will simply be to cripple the stores already established and to that extent, to retard the development of the community life.

(2) Under any circumstances, if farmers' associations are to do more than supply their members with a few staple lines of goods, it will be necessary for them to raise very large amounts of capital. I will not go into the figures involved in the supply of the wants of these provinces, reserving them for a future heading, but would merely suggest that any attempt by the farmers to go into co-operative buying on a larger scale would require them to withdraw tremendous sums now being used or which could be used for agricultural purposes. I assert that it would be much more profitable for the farmers and infinitely better for the country at large if such funds should go towards increasing the area of our land under cultivation.

(3) The success of the co-operative associations will depend upon their managers. These will not have the same personal interest as is taken by the retail merchant in his own business. The report of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association published on page 24 of the February 21 issue of The Guide referred to this and to the difficulty of getting men who have expert knowledge in the lines handled. Obviously, the farmers cannot attend to running this business. They have their hands full with their own operations and while such an organization controlling a large number of branches may succeed as a whole, yet it is certain that there will be many failures and that this will injuriously affect the districts in which they occur.

Will Not Help The Insolvent Farmer

(4) It may be assumed, that such associations are to handle their merchandise on a cash basis. This brings up the vital weakness of the plan. These organizations will be formed and financed by men who really do not need help. They will not assist the poor farmer who has to have credit. He will still be thrown on the alleged tender mercies of the retailer. Or as an alternative, he will take the money, which he should pay to the latter (perhaps even to the extent of causing him to become bankrupt) and use his cash to buy his goods from the co-operative association. Now let us be fair. A man can buy where he pleases with his own but if he has to have credit, it is not right and is not the course of action which he would want to have pursued towards himself, to use his money for the purpose of buying from co-operative associations or mail order houses, while being carried by the retail merchant.

It is interesting in this connection to

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note that Section 5, Sub-section 5, of the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act of Saskatchewan, is as follows: "No association shall sell its goods, wares or merchandise to its shareholders, patrons or customers except for cash. No credit shall be given." This act represents the matured judgment of the gentlemen who speak for the associated grain growers of the province. They have decided that so far as they are concerned the farmer must pay cash, but what if he cannot do so? Have they announced any policy to fit such cases? To protect the man who, though he may be honest, hardworking, sober and intelligent, has yet not got far enough in the race for existence to have accumulated a surplus or even to be able to obtain a loan from the bank. Do they suggest that such farmers shall throw up the sponge and become day laborers—because they cannot get supplies? Or is it their thought that they shall take the money in the country from those who have it and let the rest be supported by the retailer?

Let us have a straight statement of their position in this matter from the gentlemen who are running this business. Sub-section 7 of the same Section provides: "The association, in so far as transactions in farm supplies are concerned, shall, after December 31, 1915, sell only to its shareholders and members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association." Exactly what that means is not clear. There is certainly a distinction between general merchandise and "farm supplies." Beside, Sub-section 5, above quoted, speaks of "customers" as distinguished from "shareholders and patrons"—which looks as if they were to sell to the public. Again the poorer farmer, who cannot invest in such associations, should know where he stands with reference to buying from them.

(5) Finally, the question arises, is there any real necessity for the formation of farmers' co-operative associations? No doubt it is to the interest of those who would manage such, those who would receive salaries for conducting such enterprises; if they should be established in the greatest number, but is there any real call for them from the viewpoint of the successful farmer? It may be said that he will get his commodities cheaper and it is true that our pocket books are very close to the hearts of everyone of us, yet the fact remains that the farmers of this country have been wonderfully successful under the old system. Shall they now take their money and invest it in stores? Will their service be radically improved? Will it not rather on the whole be weakened? Will they want to take the chance of poor management in particular cases? Are they going to finance their weaker brethren? The future will answer these questions.

Merchants' co-operative buying associations, bank credit, mail order houses, etc., will be dealt with in an early issue.

WHAT DO YOUR COWS YIELD? By C. W. F.

Contracts of various kinds occur in many dairy herds. The eighteen cows in one herd in Ontario last year gave an average yield of 7,491 pounds of milk, 3.4 test and 259 pounds of fat. The individual tests varied from 2.9 to 4.3 per cent of fat as an average for the full lactation period. One cow gave 19,429 pounds of milk; another, seven years old, gave only 6,290 pounds. Think of it, 4,590 pounds less! One dame of eighteen summers gave 270 pounds of fat, and a two year old gave 237 pounds. The highest yield of fat was 337 pounds of fat from a seven-year-old, another seven-year-old gave only 205 pounds of fat. If these two cows were fed grain in proportion to yield of fat, an expensive feed need have been misused. A herd of 17 cows close by averaged only 155 pounds of fat. It pays to find out just what individual contracts are included in averages.

Another herd of 11 cows within a mile or two, that included five two-year-olds, averaged 7,780 pounds of milk and 297 pounds of fat. A two-year-old gave 219 pounds of fat, and an eight-year-old gave 390 pounds. It pays to check up the individual yields.

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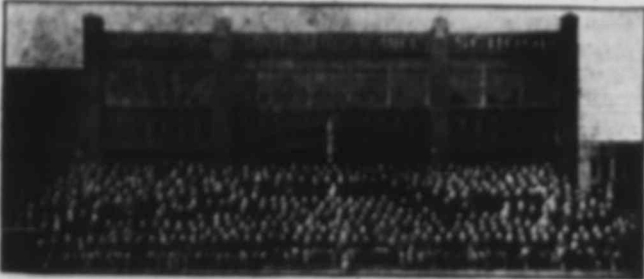
Studebaker "G" 1917 Chassis	G.M.C. Truck 1917 Chassis	Saxon "G" 1917 Chassis	Parkard Twin "G" 1917 Chassis
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R. S. ROBINSON, 171 James St. E., Winnipeg, Man.

FURTHER ALBERTA LEGISLATION

By the new stallion enrollment act passed at the last session of the Alberta legislature stallions must be enrolled and certificates issued. No owner of an unenrolled stallion may issue route bills or breeding cards, nor is he allowed to advertise the services of such a stallion or receive service fees. All stallions are subject to inspection in 1915 and every three years after, until they are nine years old. The fees to be paid are: Inspection \$5.00; enrollment certificate \$2.00; duplicate certificate, transfer or renewal \$1.00 each. Inspectors must report any and all grave defects of conformation in stallions or of their being affected by unsoundnesses that render them undesirable for breeding purposes. Penalties of from \$25 to \$100 are imposed. A lien may be filed for service upon the offspring of any pure bred enrolled stallion.

Rural Municipalities Act

By an amendment to this act councillors will hold office for two years instead of one. It also provides that expenditure shall only be made under the directions of the council as a whole and not on independent authority given by individual councillors. To assist residents in rural municipalities so located as to make it impossible for a hospital district to be organized, power has been given to the council to make a grant to induce a physician to locate in the municipality.

Municipal Hospitals Act

By the provisions of this act local improvement districts, rural municipalities, villages, towns and cities will be grouped into hospital districts. An arrangement may be made with an existing hospital or a hospital may be erected or purchased to be operated under the directions of the hospital district. The hospital district will be administered by a board appointed by the councils of the organizations within the district. The operation of these hospitals and the charges to be made will be dealt with by the board. A hospital district may make arrangements for free hospital accommodation and medical attendance, the expense to be met out of the taxes, or for free hospital accommodation only, the doctor's fees to be paid by the individual. The rate of taxation for capital expenditure on a hospital scheme is limited to two mills. The rate for running expenses will vary and will depend on the arrangements made by the board. All proposed arrangements by a hospital board must be approved by the minister of municipal affairs.

A synopsis of the legislation passed during the session is being issued in circular form, a copy of which may be secured free from the provincial secretary at Edmonton.

DRY FARMING CONGRESS

The International Soil-Products exposition, which is held annually under the Congress management, will open at Peoria, Illinois, September 18, and continue two weeks. The sessions will occupy four days.

The number of state exhibits and other large collective displays promises to be very large this year, in spite of war conditions. The following states have already provided for exhibits: Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Similar action is pending in nearly a dozen other states.

Exhibits are being arranged for by the governments of the United States, Canada and Mexico, and also by the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The state and provincial exhibits will be on a competitive basis, with silver cups, trophies and cash prizes offered. The total premium offerings will exceed twenty thousand dollars, with competition open to the world. There are special classes for products grown in the semi-arid regions which are not open to irrigated products or those grown in humid sections.

The Congress offices are now open in Peoria. The general offices of the institution have been temporarily located at Enid, Oklahoma.

Bait in the rock form should be in the horse manger at all times.

REGISTRATION

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"The Cow Bill"

The Livestock Encouragement Act which was passed at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature, commonly known as "The Cow Bill," is now in operation, and applications are being received at the Department of Agriculture for loans under this Act. The Act provides that any five or more farmers may avail themselves of its provisions by joining together for that purpose. These men may borrow up to \$500 each. The money is loaned to them for a period of five years at 6 per cent interest. The farmer receives the full \$500 and he has nothing to pay but \$90 interest once a year until the end of five years. The only expense in connection with the loan is a fee of \$1 for every \$100 borrowed. There is no further expense in connection with chattel mortgages or the registration of the same, as the Livestock Commissioner in the Department of Agriculture holds the cattle in security for the loan by means of a government brand. A certain amount of supervision is made over the purchase of the cattle, or rather, the farmer is given whatever assistance he may require in the purchase of his cows. The money must be used exclusively in the purchase of cows or heifers, except in case a number of members of an association wish to purchase a pure-bred bull to be used by them as an association, and then 10 per cent. of their money may be used for that purpose.

The purchaser of livestock under this Act must retain the progeny of the cows or heifers so purchased until the note is paid, except that he can sell the steers when they are two years old and use the proceeds in connection with his farming business. None of the original cows or heifers, or cows or heifers bred from them, can be sold without the written consent of the Livestock Commissioner. This consent, of course, will be given in case a farmer should require to sell any of them on account of their being non-breeders or for any other reason, replacing those sold with other cows or heifers. In this way the livestock loans will practically all be well-secured after the first crop of calves has been raised, so that there will be a comparatively small amount of risk either for the Government or for any individual member of an association.

In order to avail themselves of this loan, five farmers are asked to join together, signing joint and several notes for the money, so that in case of any man wilfully neglecting his stock there will be some interested person in the shape of another member of the syndicate to notify the Livestock Commissioner, and he, under the provisions of this Act, can take charge of the stock so neglected, and see that the other members of the syndicate as well as the Government are protected against loss.

Provision is also made in the Act for the Livestock Commissioner to proceed against the one man who so neglects his stock and compel him to pay whatever loss there is without involving the other members of the syndicate in a lawsuit, the idea being to work out, as simply as possible, a system by which men can borrow money at a low rate of interest for the purchase of livestock, and still have reasonable protection for the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, which guarantees these loans and thus materially reduces the rate of interest.

Already a number of applications have been received from associations, and the Livestock Commissioner is now prepared to take the matter up with any farmers who are interested in the Act. Write the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, for information, forms of applications and copies of The Livestock Encouragement Act.—Advertisement.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

This most valuable of farm books costs you not one cent

A book, which, properly used, will mean hundreds of dollars in actual profit to you. By following its plain directions, you can—unaided and in your spare time—build almost everything your farm should possess in the way of Concrete improvements. It covers all the uses of Concrete on the farm—from a fence-post to a silo. It contains interesting photographs showing what other Canadian farmers have accomplished; with working plans revealing how they did it. Perhaps you are especially interested in some of the features listed in our coupon. Put a cross opposite the ones about which you want particular information. But the main thing is to ask for the Book—"What the Farmer can do with Concrete."

Table with 2 columns: 'Study what you want information about' and 'What the farmer can do with concrete'. Rows include FLOORS, CONCRETE BLOCKS, SILOS, GARAGES, TROUGHS AND TANKS, DAIRY HOUSES, BARNs, FENCE POSTS, ROOT CELLARS, ROADS.

Vanstone & Rogers Importers and Breeders of CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS. We have over fifty stallions on hand now of the right stamp with plenty of weight and substance. We have some Clydesdales from 7-12 years of age from 1600-1700 lbs. that we have taken in exchange that are sure breeders, are sound, broken to work and they are priced so they will more than pay for themselves in a season.

Take Good Care Of The Colts It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited Grain Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain. Livestock Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep. Co-operative Supplies Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber, posts, wire, or any other car lot commodity required by you.

ABSORBINE Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$1 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book J.K. Free.

BONE SPAVIN cured by Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, no matter how old the lameness. Full price refunded if it fails to cure either Bone Spavin, Ringbone or Sidebone. Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser sent free on request. FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS 47 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Wanted Eggs and Butter strictly Fresh Eggs and Dairy Butter wanted. Highest Market Prices Paid. Send all your shipments to us and get fair treatment. Cakes and boxes sent on request. Express order sent on receipt of produce. Write us for prices today. Matthews Blackwell Limited, Established 1912, James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

FEED GARTONS CALF MEAL TAKES THE PLACE OF MILK Have and sell your milk. Bring your calves along quicker. Have them cheaper. Prevents scouring. May be fed to pigs, colts and young lambs. Price: 25 lb. bag, \$1.30; 50 lb. bag, \$2.00; 100 lb. bag, \$3.80; 200 lb. bag, \$7.15. Winnipeg. Bags free. HARRIS McFAYDEN COY. Farm and Specialist WINDSOR

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

50 SHORTHORN BULLS—HIGH CLASS yearlings and two year olds. Head headed by Duke of Saskatoon, a good son of Gairford Marquis. A few registered cows and heifers, also Clydesdales and Yorkshires for sale. J. Donaldson & Sons, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18-1

LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale, also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cows. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 47-1

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED POLLED bull, also a number of G.I.C. hogs. Pedigree furnished. Joe Snyder, Churchbridge, Sask. 29-2

HORSES

PRIZE WINNING HACKNEY STALLION, HINDING 8, weight 1800; also fine Spanish Jack. These animals guaranteed. For sale, cash or terms. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg. 19-4

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales—Mares and Fillies for sale. 23-1

PURE BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION, HINDING 3 years, from imported stock. Cheap for quick sale. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 20-2

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERURE HEALS HARD-wood and all other wounds. 15-13

CATTLE

FOR SALE AT GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM—Ten Shorthorn bulls, 12-14 months old, fit for immediate service. Prices from \$175 up. John Brandt, Edenwold, Sask. 19-5

FOR SALE—HEREFORD BULL, PEDIGREED, first class animal, 3 years old, suitable for pure bred herd. Price \$400. J. A. Ross, Gilbert Plains, Man. 19-2

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED HEREFORD bull, 4 years old, nice straight animal and good stock getter. Robert Lee, Newdale, Man. 20-5

HOLSTEIN—2 BULLS FOR SALE, FIELD Marshall (20784), Prince Bayton De Kol (27803). John Marshall, Cartwright, Man. 18-4

ATYNSHIRE HERD BULL, NO. 48668, CALVED October 31, 1915. Price \$100.00 here. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 18-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, "Prime Lad" (14724), 4 years old. B. Johnson, Rossmore, Sask. 18-4

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

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

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA BLOOD BOWNS, heavy spring pigs, pairs and trios not skin. For immediate sale. Write for particulars. R. P. Hoop, Millet, Alta. 19-2

IMPROVED PURE BRED YORKSHIRES—Young pigs of both sexes for sale. All stock. Irving Jones, Prairie Holms Farm, Glen Ewen, Sask. 19-3

PURE BRED DUBOC-JERSEY APRIL PIGS for sale, \$15.00 each, also six months old boars. L. Leathers, Lashburn, Sask. 20-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—CHOICE young pigs for shipment May 15, \$10.00 each. J. B. Elgin, Man. W. H. Loay. 18-3

LARGE, PROLIFIC, REGISTERED BERKSHIRE, either sex, from six weeks to three years, from \$10.00 up. M. Alsager, Lighton, Alta. 78-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS FROM March and April litters. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 17-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—PIGS FROM mature sows. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 18-10

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS—THAT WILL HATCH—EGGS FROM my trap-nest 200 egg strain, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, B. and R. C. Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Mammoth Fawns ducks, Toulouse geese. Prepare to get egg nest winter by hatching eggs from Alberta's greatest trap-nest egg producing strains. Over 300 trap-nest sets. Official trap-nest records. Special Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 14, Barred Rocks, won 2nd place with 1,000 eggs in 41 months. Fifth International Egg Laying Contest, B.C., my pen No. 28, Barred Rocks, had 927 eggs in 11 months. Third Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 18 is leading at end of 3rd month. Alan S. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alberta. 18-1

BARRED ROCKS—CANEWELL'S IMPERIAL, Ardennais. Great layers, almost non-setters. Winners of highest honors at Western Canada's greatest shows, Saskatchewan Provincial Poultry Show, Saskatoon, Jan., 1917, Manitoba Provincial Winter Fair, Brandon, March, 1917, and other shows. Get eggs from the best. Write for free catalog. R. W. Canewell, Saskatoon, Sask.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—TWENTY-SIX pairs, two silver eggs, all specials at Regina, Winnipeg, Quilich, Toronto, Detroit. Grand type, excellent layers. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, 2143 Rae Street, Regina, Sask.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

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

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example "T. H. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than \$17.50 cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

VALUE—PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, Martin's Duroc record laying strain, special pen from 3 year old hens and imported cockerels, \$3.00 15, other pens, \$1.75 15. A. F. Taverne, Member National White Wyandotte Club, Wawanesa, Man. 11-1

HIGH CLASS EXHIBITION BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, Thompson's "Ringer" strain. Exhibition Matings, \$2.00 setting, Utility, \$1.25 setting, \$2.00 hundred. J. W. Baker, Berthard, Sask. 13-10

WHITE ORPINGTONS—TWO EXCELLENT pens, largest strain. Extra fine birds and possible unusual heavy laying qualities. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Arthur Hurlburger, Millen, Sask. 16-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS, 25 cents each. Hatching eggs, two dollars per 15. Mrs. A. M. Tamplin, Corsetadell Farm, Delisle, Sask. 18-4

M-OPA FARM BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE Wyandotte eggs, \$2 per 15, 45, \$1. Our stock have generations of lead-to-day blood in them and are all winter layers, not just March starters. W. R. Barber, Deloraine, Man. 20-5

WHITE ROCKS—BRANDON-REGINA PRIZE winners. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, \$2.00, 30 eggs. Bronze turkeys, \$2.00, 15. Thomas Common, Hazelhills, Sask. 18-4

BARRED ROCKS—PRIZE WINNING STRAINS only. Twenty years successful breeding. \$2.00 for 15, \$10.00 per 100. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 20-2

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM good winter layers and prize winning stock, \$2.00 per 15 eggs, \$10.00 per 100. Birds unrelated. Wm. Coleman, Jr., Vanguard, Sask. 18-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Special price on incubator lots. Money orders payable at Postoffice. Albert Middleton, Keptown, Sask. 17-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—BARRON'S laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 15. \$4.00 50. \$7.00 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 14-4

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—13 EGGS \$1.50. Pure bred White Holland turkeys, 10 eggs \$2.50. Healthy farm birds. A. H. Cody, Red Deer, Alberta. 14-7

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, SPLENDID winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50, 30, \$2.75, 100, \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 16-5

YOU WANT BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—THEN why not get the best at \$1.50 for 15, \$4.00 per 100, from Robt. Woodcock, Minnesota, Man. 14-7

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY PURE bred B. C. White Wyandottes, good laying, large vigorous birds, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. M. S. Maclean, Flin Flon, Sask. 18-3

WILLIS WHITE WYANDOTTES—WINNERS whenever shown and great winter layers. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, express prepaid. W. H. G. Willis, Box 65, Lloydminster, Sask. 18-4

TRUE COLORED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Free range. Ship C.P. or C.N. A. Jackson, Rosneathwaite, Man. 19-3

PARROTT'S BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTONS and White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching. Send for mating list. Parrott's Poultry Yards, Neepawa, Man. 19-2

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM SELECTED PURE bred Barred Rocks, from imported stock, good laying strain, \$2.00 per 15, or 30 for \$3.50. Mrs. H. O. Hutchins, Kester, Sask. 19-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, TOM BARRON 282 egg strain, \$3.00 for 15. My best show birds, \$3.00 for 15; also Buff Orpingtons, \$2.00 for 15. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Wrinkler, Man.

Want Livestock?

There are great opportunities among the 36,000 Guide readers for the sale and exchange of pure-bred livestock. At the present time there is a very active demand for young bulls of beef breeds. One advertiser who had four Aberdeen Angus bulls for sale writes us that they could have sold 40 instead of four. If you have a good bull you have used for two or three seasons and would like to sell or exchange him try a classified ad. on this page.

Guide readers are going more and more into the production of pure-bred livestock. H. M. Pettit, Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, writing The Guide under date April 18 last states: "In the next few years the grain growers of Western Canada will be extensive purchasers of pure-bred cattle."

Readers of The Guide will be the best buyers of pure-bred livestock for some time to come.

A classified ad. in The Guide's Farmers' Market Place is not an experiment, it is a sure road to success—proved by hundreds of other livestock breeders.

In reply to yours of 3rd Inst. re my ad. in your paper of a Young Holstein bull for sale, would say I have good success through that ad. and if I do not sell him it is not but lots have seen it and written me. Would recommend your paper to any who have stock to sell as a sure medium to reach purchasers. — R. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. Feb. 3, 1917.

I had great success with advertising in your paper or rather our paper, for it is the best farming paper I have ever seen. I had men coming from all directions to look at my stock, and it didn't take me long to sell what I wanted to sell.—Clarence Natchezgic, North Battleford, Sask. April 28, 1917.

Guide Classified Ads. bring Best Results

Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—PURE BRED, good winter layers, \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Greenacre Farm, Hafford, Sask. 20-5

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—HEAVY laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 14-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—FARM RANGE, 18 eggs \$1.00, 100 eggs \$5.00. H. Walker, Carleton Place, Man. 14-4

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Martin's strain, \$2.00 per 15. W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 17-4

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN AND White Leghorn eggs, \$1.25 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clonwilliam, Man. 17-4

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS—EGGS, \$2.00 per 15. Aylesbury duck eggs, \$2.00 per 11. A. Gayton, Manitow, Man. 18-4

RHODE ISLAND RED ROSE COMB EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.75 per 30, \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. C. W. Deer, Box 205, Carleton Place, Man. 18-4

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100, prepaid. Melvin Hoag, Manitow, Sask. 18-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—GOOD laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. John Driedger, Wrinkler, Man. 20-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 SETTING, specially selected pen, heavy winter layers. L. H. Ashby, Emerson, Man.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BLACK MINORCAS, \$2.00 15 eggs, Barred Rocks, \$1.50. Elkhorst Poultry Farm, Elkhorst, Man. 20-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM PRIZE winning birds, \$2.00 per 15. Minnie Rane, Saltcoats, Sask. 18-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SETTING, from selected birds, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. P. Hay, Linton, Man. Phone Carman. 18-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM PRIZE winners, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Steve C. Smith, Viking, Alta. 18-4

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, \$1.25 per 15, \$3.25 per 45, \$6.00 per 100. Alex. Davidson, Baring, Sask. 18-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 PER setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Wason, Churchbridge, Sask. 18-4

HIGH CLASS BUFF WYANDOTTES—EGGS from exhibition matings, \$2.00 15, \$6.00 Poultry Yards, Neudorf, Sask. 19-2

BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, from best prize winners. Eggs, 15, \$2.45, \$1. Elkhorst Poultry Gardens, Neudorf, Sask. 19-4

EGGS FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Geo. Robson, Dismore, Sask. 19-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GOOD WINTER LAYERS. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting of 15. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 19-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—LAYING STRAIN, farm raised, free range, \$1.25 for 15 through hatching season. Doll Chaley, Carleton Place, Sask. 19-2

BARRED ROCKS—VIGOROUS BRED-TO-LAY stock. Eggs for sale, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Bruce Fraser, Glenora, Man. 19-4

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 15 for \$1.50, 100 for \$5.00. Frank Harman, Rossmore, Man. 19-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS, \$2.00 per 15 eggs. Sunrise Farm, Tule, Sask. 18-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15, \$6.00 per 100. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man. 19-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$2.50 PER 15, \$4.00 30, \$12.00, 100. Alexander, Hazelhills, Sask.

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL is by Dominion Express Money Order.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED mixed about half and half, best quality preparation, well cleaned and sorted in 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags. This seed has been grown, threshed and cleaned by grass seed specialists, it is plump and well matured, without damage by frost and cleaned with the most up-to-date machinery. Warehouse located on track, shipments made same day as orders received. Price 12 cents lb. Write for pamphlet giving full information regarding same hay or pasture, methods of sowing, etc. The Hamilton Grass Seed Growers, Brandon, Alta. 19-4

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEEDS GROWN ON new clean land, well matured, two government tests guarantee it is entirely free of objectionable seeds. \$5.25 per hundred, bags included. G. W. Quinn, MacGregor, Man. 18-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS per pound, cleaned and sorted. E. J. Cook, Carleton Place, Sask.

HOW FLAX ON IT. SAMPLES AND PRICES—Harris MacFarlan Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 17-4

REGISTERED SEALED ABUNDANCE OATS, limited quantity. R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 17-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, VENTED, free from noxious weeds. \$5.50 per hundred, sorted. W. T. Collins, Virden, Sask. 18-4

FARMERS, GROW YOUR OWN HAY—WESTERN rye grass seed, \$7.50 per 100. Autherley Clark, Quilich, Sask. 18-4

REMIY BY DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. If hat or stolen you get your money back.

6, 1917

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE (BEAUTY OF Hebron, good yielder, fine cooker, \$2.00 per bushel, sacks included. Apply A. L. Hurst, Orton, Alta. 18-3

NURSERY STOCK

PEINGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—HARDY northern grown stock of the following varieties Senator, Dunlap, Parson's Beauty and Glen Mary. One hundred plants postpaid for \$1.50. One thousand plants 1 to 3 Wynndel \$7.50. Montreal, Wigan, Wynndel, B.C.

FARM LANDS

PRODUCTIVE FARMS—UNDER IRRIGATION near to Denver, Colorado, with new buildings, at ten annual instalment payments. No payment in advance for the farm. The first instalment is payable after harvest on December 1. Immediate possession of the farm can be had by those who provide for the farm equipment and delay living expenses until after harvest. The prosperity of neighbor farmers proves that farming pays well in that vicinity. Markets are near and good. Price of produce is higher now than ever before. The climate is healthy. The farms are within driving distance of the city. Railroad station, schools and churches are right near. Grain, vegetables, fodder, fruit, livestock and all these crops which are produced in the temperate zone grow on these farms in abundance and find a ready market. Sugar beets pay here especially well. This opportunity is exceptionally favorable for the beginner with small capital to become the owner of a farm. Reduced fare excursions on first and third Tuesdays of each month. Further information is furnished free to the inquirer, by Lajos Steiner, Commissioner, Union Pacific System, 1204 Garland Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 29-2

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

WANTED—TO TRADE BEARING ORCHARD with fine buildings, fenced and tilled, in Summerland, Okanagan Valley, for half section improved or otherwise, preferably in Alberta. Communicate with Thos. B. Young, West Summerland, B.C. 19-4

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WESTERN CANADA FARMS WITH GROWING crops and livestock, easy terms. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 19-1

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LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, SALT, CEMENT and sugar, our lots, lowest wholesale prices. The first here to sell direct from factory to farmer. McCulligan Lumber & Supply Co., Manitoba Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 11-1

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR YOUNG stock or automobile, 5 bottom gang, nearly new, also registered Clyde stallion, 3 years old, sure and good stock horse. Apply Box 52, Leavelle, Man. 29-2

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COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT, 28 HORSE Waterloo steam engine, 28-hp Economy separator, 150 ft. rubber belt and tanks. Price \$1,900. Box 66, Macgregor, Man. 29-2

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOW, eight furrows, suitable bottom, two sets of shares. Price \$1,000. John Crowl, Brantford, Ont. 29-3

FOR SALE—FROM ESTATE OF LATE LIGON Tils, 30-60 Case gas tractor, with gasoline tank and tank. Good as new. \$1,000. Write for particulars to A. V. Smith, Killaly, Sask. 19-2

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUMAN, HOLLANDS & BORN, Solicitors, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C., W. H. Truman, L.L.B., Ward Hollands, J. W. Johnson, L.L.B., Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies. Offices, 504-506 Winnipeg, Eastern Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4281. 12-1

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Eglinton St., Ottawa. Send for free booklet.

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TURNBULL & LOYD, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, etc.—713-714 McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask. 12-1

MUNSELL HARTNET, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. 11-12

Growing Fodder Corn

Continued from Page 7

My seed this year germinated 99 per cent.

Gophers are hard on corn; they go after the young plants when only a couple of inches high. I have seen a field of corn about half destroyed by these pests. I always go over the field intended for corn with gopher poison the first thing in the spring and then again later to catch any that might have been missed the first time. I usually carry a can of the poisoned grain on the plow or packer and keep looking out for gophers. I have completely cleaned up a field that was badly infested in this way.

As to manuring, I always put what manure I have on the corn ground, drawing direct from the stable and spreading on the field, that is providing the feed and the straw used for bedding has been fairly clean. Otherwise I put it in a pile or spread it on the barley ground. I think that corn will show the benefit of manure quicker than any other crop. The date of seeding should depend altogether on the season. I usually sow about the first of June. It might be all right some years to sow considerably earlier, but I prefer to be on the safe side rather than run the risk of getting it nipped by a late frost. A light frost might not kill the corn, but it certainly stunts it and it will never make so good a crop. Man. WALDO ELLIOT.

SOWING ALFALFA

Alfalfa may be sown safely any time between May 15 and June 15. If sown earlier than the middle of May the young plants may be damaged by freezing. Summer showers frequently come early in June and the seeds should be sown in time to get the benefit of them. The quantity of seed per acre depends upon the vigor of the seed and the annual precipitation. For most districts in Manitoba good seed should be sown at about twelve pounds per acre. Good results are obtained when the seed is sown with a grain drill about one inch deep. In sowing, the seed may be mixed with twice the quantity of coarsely cracked wheat or barley from which the fine flour has been blown by the fanning mill. If the feeder is set to sow about two pecks of wheat it will put in approximately 12 pounds of alfalfa seed. Alfalfa is best sown without a nurse crop. The nurse crop not only shades the young plants and prevents them from making the most rapid growth, but it also consumes moisture and plant food. In districts where soil has a tendency to drift a bushel of oats may be sown to overcome this difficulty but these should be clipped with the mower when the alfalfa has secured a foothold.

WESTERN FAIRS

In keeping with the increased interest being displayed in livestock and agricultural matters generally, the different western exhibition associations have uniformly increased their prize lists, and over \$200,000 will be offered in the various departments of the exhibitions composing this circuit. Two new exhibitions have been added to the association, Weyburn and Yorkton. The demand for pure bred livestock was never keener than it is today, and the farmers have the money to buy what they want. This circuit offers very unusual opportunities to the breeders of livestock, and manufacturers generally and of farm equipment especially. In promoting agricultural interests the Western Canada Fairs association realizes that increased production is one of the highest forms of patriotism.

SEED GRAIN HANDLED

Up to April 20 about 800,000 bushels of seed grain was handled through the Dominion Seed Grain Purchasing Commission. This grain has been stored in the government elevators, who have had charge of the actual handling of the grain. Fully 600,000 bushels of this grain was wheat and 200,000 bushels oats. It has been shipped to points throughout the Dominion, a large amount going to Manitoba. One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of seed oats have been shipped east. All shipments have been made with eight draft attached and C. E. Angus, manager Canadian Government Elevators, states that this system has worked out very satisfactorily.



Shaving Single Handed in a Military Hospital

Only those who have been there can realize what the Gillette Safety Razor is doing for the wounded!

Clean shaving on the firing line, possible only with a Gillette, has saved endless trouble in dressing face wounds. In the hands of orderly or nurse it shortens by precious minutes the preparations for operating. Later, in the hands of the patients, it is a blessing indeed!

As soon as their strength begins to return, they get the Gillette into action, and fairly revel in the finishing touch which it gives to the welcome cleanliness of hospital life. For though he can use but one hand—and that one shaky—a man can shave himself safely and comfortably with a Gillette Safety Razor.

It may seem a little thing to you to send a Gillette to that lad you know Overseas, but to him it will mean so much! It will bring a touch of home comfort to his life on active service, and be even more appreciated if he gets "Blighty". 240

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

Advertisement for BT Pump for Stock Watering. Includes illustration of the pump and text: 'For Stock Watering. This pump is the farmer's friend. It will raise 25 gallons a minute. No pump can equal it. Cylinder is large (4) x 14 in., all water ways are large and the spout 2 in. in diameter. It has the old wood pump beaten for capacity and is lower in cost. Use a BT Pump. Its wood handle is warm for winter pumping. Syphon spout doesn't drip. Head revolves so you can pump in any direction. It is non-freezing. Never requires priming. Stroke is adjustable from 6 to 8 or 10 inches. We make all kinds of pumps for the farmer. Write for our catalog and best prices. BEATTY BROS., LIMITED. Dept. O 212 Notre Dame St. Winnipeg, Man. Dept. O 218 Edmonton, Alta.'

Vertical text on the left margin: URE BREED, ES—HEAVY, RANGE, 14, TTE EGGS, OWN AND, EGGS, \$2.00, MB EGGS, EGGS, \$1.50, DS—GOOD, SETTING, ECAS, \$2.00, AM PRIZE, SETTING, OM PRIZE, TTE EGGS, \$1.00, \$1.00 PER, TEN—EGGS, INDOTTED, TIVE LEG, TTER LAT, G STRAIN, ID-TO-LAY, LEGHORN, GNS, \$2.00, PER 15, 15, \$1.00, BY MAIL, BSES, AND SEED, OWN ON, CE OATS, TENTED, Y—WEST, MONEY



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"Sunpar" is the best varnish for outside use.

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New Scale

SINCE Music is to be a part of your home and your life, let the Williams impart to you that thorough enjoyment which comes from playing on a well-made piano.

The Williams is made to meet the requirements of the highest ideals. It is the oldest piano in Canada, the Artists' choice, and is constructed to retain its tone and last a lifetime.

The Williams is priced as moderately as an ideal piano could be possessing such musical qualities, and may be purchased on convenient terms.

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THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., Oshawa, Ont.

I am interested in your easy payment plan for purchasing a Williams Piano. Please send full particulars and illustrations.

Name

Address

Phone

Prophets of Modern Times

Continued from Page 13

Christianity minus its miracles, its sacerdotalism and ecclesiasticism. It was summed up in the words of Jesus "Love to God" and "Love to Man." Above all, he felt religion is valueless unless it finds expression in justice, mercy and true individual and social relations.

World Wide Influence

No great character is perfect. Yet, whatever may have been the limitations of Tolstoy he stands before us as the great figure of the nineteenth century. "For a quarter of a century he was the moral and religious conscience of Russia, yea of the civilized world." Amazing is it to think that right in the heart of Russia, away from the throbbing pulsing life of civilization, an influence should have emanated which has girdled the whole world.

In the whole of recorded biography there is no more touching picture than that of his death. Nearing the end of his days we find the old man turning his back upon home and kindred and wandering forth into the wilderness to die. Journeying towards the monastery of Optin, where he hoped to spend his last days doing the most humble tasks (not as a monk, for he was outside the pale of the church), he was compelled from sheer weariness to take shelter in a wayside station. There after a brief illness he ebbed quietly away with the words upon his lips, "All is well—all is simple—all is well."

They buried him on his estate. No consecrated ground would receive his body, no royal proclamation announced his funeral, yet it was a royal burial. Thousands of peasants followed the coffin as it was borne upon the shoulders of their fellows towards his final resting place. No more fitting tribute could be paid than that which was rudely painted by unartistic hands on the banner heading the procession: "The memory of your good deeds will not die among us."

In Tolstoy one feels that once again the spirit of Christ was revealed to humanity. It would seem as though once again we heard a "voice by Galilee" saying: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God. And lo! the Kingdom of God is within you."

GRATERS TO BE SUED

The government of British Columbia has filed a writ against the Pacific Great Eastern railway, its subsidiaries, the contractors and individual directors for an accounting of the sums realized from the sale of guaranteed bonds, an injunction, rescission of agreements, specific performance, damages running into \$1,000,000 and costs of the action.

The proposed suit, in addition to covering all matters of agreement performance and road construction, goes into political questions, and provides, through proposals for examination, for the extradition of Welch, Tate and others and their examination as to the disposal of the \$500,000 from which it is alleged that Tate contributed to campaign funds. Welch, Tate and Wilson have gone to the United States. Timothy Foley is residing in St. Paul and General Stewart is in charge of construction of light railways for the British in France.

TO STIMULATE SHIPBUILDING

The Imperial Munitions Board has announced that W. I. Gear, of the Robert Bedford Company, Montreal, has agreed to give his services to the board as director of steel shipbuilding in Canada, undertaken by the board on behalf of the British minister of shipping. Mr. Gear will be located at Ottawa in the offices of the Imperial Munitions Board. He will have charge of all matters relating to the construction of steel merchant ships in Canada for the British government. Announcement was also made that R. P. Butchart, of Victoria, B.C., has been appointed director of shipbuilding for British Columbia, to deal with all questions in connection with building wooden ships in that province. The C.P.R. has also released Capt. J. W. Troop, manager of the British Columbia coast service of the C.P.R., and he will act as assistant director and give the board the benefit of his experience and technical knowledge in connection with wooden shipbuilding. The head office of Mr. Butchart and Capt. Troop will be at Victoria.

WE WANT GOOD LIVE
HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS
For strong old line Company, also FIRE AGENTS. Make application to—
Butler, Byers Bros. & Coderre Ltd.
General Agents, Box 1405, Saskatoon, Sask.

We Pay the Freight

12 Bbl.	16 Bbl.
\$38.50	\$46.20

Fits Bolster
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Steel Tanks

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wound Dressing
10,000 \$1.00 bottles in boxesmen who give the Wound Dressing a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Kidneys, Feces, Distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, including etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly to Dr. Bell, V.R. Kingston, Ont.

Live Poultry

Hens, per lb.	18c
Roosters (1 year old) per lb.	16c
Old Roosters, per lb.	20c
Turkeys, per lb.	20c
Geese, per lb.	15c
Ducks, per lb.	15c

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

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry Wanted

Hens (any size)	20c
Ducks	20c
Turkeys, No. 1	25c
Geese	15c
Young Roosters (in good condition)	15c

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping.

Potatoes, Eggs and Butter Wanted
We guarantee to pay \$1.25 per bushel for good Potatoes. For good White Potatoes, \$1.40 per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for 15 days from date of this paper. Eggs are returned. Freight paid for all farm produce received.
Reynolds & Trading Co. 27 Alton St. Winnipeg

Send for FREE SAMPLE of

"IDEAL" EAR BUTTON.

FOR CATTLE

Canadian Stamp Co., P.O. Box 282, Winnipeg

ASSOCIATION AUCTION SALE

52 PUREBRED BULLS — 55 SHORT-HORNS, 15 ABERDEEN ANGUS, 22 HEREFORDS

Lacombe, May 30, 1917

Bulls are judged at 10 a.m. Sale commences at 1:30 p.m.

Reduced passenger rates good May 29 and 30 and to return May 31 from C.P.R. stations between Calgary and Edmonton. Majority on the Wetaskiwin branch and Major on the Lacombe branch.

Freight paid on bulls for nominal fee to purchaser's nearest station. Send for catalogue.

The Alberta Cattle Breeders Assoc.

Wm. Sharp, Lacombe, President
E. L. Richardson, Calgary, Secretary

HORSES

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited
Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten outside of horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, heavy general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondents solicited.

Walter Hayland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.
Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited
Keele Street West Toronto

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Some Rhubarb Dishes

Just at present most of us seem to be looking frantically around for something to reduce the high cost of living. The remedy suggested is greater production. A very good thing to begin on is a few rhubarb plants. They are easily planted, require no great amount of attention, and four or five of them will supply one with rhubarb for the entire summer and leave a good surplus for canning and pickling. Don't plant any old thing that bears the name of rhubarb. Good plants cost little more and last just as long as the inferior varieties. Strawberry and raspberry rhubarb plants may be purchased at any of the seed houses for 25 or 35 cents, and after the first year you can double your number of plants by dividing the roots. Rhubarb comes at a time of the year when fruit is scarce. It contains valuable mineral salts and can be served in dozens of ways. If you have not already done so, get busy and plant some rhubarb.

Canned Rhubarb

I gave this recipe before, but it is so excellent I am sure you will pardon me for printing it again. One of our women grain growers at whose house we were delightfully entertained gave me the instructions, and I have never found any recipe for canning rhubarb so satisfactory as this one.

Wash the rhubarb, cut it in small pieces and pack in sterilized jars. Screw the tops on not quite tight, set the sealers in the wash boiler with the water within two inches of the top of the jars. Cook until the rhubarb is tender, but not broken. Remove from the boiler and fill with boiling hot fairly thick syrup and seal at once. This keeps beautifully and tastes like the fresh article.

Raw Rhubarb

A Scotch friend of mine gave me her method of canning rhubarb raw. I experimented with it some time last summer and found it almost as good as the fresh article. Wash the rhubarb well and cut it in quarter-inch pieces. Have ready some sterilized jars and pound the rhubarb in the jars until it is covered with its own juice and the jars are brimming full. Seal and keep in a cool, dry place. To pound the fruit in, I sawed off the end of a broom handle, boiled it and used the flat end. This rhubarb makes excellent pies and puddings during the winter, and can be sweetened when used.

Rhubarb and Strawberries

The next time you are preserving strawberries, try some with rhubarb. The combination is a good one. Allow one pound of strawberries to each two pounds of rhubarb, and three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Cook in an open kettle until the fruit is tender. Do not add much water as both these fruits are very juicy. If preferred these may be canned in the boiler or pressure cooker.

Rhubarb Relish

If your pickles are running low, try this recipe. It is inexpensive, easy to make, and especially good with cold meats.

1 quart rhubarb 1 quart onions
1 pint vinegar 1/2 lb. brown sugar
1 pint lemon juice 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice 1/2 teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon salt

Slice the onions and cut the rhubarb in small pieces. Put spices in a cheesecloth bag, add sugar and vinegar and boil all together until fairly thick.

Rhubarb Juice

This juice may be used in making drinks, desserts and pudding sauces. Cut the rhubarb in small pieces, add just enough water to cover and simmer it until it is very soft. Strain the juice through a jelly bag and to each quart of juice add one cup sugar. Heat the juice until the sugar is dissolved. Skim it and bring to the boiling point. Pour into sterilized glass jars and seal.

A Delicious Dessert

Rhubarb or any tasty fruit juice may be used in making this dessert.

Bread or stale cake Fruit juice
Whipped cream

Break the bread into cups or individual moulds. Pour fruit juice over it until every particle is moistened. Press down slightly and set away in a cool place. At dinner time turn from the mould and serve with whipped cream. Strawberry and raspberry juice make the dessert a very attractive color.

Rhubarb Sponge

This is another particularly fine rhubarb dessert.

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine 1 cup milk
1/4 cup cold water 1-3 cup sugar
1 cup rhubarb sauce
Whites 2 eggs

Soak the gelatine in cold water. Scald the milk and dissolve the sugar in it. Pour the hot milk over the gelatine and stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Set the mixture in a cool place until it begins to thicken; then beat well with an egg beater. Add the rhubarb and fold in the well beaten whites of the eggs. Turn into a mould that has been rinsed with cold water and chill until it is set. Serve with whipped cream.

Rhubarb Pudding

This is much like a "Brown Betty" and a very good way to use stale bread.

1 pint rhubarb sauce 1 pint breadcrumbs
1-3 cup melted butter

Mix the butter with the crumbs. Arrange the rhubarb and crumbs in layers, having the crumbs on top. Sift nutmeg and cinnamon over the top and bake until brown in a moderate oven.

Rhubarb Puffs

Rhubarb puffs are delicious and served with foaming sauce, very attractive as well.

1 cupful flour (sifted) 1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon baking powder 1 tablespoon melted butter
1/4 teaspoon salt 1 egg well beaten
1/4 cup sugar Rhubarb sauce

Combine all the ingredients except the rhubarb in the order given, and beat the mixture until it is smooth. Grease individual moulds or cups and put into each one three tablespoons of the rhubarb sauce and one of the batter. Steam the puffs for twenty minutes and serve warm with sugar and cream or with foaming sauce.

Foaming Sauce

This sauce is good with most suet and batter puddings.

2-3 cup rhubarb juice 1 cup sugar
Whites of 2 eggs

Boil the sugar and the juice until the syrup threads. Pour it over the well beaten whites of the eggs and beat the mixture until it is smooth and thick. Serve the sauce cold.

Rhubarb Sherbet

This is fine on a hot day and much more refreshing than ice cream.

1 tablespoon granulated gelatine 2 cups sugar
1/4 cup cold water Juice of 2 lemons
4 cups rhubarb juice

Soak the gelatine in the cold water until it is soft. Make a syrup by boiling the rhubarb juice and the sugar for five minutes. Pour the hot syrup over the gelatine, add the lemon juice and stir the mixture well. Strain it, allow it to cool and freeze it.

Rhubarb and Pineapple Marmalade

Rhubarb and pineapple are two flavors that blend beautifully.

2 lb. red rhubarb 2 lemons (juice and rind)
2 lb. sugar 1 cup pineapple

Cut the rhubarb and pineapple in pieces, add the lemon juice and rind and the sugar. Boil all slowly until the mixture is thick and clear.

Rhubarb and Fig Preserve

6 lb. rhubarb 1 lb. figs
3 lemons (juice and rind) 4 lb. sugar

Combine the rhubarb, figs and sugar and allow the mixture to stand overnight. Add the juice and the rind of the lemons. Cook the mixture slowly until it thickens. Turn into glasses and seal.

Rhubarb Jelly

Rhubarb jelly is hard to make. There is not enough pectin in the rhubarb to make it jelly easily, but rhubarb combined with some other fruit makes excellent jelly. Some general proportions are as follows:—

1.—1 part sour apple juice, 3 parts rhubarb juice.

2.—1 part currant, 6 parts rhubarb juice.

3.—1 part sour apple juice, 1 part red plum juice, 3 parts rhubarb juice.

Use only the tender, unpeeled stalks of rhubarb for jelly. Wash them, cut in small pieces and put in a kettle over a slow heat. Do not add water. Simmer the fruit slowly until it is perfectly soft, then strain through a jelly bag. Use from one-half to three-fourths as much sugar as juice, the degree of acidity determines the amount of sugar required.

The Prize Dish Of All Food Creations

Recipe

At berry time use berries. At other times any sort of fruit.

Mix in these Puffed Grain bubbles. A crisp, flaky crust improves any fruit creation. And these taste like nut-meats, made airy and thin.

Add sugar and cream. This is all done in a minute.

The result is a food confection. Made of fruit, nuts, sugar and cream—the usual sweetmeat components.

Yet a perfect food, so rich in nutriment that a dish is half a meal.

No morning table ever held a more delightful dish. No mind can picture one. And every home can have it.



Puffed Wheat

Puffed Rice

Each 15c. Except in Far West

Noon and Night Float them in Bowls of Milk

Here are whole-grain dainties puffed to eight times normal size. A fearful heat gives them an almond taste. They are bubble-like and crisp.

Every food cell is exploded. Digestion is easy and complete. Every atom of the whole grain feeds.

As noon time foods they do not dull. As bedtime foods they do not tax the stomach.

So they are hygienic foods. They are whole-grain foods. And the most delightful tidbits that ever went in milk. Serve them often in place of foods which do not meet these standards. Keep both kinds on hand.



The Quaker Oats Company

PETERBOROUGH

Sole Makers

SASKATOON

Canada

1917

Canada

The Country Cook.

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTES FROM ALBERTA

Hear the brown snowbird, high in the cherry tree
Merrily piping his blithe little lay:
How can he whistle and sing and so merry be
If he remembers a happier day:
If he remembers the spring and the rest of it,
When the cold winter winds ruffle the breast of it,
Oh, but it's brave to be making the best of it
Up in the cherry tree.

These lines, taught over and over again to primary children, come to my mind when I hear the song birds this late spring. The joyousness of them! What optimists they are! The spring-time is love time, and with little apparently to cheer them they make the world a brighter place for us.

Are we going to let sorrow rest like a leaden weight upon our hearts this springtime the saddest springtime, perhaps, that the sun ever rose upon—or are we going to take courage from the wakening life about us? If there is one lesson that the springtime teaches it is that of immortality—persistence of life. Could anything be more hopeless looking than the bulb you put in the earth? But the marvel of it a month or two later! And what evidence had we in February that we could expect crocuses and columbine in the same old places? Yet with a faith born of experience we look for them where they withered and died last year, and with a thrill of joy we find that nature has not disappointed us—and the same kind of crocus that we knew of old. Not only persistence of life, but persistence of individuality as well: "To every seed his own body." Surely, in the re-annunciation of nature there is a message of hope and cheer for you and me who may have little graves in the home cemetery or larger ones "Somewhere in France." This is the message that Easter should bring us, "Sown in corruption, raised in incorruption; sown a natural body, raised a spiritual body. O, grave, where is thy victory!"

Speaking of Easter, our community decided to have a real Easter service this year, with real Easter music. We did not rise to the heights of an oratorio, but we did improvise a choir and sing in harmony carefully selected Easter hymns which were new to the congregation. Six small school girls took part in this service also. Besides that, we had real Easter lilies and tulips from a real greenhouse, and the school-room—our meeting place—was appropriately decorated for the occasion. People came from adjoining districts and there was scarcely standing room. Simply and easily done, wasn't it, but the pastor's heart was gladdened, and in the impressionable memory of childhood one link more connected the season with its sacred associations and their young lives with the church of God.

The High River Secretary reports: The High River club held its regular meeting Friday, March 30, and we had a very pleasant meeting and needles and thread were busy doing the mending for our city hospital. We have formed an egg circle and are waiting for the U.F.A. Central office to handle the eggs.

Four new members were added to the roll.

Acme reports four regular meetings and one special since convention. The club is taking up the study outline, "Rural Problems." "Mother's Pensions" is also scheduled for discussion. To the president, a former provincial director, we extend deep sympathy in her bereavement.

The following is from Mrs. James, secretary Maple U.F.W., Ponoka: We now have 24 members and are looking for still more to join. We held a shadow social on March 23, when the sum of \$26.65 was raised to help towards paying for a hall which is being built in the district, and in which we expect to hold our social gatherings.

Red Cross sewing is distributed at each meeting and each member is doing

her bit to help this great cause. We are also preparing for a booth at a bazaar, which is being held in Ponoka by the Red Cross society in May, and we do hope it will be a great success.

A 10 cent lunch is served at our meetings, the proceeds of which go to the Red Cross. The meeting was closed with a reading and song. We wish to make our meetings instructive as well as social so if you would give us hints on subjects taken up they will be gratefully received.

The following report of the Winona U.F.W. speaks for itself: During the winter months we have been holding our meetings every two weeks. A room has been added to the school, so we are able to meet in this extension at the same hour as the U.F.A. meet in the school. In this way subjects of particular interest to the U.F.W.A. can be discussed by ourselves and joint meetings to take up matters of mutual interest to both locals can be very conveniently arranged. The social features of the winter's program have been a box social and a banquet, held in conjunction with the U.F.A.

We have again arranged for Home Gardens for any children in the district who wish to enter. The supervision of this work is left in the hands of a committee of three, consisting of the teachers of Waverley and Winona schools and one member representing another part of the district. We are having a part of a chapter of "The Law of Biogenesis" read and discussed at each of our regular meetings. An offer by one of our members to teach singing to any who care to take it up, and particularly for the benefit of school children who receive little or no training in this subject, has been warmly accepted, and no doubt classes will soon be formed.

Our last meeting was held in conjunction with the U.F.A., as they wanted to hear our debate, Resolved, that legislative bodies should be elected by a system of Proportional Representation. We are indebted to Miss Montgomery and Mr. Woodbridge for material on the subject. "Poultry Raising," by Mrs. Wiley, was the subject at the previous meeting. The paper was full of practical suggestions and was greatly appreciated. Our next subject is to be, The Red Cross in War.

SASKATCHEWAN NOTES

Remember Grain Growers' Sunday, May 27.

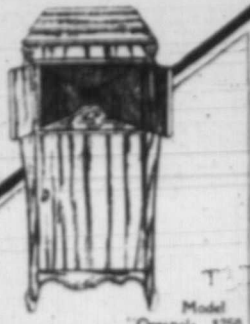
The sense of fitness in having a Grain Growers' Sunday shows the direct relation of the work of the association to that of any organization working for moral uplift. To learn to live and work together is the great ideal of the members of the association. In its appeal to the intellectual and moral as well as the practical side of life the association acts as, and is, a broad religious movement.

Women who have harnessed their good will for their country and neighborhood to an organization will be in a position to make arrangements for special services on Grain Growers' Sunday. In districts where neighbors are so unfortunate as to have no church or an equally unfortunate in having too many, a public forum could be arranged for with success. In this open forum the ethical phases of the work of the association could be discussed and plans made to make them a part of the neighborhood life. Most of all follow Grain Growers' Sunday with such meetings that it will show that the association stands for applied religion.

ERMA STOCKING.

The Gory members are carrying on their work in the right spirit. Not only are they doing Red Cross work, but they are making an extra effort to keep up their educational work. They gave a patriotic eve. Their secretary, Mrs. Jordan, reports that the proceeds amounted to \$46. They donated \$20 to the Military Y.M.C.A. and \$20 to the Belgian Relief Fund. A speaker from the Equal Franchise League of Saskatoon is invited to address a meeting in the near future. At a recent meeting an excellent paper on citizenship was read by one of the members. It

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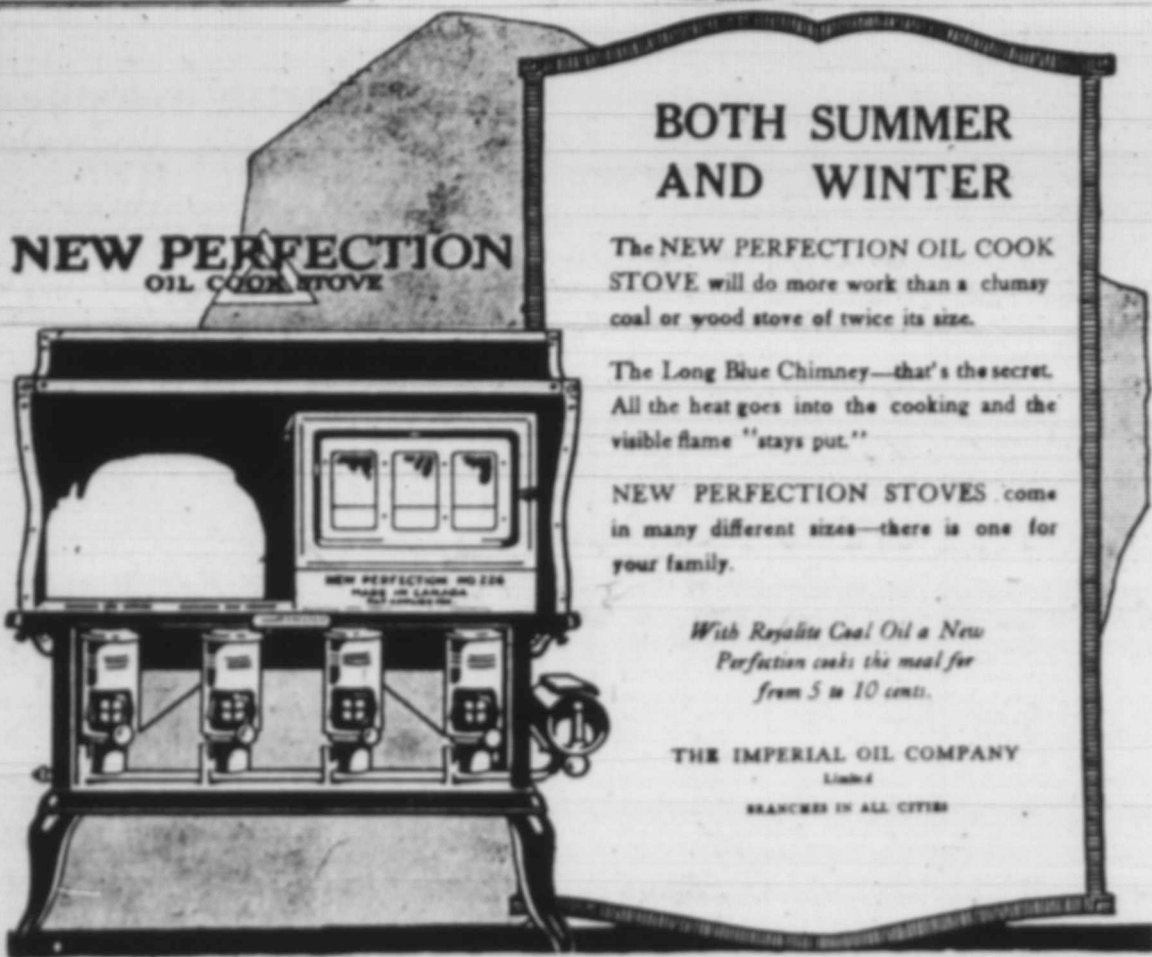
The NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE will do more work than a clumsy coal or wood stove of twice its size.

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BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
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was pointed out that the franchise is one of the greatest means of righting wrongs, and that among the many reforms needed are more stringent liquor legislation, cessation of the white slave traffic, juvenile courts, city mothers to look after the erring young, abolition of graft and the patronage system, etc. The need of organized effort along this line was pointed out, and it was also shown that women must make a study of better government, and better citizenship in order to be able to vote intelligently. To keep before the young high ideals is one of the duties of the citizen.

E. A. S.

From the Success Association comes helpful suggestions for Red Cross work. They have been making hospital suits, surgical shirts and socks. They are also packing boxes to send to the trenches to add a bit of happiness to the lives of homesick boys. A number of boxes were sent during the winter to the trenches. The Success association is one of a number that have adopted the idea of having ten cent teas at each meeting, the ten cents to be used for Red Cross work. Their president is Mrs. J. Wren and vice-president Mrs. A. McCallum. The secretary, Mrs. Wotherspoon, reports that there are generally 25 or 30 present at their meetings and before the year is over they expect to have a large number of paid up members.

The following splendid report is from the Truax W.G.A., Mrs. Harbor, their secretary, writes: During the winter we finished our Red Cross sewing and were able to send away nine pairs of sheets, 10 suits of pyjamas and 11 pairs of pillow cases. These we laundered before sending. We also sent \$14 in cash. On March 7 we had a sale of home cooking and served a fifteen cent tea. One of the members donated a freezer of ice cream, which realized \$22. We also had a guessing competition for a doll at ten cents a guess, which brought us the nice sum of \$12. The sale was held on a cold day, therefore did not expect to do so well, but it was for a good cause and people turned out well. It seemed as though every one wanted to help, so after taking out our expenses we were able to send \$71 to the Belgian Relief Fund. We sent it through Central.

On March 24 we were up and doing again. Mr. A. Randall, our local secretary, asked the Women's Section if they would prepare dinner for the local that would meet here to discuss the Farmers' Platform. Quite a number of people came. We made \$33. Everyone went away satisfied that they had a good dinner. The proceeds of the dinner we handed to the secretary of the Returned Soldiers' Welcome League.

At the convention I noticed that some of the locals had quite a time with their men. I feel that I must say a word of praise for our men. They are heart and soul with us in anything that we do, and help us all they can.

The Truax association has indeed been showing results and we wish them still greater success. The encouragement and co-operation of the men folk work wonders sometimes. We hope that the women also took an interest in the Farmers' Platform as well as providing a dinner for those interested. The platform is one for which women Grain Growers can well be proud to stand.

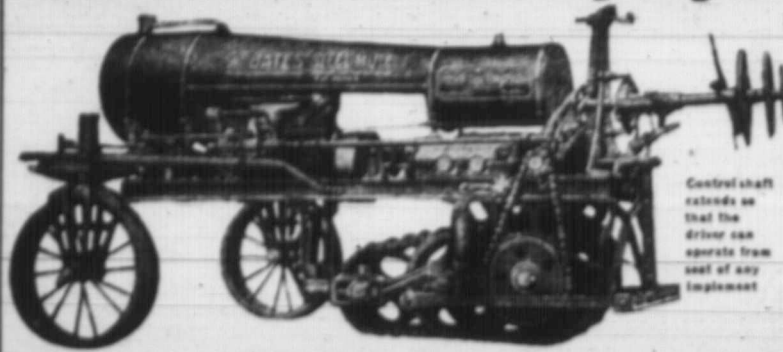
Mrs. J. Graham of the Clinic association has written asking for information regarding the laws of the province relating to women. Other associations should also interest themselves in the study of such legislation as particularly affects the status of women and children. A splendid booklet containing such information may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

The Pearl Lake Women Grain Growers do not admit discouragement because the local as far as the men are concerned had disorganized. They are forming a local of their own and will keep on with their progressive work.

E. A. S.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an opportunity to be organized in her district should communicate with the general secretary of her province in Regina, Saskatchewan, Mrs. E. C. Wainman, 1000 Commercial, Regina, Sask. Mrs. E. C. Wainman, 1000 Commercial, Regina, Sask. Mrs. E. C. Wainman, 1000 Commercial, Regina, Sask.

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Control shaft releases so that the driver can operate from seat of any implement

The Bates Steel Mule does everything that Horses can do, but Better, Quicker, Cheaper

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From radiator to drawbar the Bates Steel Mule is built of the very best and strongest materials. It was not built for a price; it was first made as practical, and durable as a machine could be, and then a fair selling price put upon it. The motor—the heart of the machine—is a heavy duty, four cylinder tractor motor, and the most durable and reliable ever built into a tractor. Every opening is protected against dust. Every part is easily accessible and can be readily adjusted.

READ THIS EXPERIENCE LETTER

Dear Sir—Your engine to hand, I am pleased to say that I own a Steel Mule and it is most satisfactory for all kinds of farm work. It is far better than a wheel tractor in every respect. I have used it mostly for plowing wild prairie, pulling three fourteen inch breaker bottoms, and it goes right along. It is easy to handle and has plenty of power. We are having lots of rain here and the wheel tractor hasn't been able to move for two weeks and the Steel Mule goes right along.
J. M. McDONALD

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JUDSON TRACTOR & ENGINE CO. WINNIPEG, Man.

It's the Same Old Story

Year after year, always the same. The same old worry and the same old problem to solve—"Now that I have my crop how am I going to get it threshed?" I wonder how much grain is lost every year in Western Canada through not being able to get it threshed on time. It must be tremendous. What is the cause of it? Nothing but the scarcity of labor.

Now Mr. Farmer, there is absolutely no reason why you or any other farmer should have difficulty in getting his grain threshed on time, if you will only get the necessary machinery to take the place of those men you have been employing in former years.

THE Stewart Sheaf Loader

It is made just for that purpose, and for that purpose alone. It is made to do all the work of the field pitchers and half of the bundle teams—it is made to save you the money which you spend for hired help each year and it is made to speed along the threshing and to save you every particle of grain that the most careful field pitchers waste. The loader often pays for itself in one season by the grain it saves. Why should you be without one? Are you going to take the chance of losing your crop? Figure out the facts for yourself. Let us tell you all about it. Hear what hundreds of farmers say about the Loader. We have a booklet containing all these letters. It is yours for the asking. Write us today—not tomorrow.

WE MANUFACTURE THRESHING SEPARATORS, and STAUDE MAX-A-TRACTORS. Farmers who buy these machines through our agents are assured of getting prompt deliveries and repair parts we always have on hand in our Winnipeg factory and Western Warehouses.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Man.

A BILLION IN RAILWAYS

The nationalization of railways is a matter of finance only, not of sentiment, declared Sir Henry Drayton before the Toronto Canadian Club, on May 10. The country's commitments on railway account up to last June were \$968,451,737. Including additions it would mean in round figures one billion dollars.

He opened with a consideration of what nationalization would mean to the country. Ever since confederation there had been expended or accumulated on railway accounts \$968,451,737. Even that was not the whole story. It did not include the value of the unsold lands, which could be put at \$100,000,000 more. "We are safe in looking at the country's commitments and investments all told with guarantees at one billion dollars," he said.

In the total he gave were land investments of the National Transcontinental at \$169,000,000; the Inter-Colonial, \$116,000,000, and the Prince Edward Island railway, \$9,000,000. These were in railways which the people already owned. Deducting those figures it meant that \$790,000,000 of the people's money had gone in private railway companies and more, much more, is required.

The most urgent necessity was, better and more efficient transportation. The most pressing failures that have taken place are attributable to the Grand Trunk and to the Canadian Northern. It was common ground that both systems urgently required many more locomotives and many more freight cars.

WESTERN COAL MINERS STRIKE

A general strike of the coal miners in central and southern Alberta and eastern British Columbia was called for Monday, May 14, by a conference of mine workers held at Calgary. Many of the mines have not been working for some weeks; but no strike had been authorized. The reason for striking is that the miners are dissatisfied with an agreement that was drawn up by their representatives and the coal mine operators. The demand for an increase in pay originated among the men several months ago and negotiations were proceeded with which have proved unsatisfactory with the men. Altogether 6,000 miners are on strike and unless a settlement of the dispute is effected almost immediately a coal famine is inevitable. There is little coal in storage and many industries will be paralysed. The mine owners suggested to the Dominion government the taking over of the mines. The miners under the agreement which has been repudiated would have drawn an average of \$3.75 a day. About 60 per cent of the miners are Austrians, mixed with a few Germans, the other 40 per cent including all nationalities.

TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION

One of the most interesting features at the Brandon Fair last summer was the plowing demonstration by small tractors. The road to and the headlands of the field where these tractors operated was always crowded with visitors and doubtless a large number of sales resulted from the interest created by that demonstration. This year the same provincial exhibition is holding another demonstration on July 17, 18 and 19. This will be held from 10 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon on each day. None of the tractors will pull more than five plows and all plowing will be done at the uniform depth of five inches. The tractors may travel at any speed the demonstrator desires. This should prove one of the most interesting features at the Brandon fair.

THE LACOMBE BULL SALE

For the annual sale of pure bred bulls to be held at Lacombe, May 30, 86 bulls have been entered. This lot is made up of 50 Shorthorns, 13 Aberdeen Angus and 23 Herefords. There are a large number of contributors and the bulls should be rather high class stock. The sale is under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, of which E. L. Richardson, Calgary, is secretary and S. W. Paisley, Lacombe will be auctioneer.

ALBERTA ELECTION JUNE 14
Writes have been issued for an election in Alberta. The date set is June 15, 1917.

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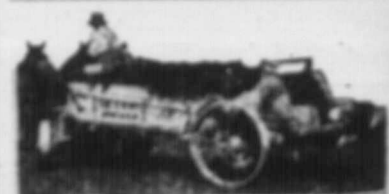
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Grills	Auto Tractors	Patrol Wagon	Patrol Wagon
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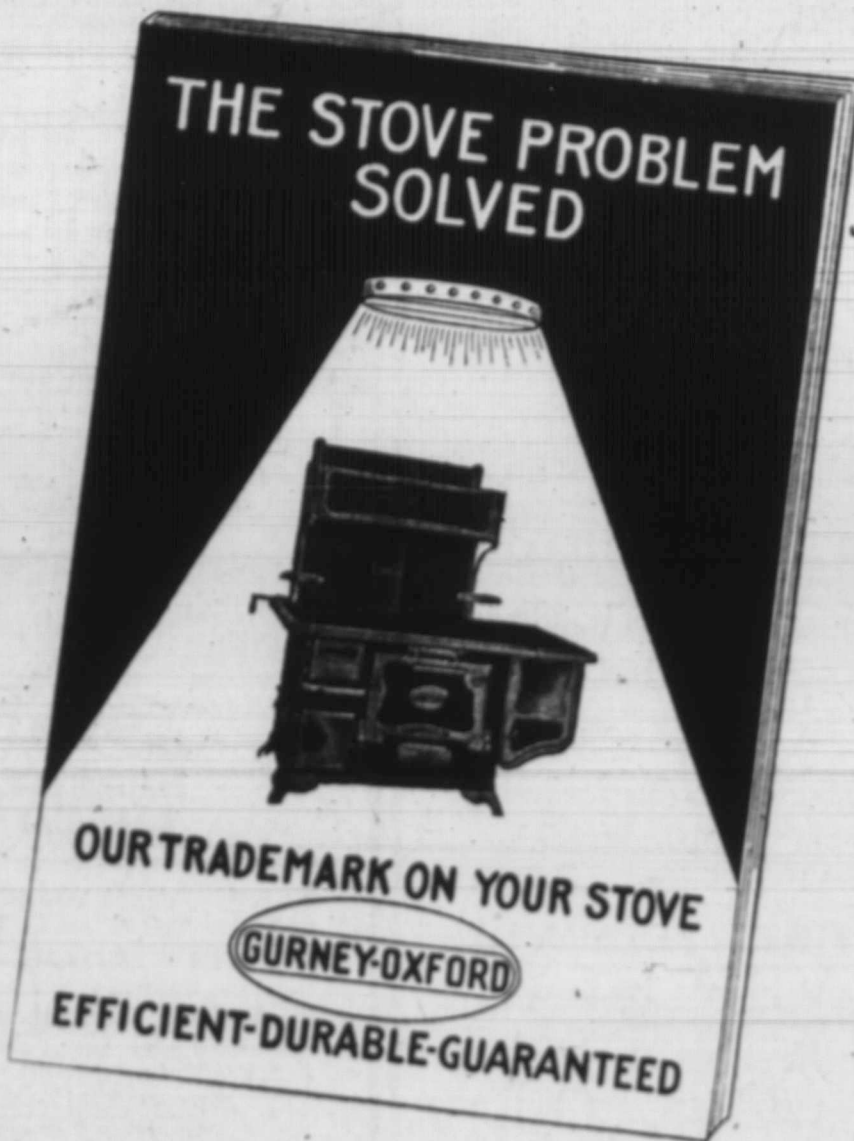
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