

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## NEW TIMES

(By James Russell Lowell)

NEW TIMES DEMAND NEW MEASURES AND NEW MEN,  
THE WORLD ADVANCES AND IN TIME OUTGROWS  
THE LAWS THAT IN OUR FATHER'S DAYS WERE BEST,  
AND, DOUBTLESS, AFTER US SOME PURER SCHEME  
WILL BE SHAPED BY WISER MEN THAN WE,  
MADE WISER BY THE STEADY GROWTH OF TRUTH.  
THE TIME IS RIPE, AND ROTTEN-RIPE, FOR CHANGE;  
THEN LET IT COME; I HAVE NO DREAD OF WHAT  
IS CALLED FOR BY THE INSTINCT OF MANKIND.  
NOR THINK I THAT GOD'S WORLD WOULD FALL APART  
BECAUSE WE TEAR A PARCHMENT MORE OR LESS;  
TRUTH IS ETERNAL, BUT HER EFFLUENCE,  
WITH ENDLESS CHANGE, IS FITTED TO THE HOUR.  
HER MIRROR IS TURNED FORWARD TO REFLECT  
THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE, NOT THE PAST.

JULY 8, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

**CIRCULATION OVER 35,000 WEEKLY**

BEING LARGER THAN THE SWORN CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA



# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$13,500,000

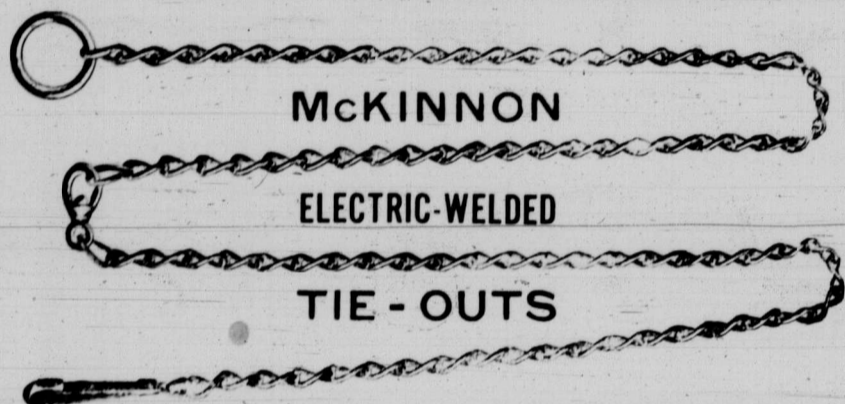
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO

A General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders issued. Foreign exchange bought and sold.

### SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates

## PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY



McKINNON

ELECTRIC-WELDED

TIE - OUTS

Made in Canada	Cost no more	Wear the Longest	Strongest yet Lightest
----------------------	--------------------	------------------------	------------------------------

## The Canadian Underwriters Limited The Excess Insurance Company Limited

Are both in the field for

### HAIL INSURANCE

Do not be deceived. There will be many hailstorms, and the wise farmer will get his insurance in force early in the season. It costs no more.

The above are

### BOTH RELIABLE COMPANIES

With Full Government Deposit

Settlement of losses will be made direct from our office in Moose Jaw thus avoiding any unnecessary delay in adjustment and payment. Premiums may be settled by note or cash.

Agents in every town. Ask the nearest one for rates and terms

### The Anderson & Sheppard Company Ltd.

General Agents, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Box 1059

Moose Jaw, Sask.

## Cheap Lumber

No. 1 Boards, Dimensions and Shiplap, \$14.00 per M.; Mountain Hardwood Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, \$17.00 to \$22.00; Sashes, Doors, Mouldings, 50 per cent. discount; Tough Seasoned Cottonwood cut-to-size Wagon Boxes, K.D., \$3.50 each; Wire Wound Wood Pipes, two-inch 10c per foot; Bee Hives and Supers, from 50c to \$2.00.

For Particulars Write to:

LUMBER MILLS, WATTSBURG, B.C.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor

JOHN W. WARD  
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm, who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

### General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY	
16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$144.00

### Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY	
14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.	Each Insertion
One Inch	\$1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

### Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



## Why Farmers Fail

Nine-tenths of the farmers who fail, lose money on DISTRIBUTION — SELLING — MARKETING. And that's the very fact The Guide is driving at. The Guide occupies a unique position in the field of Agricultural publications. Farmers, clergymen and teachers have helped to place The Guide in the proud place it holds today.

But we want a large number of good men to help us in our fight for the right. Men who are enthusiastic and who believe in us. We are willing to pay liberally for the services of such men. Write today for particulars and let us tell you how you can earn the extra money you need.

Address: Circulation Manager

**The Grain Growers' Guide**  
WINNIPEG





Plate, \$8.00 to \$25.00 per Set



Teeth without Plate, \$5.00 and \$7.00 per Tooth

We can use either of the above methods as you desire and complete the work in one to three days

Poor Dental Work is Expensive and a Misery Maker!

**NEW METHOD DENTAL PARLORS**  
Cor. Portage and Donald  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Canada's largest, best equipped and most up to date dental office gives you the best that money will buy, does not over-charge you, and uses the very latest methods to eliminate pain

Famous Dola Method for painless extraction of teeth discovered by the head of this firm, and its use positively cannot be obtained elsewhere

**SPECIAL for Exhibition Week Visitors**

Arrangements made for payment of railway fares for out of town patients

**The Hunger Test**

By THEODORE ROBERTS

When cold and hunger have possession of both sides of the door; when one's toil brings no return save weariness; when the shadow wolf haunts the hearth, long-jawed and hollow-flanked—then is the test of a man's courage. The horror of these conditions came, one winter, to Nick Cormey, of Squid Cove on the Labrador—and he failed in the test. His failure was not due to a lack of natural courage, but to the activity of his imagination. The eyes and fangs of the wolf were as real to his anxious vision as flesh and bone that can be touched with the fingers. The shore ice lay firm along theaching coast, a full two miles in width; so there was no help to be looked for from the sea.

"Maybe some deer be winterin' back in the woods," said Nick. He stowed on the kammutik his sleeping bag, his gun, and a little food for himself and the three dogs, kissed the woman and the child, and started inland; but he felt no hope of success, even at the commencement of his journey. It was out of all reason to expect to find any caribou in the nearer woods; for, in winter, the herds of that country move westward, beyond the distant hills, in search of food and shelter. And Nick Cormey knew that there was not food enough, either for himself or for the two at home, to bridge the time required for the longer journey.

Nick Cormey followed the hopeless quest for two days; and despair was always at his elbow, running on the snow like a shadow. He saw no sign of game. The dogs, maddened by hunger, were either sulking or fighting continually. On the morning of the third day, while he was eating his scrap of breakfast, and wondering bitterly if he should push farther inland or return to Squid Cove empty handed, he heard the sound of voices. Then two men, walking on rackets, and a loaded sledge drawn by six dogs came into sight around a spur of woods.

The men with the six dog sledge proved to be a stranger named Dr. Scovill and a half-breed Micmac from Wellington Harbor. The doctor told Cormey that he had come to Labrador as an officer of the British Northern Mission Society, to bring help to the fishermen of that coast, and that his newly established headquarters were at Wellington Harbor. He was now on his way to Wreck Islands, with provisions and medicines for the people there; but he assured Cormey that his assistant, Dr. Scott, who had remained in Wellington Harbor, would look after his case. He gave Cormey a note for the other doctor, authorizing him to treat the fisherman from Squid Cove with liberality.

Even as Nick Cormey turned his dogs back toward the coast, a twinge of his old enemy, rheumatism, gnawed in his loins. Within an hour from that first warning, the pains were so severe that he was forced to remove his rackets from his feet and lie on the sledge. In his crippled condition he had not full command over the dogs; but after three days and two nights of agony, he crawled from the sledge and beat on the door of the cabin with his mitted hands. The woman helped him in, very tenderly, without a second glance at the empty sledge.

"What be the trouble with Davy?" he asked, looking toward the bed in the corner.

"He be taken bad," whispered the woman, brokenly—and then she hid her face in her hands.

"An' look 'e here!" cried the man, with a sob in his voice.

He gave her the piece of paper that, but for his helplessness, would bring them food and healing. Then he cried out against the blindness and bitterness of life, and cursed his pain-racked limbs for their uselessness.

The sight of her husband's despair lifted the woman's spirit above its own grief. She comforted him with tenderness of hand and voice; and at last he was calm enough to explain to her the meaning of the written message. When

she understood it, she cried out her gratitude to God and called upon the saints to reward the goodness of the unknown doctor. Nick looked at her with wonder, and, with a light of reviving hope in his eyes.

"I be goin' to Wellington Harbor first thing in the mornin'," she said. "'Tis a fair path, an' only sixteen mile. That good doctor will give me medicine for ye an' Davy, an' bread an' molasses an' tea. May the saints crown him!"

"But the dogs, Kate!" replied Nick, stilling a groan for the agony in his legs. "They be worse nor I ever seen them, girl! Them two huskies be like devils. Sure, 'twere all I could do to master 'em, Cap'n he be the only beast I'd the team ye can trust."

"I'll go out now, an' feed 'em a full half-o' the caplin that be left—an' 't'other half afore we start in the mornin'," replied the woman fearlessly.

Nick could not sleep, so torn was he with pain and black fear; and little Davy, who was suffering from general weakness brought on by cold and lack of nourishment, whimpered thru half the night. So the woman took no rest, but tended and comforted them until dawn. Then she carried in a great store of fire wood, and cooked a mess of the last scraps of fish and hard bread in the cabin.

She fed the last of the frozen caplin to the three dogs. Nick tried to crawl from the cabin, to harness the team for her; but he got no farther than the threshold, and was then near to fainting with the pain.

"Nay, boy, ye must not fret," said the woman. "I'll tend to the dogs, never fear!"

"But for that fool Peter Sprowl a livin' on us all last summer, sure ye'd never have to make the trip at all," he cried. "We give him the good medicine for his chest, an' he et a full quintal o' fish!"

By this time Kate was ready to harness the dogs and set out on the journey. She wore Nick's coat and cap and mittens, and held her rackets in one hand and the great dog whip in the other.

"'Twould not be Christian to grudge what we give to that poor unfortun-ate," she replied. "Keep yer heart up, Nick, dear, an' tend well to Davy. I'll master them huskies, never fear; an' even if they do get bad, sure I'll be back afore midday tomorrow. I'll be to Wellington Harbor long afore sun-down, an' the dogs'll get a good feed there."

"If ye'd lay me on the sledge, maybe I'd get to the harbor," said Cormey.

"'Twould be yer death, boy," said the woman.

She harnessed the three dogs at last, but was forced to lash the two huskies severely before she could win control over them.

Nick crouched beside the bed where little Davy lay in troubled slumber. His spirit raged stupidly within him, like a caged animal. He tried to quiet himself to sleep. He closed his eyes, but no rest came to either mind or body. What were the dogs doing now? Were they running quietly, or threatening Kate with rebellion?

Why had God struck his great muscles useless in the hour of bitterest need? Why was Peter Sprowl, who had neither wife nor child, spared to go light foot over the snow at every whim of his foolish wits? He forgot how Peter had once been a mail-carrier—and at times believed himself still to be one—and had lost his sanity during a great storm of wind and snow, in which he had wandered, alone and without food, for days, finally bringing in his mail-bags safely. No, he could think of Peter only as the worthless idiot who had eaten the food that should have fed Kate and the child.

For a few miles the dogs traveled steadily. The sledge ran light over the wind-packed snow, and the sky was clear. Captain, who was in the lead,

Continued on Page 20

Have you had the Remark made to You

THAT DR. ROBINSON, DENTAL SPECIALIST, STANDS FOR CONFIDENCE, RELIABILITY & QUALITY OF WORK

If you have not, inquire among your friends—you will find it so.

**PAINLESS**



I Give You Dentistry Without Pain

The Greatest System of Dentistry known to World of Science and Art today

**PAINLESS**

No More Dread of the Dental Chair—do all this for you

**TEETH EXTRACTED, FILLED CROWNED, BRIDGEWORK WITHOUT PAIN**

Oxygenated Gas for painless operations. Easy sweet and harmless as the sleep of nature. Somnoform Anesthesia quick and pleasant.

All operators American or Canadian graduates. No students. Lady attendants.

Special attention to out-of-town patients. Have your impression taken in the morning and go home with teeth the same day.

All languages spoken. Free examination. All work guaranteed for Twenty Years.



**Crown and Bridgework**  
New System Bridgework

Bridgework is the modern method of filling space caused by one or more missing teeth—without the use of a plate to cover the roof of the mouth.

It permits the fullest enjoyment while eating and does not interfere with the sense of taste.

It is performed without pain, is permanent, and in every way comfortable, being strong, clean, light and agreeable to the tongue and gums.

Even if the tooth be decayed and broken down to the gum line, and the nerve dead, the root can still be successfully treated and crowned, and restored to comfort and utility.

**Dr. ROBINSON**  
Dental Specialist  
Over Birks, cor. Portage & Smith  
**WINNIPEG**

Office Hours: 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Phone Main 1121



# Home Bank Had Satisfactory Year

## Normal Progress Maintained during the Past Twelve Months

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office, No. 8 King Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday afternoon, June 30th. Senator James Mason occupied the Chair.

### Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank For the Year Ending 31st May, 1914

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
<b>Cr.</b>	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st May, 1913	\$140,470 31
Net profits for the year after deducting charges of management, accrued interest, making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	192,442 72
	\$332,913 03
CAPITAL PROFIT ACCOUNT	
Premium on Capital Stock received during the year	\$ 1,930 47
	\$334,843 50
Which has been appropriated as follows:	
<b>Dr.</b>	
Dividend No. 27, quarterly, at the rate of 7% per annum	\$33,890 76
Dividend No. 28, quarterly, at the rate of 7% per annum	33,924 43
Dividend No. 29, quarterly, at the rate of 7% per annum	33,964 36
Dividend No. 30, quarterly, at the rate of 7% per annum	34,131 19
	\$135,910 74
Transferred to Rest Account	16,666 66
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000 00
Written off Bank Premises and Office Furniture	65,000 00
Balance	107,266 10
	\$334,843 50
LIABILITIES	
<b>To the Public:</b>	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$1,131,315 00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$1,539,781 53
Deposits bearing interest	7,922,711 16
	9,462,492 69
Balances due other Banks in Canada	6,858 01
Balances due Agents in Great Britain	73,000 00
Balances due Agents in Foreign Countries	254,400 75
	\$10,928,066 45
<b>To the Shareholders:</b>	
Capital (Subscribed, \$2,000,000) Paid up	\$1,943,998 55
Rest	666,666 66
Dividends unclaimed	1,925 26
Dividend No. 30 (quarterly), being at the rate of 7% per annum, payable June 1st, 1914	34,131 19
Profit and Loss Account, carried forward	107,266 10
	2,753,987 76
	\$13,682,054 21
ASSETS	
Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 106,131 18
Dominion Government Notes	1,307,028 50
	\$1,413,159 68
Deposit with Dominion Government as security for Note Circulation	89,600 00
Notes of Other Banks	132,498 47
Cheques on other Banks	343,281 92
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	1,726 40
Balances due by Agents in Great Britain	47,901 59
Canadian Municipal Securities	33,931 15
Railway and other Bonds not exceeding market value	295,448 93
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds	2,083,799 16
	\$4,441,347 30
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$8,378,545 22
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	39,070 53
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	87,493 77
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	10,112 00
Bank Premises, Safes and Office Furniture, at not more than cost, less amount written off	720,472 36
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	5,013 03
	9,240,706 91
	\$13,682,054 21

### Address of the President

The net profits for the year are \$192,442.72, being about 10% on the average Paid-up Capital, which may, I consider, be deemed satisfactory, in view of the unsettled conditions which prevailed during the whole of the fiscal year. The \$40,000 set aside, as intimated at the last Annual Meeting, to be written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account, has been applied, together with an additional \$25,000 from this year's profits. Last year the Shareholders were good enough to vote a contribution of \$10,000 as a nucleus for a Pension Fund; this has now been appropriated and the Fund inaugurated with the current year.

Before commenting on any changes in the Balance Sheet, I may say that the financial forecast made a year ago has more or less been justified. Conditions have altered so little that one prefers not to hazard any decided opinion as to when the expected improvement may come.

While our deposits for the past year show a reduction in actual figures—and we are not alone in this—I may say that it is all accounted for by the expected withdrawal of some large temporary deposits in Current Account which were in our hands at the 31st May, 1913, the date of the last Statement presented to you. On the other hand, the number of accounts on our books has largely increased, and the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank Department show a satisfactory gain.

### Increased Savings Deposits

In common with most of the other Banks, our note circulation shows a reduction. This may be attributed to various causes, the most important of which was the early marketing of the grain crops in the Northwest. For some years past we have looked to our grain business in the West to utilize a large part of our circulation, and for the first time since this connection was formed we encountered conditions that may not soon again occur.

The weather last year was particularly favorable to the harvesting and marketing of the crop, so that a larger proportion was handled before the close of navigation than in any previous season of recent years. In addition, owing to the general financial conditions which prevailed during the latter part of 1913, considerable pressure was brought to bear by creditors upon the farmers for the early payment of their obligations. This resulted in a larger percentage than formerly of grain going forward, with instructions to sell. As a result, circulation paid to farmers showed a decided falling off immediately after the close of navigation, and the figures for the succeeding months—December to March—record a continued redemption of Bank notes without the usual opportunity for the issue from the marketing of grain through the winter months. The reduction from the high point in November, 1913, to the figures on the 31st March, 1914, amounted to over \$900,000, while in former years the average reduction for the same period was approximately \$200,000. The smaller volume of business transacted in Canada also had its effect on circulation. Merchants and manufacturers did not transact as much business as during the previous year. Railway earnings from the 1st of July, 1913, to May 31st, 1914, showed a decrease of over ten million dollars. The consequent shrinkage in circulation is mainly attributed to these principal causes, but I may say that we are making arrangements which should

not in future leave us dependent upon any one source to maintain our circulation at a high level.

### The Needs of the West

Mr. John Kennedy, of Winnipeg, one of the Western Directors of the Home Bank, and also a Director of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, spoke upon the financial conditions in the West, and made a strong appeal, directed not only to the management of the Home Bank, but to Canadian banks in general, calling attention to the urgent need for establishing methods whereby farmers in the West might secure an advance of 50 per cent. on their grain, so that they would not be under the necessity of rushing it into the world's market in vast quantities in order to secure ready funds with which to pay their debts and maintain their farms. He quoted authoritative statistics, proving that 75 per cent. of last year's grain crop in the Northwest was dumped into the market in three months, causing the price to drop 7 cents per bushel.

"When I state that last fall showed the clearest truth of this, I do not do so without having figures to prove that this was the case," said Mr. Kennedy. "You will find that number one northern wheat, about the beginning of last September, was worth about 88 cents in store in Fort William or Port Arthur, but by the middle of October, owing to the tremendous receipts, prices had fallen to about 78 cents, a drop of 10 cents a bushel, while world wheat conditions did not warrant any such decline."

### Advances on Grain

Mr. Kennedy proposed as a remedy for this condition that the Banks advance to farmers in the Northwest loans to the value of 50 per cent. upon the grain stored in their barns. This plan for relief would necessitate the adoption of some cheap and safe method of storage, so that the Bank's security would be safe. He did not think that lending money in this way would require the issue of any additional capital, or necessitate a change in the established methods of finance, and the accommodation would save several millions of dollars a year to the country. The adoption of mixed farming he did not consider would give immediate relief. "The farmers are getting into mixed farming," Mr. Kennedy declared, "just as fast as they can afford to do so, and just as fast as it is good for them to do so, therefore of necessity for years to come wheat growing will be the mainstay of the West."

In conclusion, Mr. Kennedy assured the meeting that the "Home Bank" had become a household word in thousands of Western homes.

### Appointment of Auditor

The Chairman reported that in accordance with the provisions of Section No. 56 of the Bank Act, notice had been sent to the Shareholders that the Honorable Alexander McCall had given written notice of intention to nominate at the Annual General Meeting of the Home Bank of Canada Mr. Sydney H. Jones, of Toronto, as Auditor.

It was then moved by the Hon. Alex. McCall, and seconded by Dr. J. A. Todd—that Mr. Sydney H. Jones be and is hereby appointed Auditor of the Bank, to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting, at a remuneration not to exceed \$2,000.

### Election of Directors

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Messrs. Thomas A. Crerar, Thomas Flynn, E. G. Gooderham, John Kennedy, A. Claude Macdonell, K.C., M.P., Col. the Hon. James Mason, C. B. McNaught, John Persse.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, held immediately after the adjournment of the General Meeting, Colonel the Honorable James Mason was re-elected President, and Mr. Thos. Flynn was re-elected Vice-President of the Bank. —Advertisement.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 8th, 1914

## THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS

On Friday, July 10, the responsibility will rest upon the electors of Manitoba of choosing their representatives in the legislature and in the government of that province for the next four years.

The issues are numerous and clearly defined. The Conservative party, which has been in power for 14 years, and has been led and dominated during practically the whole of that time by Sir Rodmond Roblin, is appealing to the electors upon its record. It claims to have given Manitoba an honest and efficient administration, and promises to maintain the prosperity of the province by a continuation of its present policy. The Liberal party, on the other hand, very vigorously attacks the record of the government, and claims that the affairs of the province have been administered, not for the good of the people as a whole, but for the personal profit of friends of the government and for the political advantage of the party in power. The Opposition, moreover, undertakes, if placed in power, to enact a number of advanced and progressive measures, including Direct Legislation and Woman Suffrage, and to hold a referendum on the question of banishing the bar. Other planks in the Liberal platform include Compulsory Education and the obligatory teaching of English in all public schools, the encouragement of agriculture thru the development of co-operative methods, including cheaper money, the extension of practical education and the establishment of a public abattoir, the encouragement of hydro-electric development, and municipal autonomy in local taxation.

All of these are measures which the great majority of farmers thruout Manitoba will heartily support, and the leading planks of the Liberal platform—Direct Legislation, Woman Suffrage, and the Banish the Bar referendum—have repeatedly been endorsed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at its annual conventions. The Grain Growers, in fact, have to a large extent been responsible for the adoption of the advanced and progressive policies now presented by the Manitoba Liberals, for in the case of each of the leading planks, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association placed itself on record in favor of the reforms mentioned before they were officially adopted by the Liberal party.

If the members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association who have voted for Direct Legislation, Woman Suffrage and Banish the Bar year after year in their local associations and at their annual conventions were sincere they will vote for the Opposition candidates on Friday next. In addition to this we believe that the record of the Roblin government is in itself sufficient to warrant its defeat. It seems to be the history of both political parties in Canada that when a government has been in power for a number of years it becomes more or less corrupt and seeks to entrench itself in power by dishonest means. The Ross government of Ontario, and the Laurier government in the Dominion, both Liberal administrations, went down to well-deserved defeat because of their corruption. And the time has come when the best interests of the province will be served by retiring the Roblin government from power. It has been accused, and with reason, of dissipating the resources of the province by selling large areas of public lands to political friends at much less than their value; it has used the machinery intended for the enforcement of the law to persecute political opponents and to shield its own tools; it has employed the officials of the civil service, particularly in the Liquor License Department

and the Department of Public Works, to bribe and debauch the electorate, and it has proved itself the friend of the saloon keepers and the proprietors of drinking and gambling clubs. An instance of the manner in which the government has used the public money to buy votes for its supporters, is provided by the election in Gimli last year. The public accounts show that during the year \$93,000 was paid by the Government for roadwork in Gimli, while only some \$43,000 was expended in all the rest of the province. A member of the Opposition, on his responsibility as a member of the Legislature, charged on the floor of the House that men were employed on that work on condition that they voted for the Government candidate; that Government officials distributed wagon-loads of liquor in local option territory; that employees of the Government and officers of the law were personally guilty of intimidation, bribery and corrupt treating and that violators of the law were protected by the officers of the Government, whose duty it was to enforce the law. The Government, however, refused absolutely to permit the holding of a judicial investigation into these charges or into the counter charges with which they replied, and tho a protest against the election of the Government candidate was entered, the ingenuity of his lawyer in raising technical objections succeeded in preventing the case coming to trial before the legislature was dissolved.

It is not sufficient, however, to defeat the Roblin Government in order to ensure the honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the province. It is necessary to provide safeguards which will prevent the Opposition party, if it be placed in office, from the same degeneration. Liberal Governments in the past have committed precisely the same sins for which the present Conservative administration is condemned.

The best safeguards that can be provided against the abuse of power by any party are Direct Legislation and the election of some independent members to the House. The Liberal party is pledged to enact Direct Legislation, and its leader, T. C. Norris, has given a statement of his understanding of that reform satisfactory to the Direct Legislation League. There are a number of Independent candidates nominated. One of these, A. C. Craig, is seeking election in Mountain as a farmers' candidate, on a platform almost identical with the platform of the Grain Growers' Association. His selection would be of great advantage to the farmers' cause, but, unfortunately, the fight is a three-cornered one, and the outcome is extremely doubtful. The remaining Independents are running in Winnipeg and its suburbs, and each of them has a Liberal and a Conservative opponent, except in Centre Winnipeg, where the candidates are a Conservative, a Socialist and an Independent.

Summed up the issue is "Shall the people rule?"

## RAILWAYS AND PEOPLE

A Royal Commission in Great Britain is at the present time studying the national railway situation, with a view to preparing a report in regard to the problems which that situation presents, and especially the problem of national ownership. The man at the head of the Commission is Lord Loreburn, formerly solicitor-general in the British Government. Recently, the president of the Railway Nationalization Society of Great Britain, E. Davies, gave evidence before the Commission. He presented an able argument in support of the proposition that

"railways, being public services, ought to be publicly owned." He set forth, with unanswerable clearness of proof, that, in the old world, as in the new, private railway corporations are guided unfailingly by self-interest to realization of the fact that combination is better than competition, and so they come to working agreements for the maintenance of rates at as high a level as possible. At the same time, as Mr. Davies also set forth, the system of private ownership of railways, with its duplication of staffs and lines and plant, means economic waste.

Some sentences at the outset of Mr. Davies' evidence before the Royal Commission may well be reproduced here:

"There are some services which, from their nature have come to be regarded thruout the world as being distinct from ordinary commercial undertakings, in that, being essential to every branch of trade and commercial activity—sometimes also to the social life of the community—they should be operated primarily to serve those needs, and only secondarily, if at all, for revenue-producing purposes. This applied particularly to means of communication, as was instanced by the high roads—formerly subject to tolls—the postal service, the telegraph service, and more recently the telephones. Railways, being the main arteries of transport in the modern world, belonged to the category of communications, and just as it was recognized that it was in the interest of the national well-being to render road transport as cheap as possible, and to carry correspondence and parcels at minimum rates, so it was in the national interest to facilitate to the utmost the exchange of commodities between different parts of the country and with foreign countries."

The advocates of national ownership maintain that the private railway corporation does not make transportation for the benefit of the community its first consideration, as the state-owned railway, when rightly managed, does. The first interest of the management of the private corporation is to produce dividends for the shareholders, often on watered stock. In this country, indeed, the root from which every one of the railway evils which bear heavily upon the people grows is over-capitalization.

In Germany and other countries of continental Europe in which railways are state-owned, rates are lower than in Great Britain, where private railway corporations are supposed to compete. With regard to the value of competition, the witness said:

"The history of railway development in this country showed that, while it was long held that competition between railway companies was beneficial, there was an almost continuous process of amalgamation of small companies into larger ones. Next came an agreement between the great companies not to cut rates. It might be taken that now there was no active competition between the different railways in the matter of rates and fares."

Without going further into the details of Mr. Davies' comprehensive evidence before the Royal Commission, it will suffice to set forth here his summing up:

"The large financial saving to be effected by utilizing the better credit of the State not only to purchase existing systems, but also to provide the capital necessary for extensions at a considerably lower rate than that which has to be borne by the railway undertakings, combined with better financial methods than the present methods, will provide a considerable margin to meet the cost of reduction in rates and improvements in conditions of labor. Additional facilities will largely stimulate traffic and be beneficial to the whole country, without throwing any burden on the community."

In regard to what was said by opponents of national ownership in regard to the evils that would result from the intrusion of politicians and politics into the control and management of state-owned railways, Mr. Davies



pointed out that at present there are half a hundred railway directors and a far larger number than that of railway shareholders in the British House of Commons, voting on all railway questions that come before that legislature. But for really effective railway domination of Parliament and of Legislatures, this country leads the world. We Canadians can claim a bad pre-eminence in that respect. The form of government we have in Canada is one in which sovereignty rests with the people in theory, but in actual fact the sovereign functions are exercised in a very large measure by certain corporate interests, among which railway interests are the most powerful and dominating.

### FLOUR PRICES

Last week we published in the Mail Bag section of The Guide a letter from the Canadian Manager of the Northwestern Miller, in which the fact that Canadian flour is sold at a lower price in Great Britain than in Canada was disputed. While acknowledging that the Northwestern Miller is an authority on the milling industry, we then pointed out that the letter referred to was not sufficient to clear the Canadian millers from the charge of discrimination, and invited a statement on the question from Canadian millers who are exporting to Great Britain. By a happy coincidence the issue containing this letter was scarcely on the press when we received a copy of the Canadian Miller and Cerealists for July, in which there appeared an interview given to that journal by the vice-president and the assistant-secretary of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, in which the question is gone into fully. This interview is reproduced in its entirety in this issue of The Guide, and we commend it to the careful attention of our readers. It will be observed that, unlike the Northwestern Miller, the officials of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. frankly admit that Canadian millers charge a higher price for flour in Canada than they do for the same grade in Great Britain, the difference in some grades amounting to 50 cents a barrel.

An attempt is, of course, made to justify this discrimination and a table is given which purports to show that altho the consumer pays more for flour in the cities where it is ground than he could buy it for thousands of miles away, he really saves money on the transaction. The argument is the old worn-out humbug of the merchant who declared that he lost a little on every article he sold, but it was the large quantity which he handled that made it pay. In this table the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. state that they make a loss of 20 cents a barrel on the flour which they export, and a profit of 30 cents a barrel on that sold for domestic consumption. They maintain, however, that by grinding on a large scale they operate so much more cheaply that they can afford to sell the surplus not required for domestic consumption at a loss and still charge lower prices at home than they would be compelled to do if their output was smaller. If it is true that the millers lose money on the flour which is exported it simply means that there are too many flour mills in Canada. On the basis of the figures given in the Canadian Miller interview, out of every 20 mills, 13 are operating at a profit of 30 cents a barrel and seven at a loss of 20 cents a barrel, which gives an average profit of 12½ cents a barrel. If the seven mills had never been established, production would still be on the same scale, and the whole output would be produced at a profit of 30 cents a barrel, or \$60,000 for every 200,000 barrel mill, compared with \$25,000 under present conditions. This would have allowed a considerable reduction in the price of flour and still give handsome profits to the millers. It is surely not good business either for the millers or the country at large to be manufacturing at a loss and it is hard to believe that our millers are such poor

business men as to have constructed mills knowing that in order to keep them grinding at full capacity they would have to sell a portion of the output at a loss.

Space will not permit us to deal with all the points raised in this interview, but there is one respect in which we entirely agree with the milling company's officials. It is undoubtedly true that the British miller pays less for his labor, machinery and capital. The reason for this is the Protectionist system with which this country is cursed. Taxes on food, clothing and shelter make the cost of living high and labor dear, while taxes on machinery make a large amount of capital necessary and thus impose heavy interest charges upon the industry. The Guide believes that the milling industry and all other industries in Canada should be relieved of the burdens laid upon them by the Protective Tariff. Free Trade would take from the millers the ability to charge more for their flour in Canada than in Great Britain, and it would also enable them to produce flour more cheaply in Canada than anywhere else in the world.

### RECKLESS ADVERTISING INJURIOUS

Western Canada today is suffering severely from the result of reckless advertising that has been carried on in wholesale manner for the past ten years or more. This advertising has been done by the Canadian Government, by the three big railway companies, by nearly every Western city and by thousands of real estate boosters. The Government has advertised Western Canada as the "granary of the world," as well as the "poor man's paradise," and has pictured the wealth that awaits every man who farms in Western Canada. Only a short time ago we saw in an English newspaper the Dominion Government advertising that there was 100 per cent. profit to be made by farming in Western Canada. Such a sweeping statement is too ridiculous for comment. The railway companies have carried on their advertising also, on an enormous scale. Western cities have in most cases employed an official booster, skilled in the science of advertising, whose duty it has been to convince the world that every little town on the prairies would be a metropolis inside of ten years. Real estate boosters have advertised their "get rich quick" schemes all over the world, and in order to entrap cautious investors have pictured the bald prairies as busy manufacturing centres. The boosting germ has even inoculated many farms, and farmers visiting their friends in Eastern Canada, United States and Great Britain have also joined in the general policy of over-advertising. The result of such advertising has been a very heavy immigration. In fact, the rush of settlers to Western Canada in proportion to the population of the country has been three or four times greater than the boom days of the Western States. Land values advanced at an enormous rate, and real estate speculators have "made" millions of dollars by holding land out of use and putting the unearned increment into their own pockets. The big idea in Western Canada for some years past has been to get something for nothing, and a few have succeeded in this ambition, while the great majority have failed and have paid the cost. Those who have accumulated money without working for it are still boosting, while those who have paid the price are recovering from the nightmare thru which they have passed. Sober thought is becoming more fashionable in the West than ever before, and sensible people are realizing that the only safe foundation for permanent prosperity is thru the development of the natural resources of the country and the establishment of a prosperous rural population. The curtailment of railway development has withdrawn employment from thousands and hard times are now

prevalent throught the country. It is to be hoped that the real estate speculators will not again be able to intoxicate the people of this country with the gambling spirit. The great need of the West today is to have real estate speculation killed entirely by taxing the vacant land into use, and to bring prosperity to the farmers by lifting the artificial burden off their shoulders. When we secure conditions in this country by which any honest and industrious man can earn a good livelihood and store away something for future emergencies, all the necessary advertising will be developed spontaneously and without any artificial stimulus. "Something for nothing" is a mighty poor slogan upon which to develop a permanent civilization.

### THE INCOME TAX

The following is an extract from a letter received a few days ago from a valued friend of The Guide:

Editor, Guide:—Here is a knock from one of your best friends. In your last issue an editorial asks, "Why in the world we should not have an income tax in Canada." The statement is also made that an income tax is a "necessary prelude" to tariff reduction.

This question and statement are rather surprising to me, in view of the evident grasp of "single-tax" theory displayed in a number of able editorials that have previously appeared in The Guide. If I remember rightly, this is the first time The Guide has taken a stand in favor of income taxation as a substitute for tariff taxation. At the time you took The Guide referendum on Direct Legislation and other important questions, the above proposal does not appear to have been a part of The Guide's policy. It appears clear to me that you then considered straight taxation of land values to be the proper source of public revenues. Why this change (if my inference is correct)? Does the farmer fear Single Tax? Likewise, does The Guide fear the farmer?

Please do not get angry at the "horrible suspicions" that your editorial has aroused, and believe me, I will be eager to apologize if my diagnosis of the case is not correct.

Kindly put me right, if I am wrong, and oblige.

Our friend is certainly mistaken if he assumes that The Guide has relinquished its belief in the Taxation of Land Values as the one just and economically sound method of raising public revenues. We believe, however, that the income tax is less oppressive than our present system of tariff taxes, and that it would serve a useful purpose as a stepping stone to the ultimate goal for which we are aiming.

If you believe in Direct Legislation, Woman Suffrage and a referendum on Banishing the Bar, vote for them on election day.

Banishing the Bar in Manitoba means abolishing the retail sale of liquor throught the province, and wiping out the liquor traffic entirely except in the cities and some of the towns.

Woman Suffrage means giving common justice to our wives, mothers, daughters and sisters.

Direct Legislation means the Rule of the People.

Make the Grain Growers' picnic the big event of the season in your district, and don't neglect the speeches for the ball game.

More taxes on the speculators and less on the settlers would be good for the country as well as for the farmers.



# Flour Prices

By J. A. DAWSON

**NOTE**—The following article appears under the heading, "Why is Canadian Flour Cheaper in Britain Than Here," in the Canadian Miller and Cerealist, of Montreal. It will be seen that in the interview here recorded, the Vice-President and the Assistant Secretary of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. frankly admit the truth of the statement, often made by The Gudge, that Canadian flour is sold at a lower price in Great Britain than in the cities where it is manufactured.—Editor.

W. Hutchison, vice-president, and R. Neilson, assistant secretary, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, granted an interview on June 18 to the Canadian Miller and Cerealist.

"What have you to say, Mr. Hutchison, as to the charge brought against the Canadian miller that he sells his products more cheaply in foreign markets in general, and in the British market in particular, than he does to consumers in this country?"

"To answer that question fairly and fully requires a knowledge of several important facts in the export business; and in addition to that an understanding of the demand of the consumer in Canada.

"The Canadian consumer demands a higher average quality of flour than the millers are in the habit of exporting, and the great bulk of our flour that is sent abroad is of an intermediate grade. I may say that taking the business of this company as an indication of the average conditions obtaining in the spring wheat milling industry in Canada, it will be found from a perusal of the data gathered from the business conducted by this company during recent months, that of our total exports of flour to Europe, practically none was of the highest quality that we sell in Canada; while over 80 per cent. of the exports consisted of second, third, fourth and intermediate grades. Such higher grades as are sent abroad are exported for the purpose of assisting to sell flour of lower quality, as some dealers demand a certain proportion of several grades. In addition to that, we push our export trade for the purpose of keeping our mills running to full capacity, so that we may reduce the average cost of production per unit of output, and in addition supply the local trade with offal, which is so necessary for mixed farming in Canada.

### Only Partially True

"Some statements are appearing in the press to the effect that Canadian flour is being carried from the West and shipped to Europe to be sold at a very much lower figure in London than the same grades bring in Canada. This is true, but not by any means to the extent indicated by recent writers in the press.

"I have compiled the following figures, Mr. Hutchison, and would like to have your opinion as to whether they may be taken as representative of average prices:

Grade	Domestic		Export
	Listed	Return	
First Patent	\$5.50	\$5.30	No q'n
Second Patent	5.00	4.60	\$4.10
Mixed Grades	4.80	4.50	4.00
First Clear	4.00	3.95	3.70
Second Clear	3.30	3.25	3.27

"Yes, they are probably as near the mark as you could get, and it will be seen that these various grades of flour were actually sold at a lower price in the United Kingdom than at home. But it must not be forgotten that it costs a great deal more to sell flour in Canada than abroad. A cable costs from 50 cents to \$1.00, and yet by means of it flour may be sold to the extent of from 200 to 20,000 sacks, and all that the miller has to do is simply to load his flour on the boat, attach his bill of lading to the draft, deposit all the documents with his banker and regard this transaction as completed without any additional expense or risk of loss. Practically at that point the foreign buyer has the flour and the Canadian miller has his money. In selling at home, however, it is necessary to keep a force of travellers all the time on the road under heavy expense. Individual sales may range all the way from the five bags upwards; and the

mills may have extra expense arising from cancelled orders. At times, too, the companies are asked to hold flour for a long time after the date for shipment is past, all of which plainly means additional selling cost.

"But that is not the worst feature of the situation. While the flour is sold in England for spot cash and the miller does not have to wait a day for his money once the flour is placed on board the cars; he very often, on the contrary, is obliged to wait for payment in Canada, and sometimes suffer heavy losses from bad debts.

"Practically none of highest quality of flour (Top Patent) is sold in Great Britain. Of the lower grades, most of the output of the Canadian mills is sold abroad, very little of it being used for home consumption. As a matter of fact, these grades are on the average sold cheaper in the United Kingdom than in this country; but, at times, one or other

is easily seen that the milling of export flour in Canada is of vital importance to our farming community. If we were deprived of this export trade our farmers would lose an enormous quantity of feed, and this would be a very serious matter indeed for the basic industry of this country. If our farmers could not get bran and shorts in such quantities as they require, our cattle industry would decline, with the consequence that higher prices of meat and dairy products would prevail.

"I maintain that for the reasons stated our export business, which brings cheap flour to the English consumer, also brings indirectly relatively cheap flour of the highest grade to the homes of Canada.

### Best Quality at Reasonable Price

"Surely I do not need to emphasize the fact that increased production



A Visit to the Lake

of them sells for less in Canada than abroad because Great Britain, being the big consuming market for such flour, the surplus is disposed of in Canada if there is any risk of breaking the market by exporting the flour abroad.

### A Lease of Competition

"It should be perfectly clear to everyone concerned why such grades of flour must be sold more cheaply abroad than at home. In England we come in competition with the producers of the world. We must, therefore, compete with these producers on equal terms, and to do so the price must be cut very fine. This export trade is of benefit to both the manufacturer and the consumer at home because it helps to keep the mills running and to reduce the cost of manufacture. Thus the miller sells at a lower price at home than he could otherwise do, and, moreover, the home market is supplied with bran and shorts, which are so necessary for dairying and mixed farming. Without this export trade the mills could not supply sufficient feed to take care of home requirements. It is estimated that farmers would pay \$7 more per ton for feed if it were not for the export trade in flour. It is

means lessened cost per unit, and hence also lower price per unit thru the additional competition for the same markets. It is because we can dispose of our cheaper quality of flour that such flour as is wanted in Canada can be sold at a reasonable price here. The Canadian consumer, as I have pointed out, does not seriously compete with Europe for the lower grades, hence we must look abroad for markets for these products. But the best quality of flour is offered to the Canadian housewife at a fair and reasonable price. The following statement substantiates the truth of these statements:

### Relative Cost of Production and Saving Between Running Mills Half Capacity and Full Capacity With Benefits to the Public as Well as to the Miller in the Larger Production.

Output	100,000		200,000	
	bbbls.	bbbls.	bbbls.	bbbls.
Cost manf. and selling per bbl.		\$0.75		\$0.50
Total cost per bbl.		4.80		4.55
Selling price per bbl.		5.00		5.00
Profit per bbl.		.20		.45
Gross profit		\$20,000.00		\$45,000.00

Sold as Follows	Domestic		Export	
	130,000	70,000	130,000	70,000
Cost manf. and selling per bbl.	\$0.50		\$0.50	
Total cost per bbl.	4.55		4.55	
Selling price per bbl.	4.85		4.35	
Profit per bbl.	0.30		L. 0.20	
Gross profit	\$39,000	L.	\$14,000	
Net profit			\$25,000	

Gain to mill on increased production 5,000  
Gain to public on reduced prices 19,500  
It must not be forgotten that the British miller occupies a strategic position in competing with foreign producers of flour. He does not depend upon Canada alone for his wheat, but brings it from India, Egypt, Russia, Australia, the Argentine Republic and other countries. He has developed the most remarkable skill in blending various qualities of wheat and flour, so that a shortage of supply in one country, unless it makes serious inroad upon the total world supply, means little to him. On the other hand, in Canada our millers depend upon wheat of a grade and quality which varies little from year to year. They have educated the consumer to demand a certain standard of flour, a flour which depends for its high qualities upon the careful milling of the superior wheat which is produced in Canada. If, then, the supply falls off in the home production of wheat, Canadian millers cannot make that deficit good by mixing other qualities with the home product.

### Still Another Handicap

"In addition to these advantages the British miller pays less for his labor machinery, and less for his capital. In England capital can be secured as a rule at 4 per cent., while in Canada 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. is the ordinary rate. Moreover the British miller pays less for his jute, out of which the sacks for the flour are made. And what is more to the point, the British miller is right in the centre of the biggest market of the world.

"While critics of the flour milling industry have said a great deal about the price of flour, they have said little or nothing about the by-products, which have been selling steadily in Canada at lower prices than obtained elsewhere. Take, for instance, the matter of bran: Spring wheat bran has been selling as much as \$7.50 per ton higher in the United States than in Canada. Each dollar per ton increase on bran is equivalent to a reduction of 3 1/2 cts on the barrel of flour, so that this really makes a difference, in round figures, of 25c per barrel. This plainly indicates how keen the competition between the six hundred odd Canadian millers is for the home business. The Canadian list figures are invariably the extreme prices for small quantities, including delivery, which in many instances involves cartage miles from the mills, and do not by any means represent the average price received. For instance, a flour listed at \$5.00 per barrel will give an actual return on the average, say, of \$4.60 in the domestic market on account of cash discounts, etc. The export return for the same flour is, say, \$4.10. But it should be remembered that the cost of marketing an export barrel of flour is twenty cents less than for marketing a barrel of domestic flour.

### Ocean Freight Rates

"This brings us naturally to the question of ocean freight rates. It is quite true that the millers are discriminated against in the matter of freights on wheat as compared with flour. Some years ago the difference ran as low as 1 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, but the aver-

Continued on Page 15



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## THE NEW SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE IN THE U.S.

The United States, it seems, has taken unto itself a new Secretary of Agriculture, by name, David Franklin Houston. This new official appears to be one of those disagreeable personages who are commonly described as "plain spoken." He has started right in to live up to his reputation by telling the farmers that what is the matter with agriculture in the United States is chiefly the inefficiency of the farmer and the primitive conditions of rural life. He declares that while there are 935,000,000 acres of arable land in the United States, only 400,000,000 acres are under cultivation and of this only forty per cent. is reasonably well cultivated. He points out that the American Republic is rapidly ceasing to be an exporter of food stuffs and is becoming dependent upon outsiders for many of the necessities of life.

He expresses unlimited surprise that the teachers in rural schools continue to teach, considering the very inadequate salaries they are drawing and in the next breath voices equal astonishment that the communities continue to employ such incompetent instructors for their children. He evidently has the idea that Mr. Robertson expressed so strongly last winter, that a country should make its greatest appropriation for education and pay teachers such generous salaries that the most highly cultured men and women will be induced to make it a life profession, instead of a stepping stone to other things.

What he has in mind to do for the country folk who earn their living by the sweat of the brow, under the protection of the star-spangled banner, is to provide them with good schools, both in the buildings and in the quality of instruction offered to the children who attend them. He recalls the country schools he used to teach in where the pupils froze in winter and sizzled in summer. (One might almost think he had taught in Manitoba.) So he is determined to see that they have good schools, good teachers, competent doctors, systems of sanitation and rural credits. He has dreams also of his department taking a hand in pure food supplies, meat inspection, animal and plant quarantine, marketing methods and co-operation in producing.

Whatever one may think of the opinions of this very out-and-out gentleman, one must admit that President Wilson had some excellent excuses for appointing him to the office which he fills. First of all, he has lived on a farm and done all sorts of farm work. Later he was the president of the agricultural college of Texas, the University of Texas, and the Washington University of St. Louis. He has degrees from Harvard, Tulane and the University of Wisconsin. In the face of all these educational appendages, it is not to be wondered at that President Wilson picked upon him to fill the office of Secretary of Agriculture. It is possible that the president was unaware of his tendency to plain speaking, or, if aware of it, that he thought that some of the hard criticism that business people have to encounter constantly might not be detrimental to the farmer. At any rate there he is, riding rough-shod over the farmer's tender point—his efficiency—defying congressmen and upsetting traditions generally, but all the while working like a horse to better the conditions of rural life.

It will be interesting to see whether the American people will take generally to such strong medicine or whether they will prefer to have less assistance from the government and more balm for their wounds in the form of the honeyed words which we have come to expect from government officials.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## THE INSIDE OF THE CUP

Dear Miss Beynon:—Many thanks for sending me the book. I have enjoyed reading it very much and expect you have also read it—"The Inside of the Cup"—and was wondering what your impressions were from this brilliant magnetic book. Don't you think the author must have a divine gift to con-

struct and plan out all this twentieth century book?

I do not mean to intimate that he received a Heavenly vision, as the book is too earthly, but the author must be endowed with the real essence of that grey matter called brains. I think that among the many sentences that stand out distinct is one where Allison Parr says, "If we could only get rid of this senseless system of government that puts a premium on the acquisition of wealth, and even the good Mr. Bently does is only a drop in the bucket, to the good that might be done thru legislation," and where she concludes by saying, "If all discoveries of science were given to benefit humanity, instead of those gifts to humanity being used to increase wealth."

Miss Beynon, don't you think that real benefits to humanity can be accomplished thru good legislation?

The church in Canada is a huge machine with little real authority, for instance: In Saskatchewan the "Banish the Bar" movement has recently been launched. How many church people will defend and support the movement? Time will tell, but I fear "Far too few for half the task," and if the church in Saskatchewan does not soon get her members in line, the temperance people are playing a losing game.

Woman suffrage in Saskatchewan is a similar reform. I have no hostile sentiment towards our government because they did not enact this into law at the

patriotism burst and the wine will be spilt. Then will we learn to put new wine into new bottles—the new wine of the spirit of Democracy.

H. M. JACKLIN.

Beaufield, Sask.

## NOT A SQUARE DEALER

Dear Miss Beynon:—The truth, it seems, has to be buried a mile deep in sugar before some people will have much to do with it.

With the unfairness underlying many of the suffragette ways of thinking and acting, you only published such parts of my letter as you saw fit. A square dealer would have either ignored it all or published it all.

If the vote in women's hands is so potent for the well-being of society, I am sure the millennium should have been brought about in Colorado in all the years they have voted out there. To me, the situation out there only goes to prove, "As it was in the beginning," etc. You know the rest, or ought to.

H. BATE.

The editor of this page reserves the right, unless otherwise definitely specified, to abbreviate letters to make them fit into the space allotted; nevertheless, as it happens your letter had gone down to the printers intact when another urgent one arrived and they had both to be abbreviated. It is a singular coincidence, and perhaps only a co-incidence, that while space limitations have made it necessary for me to suppress many

still appears, give a teaspoonful of castor oil with two drops of laudanum. After that give the following, you can get it made up at the drug store for about sixty cents:

Half oz. tincture of opium, half oz. essence of capsicum, half oz. essence of peppermint, half oz. tincture of rhubarb, half oz. spirits of camphor. Dose—Fifteen to twenty drops in two tablespoons water. Repeat every half-hour if required. This recipe has been in our family for 100 years and has been tested and found a sure cure for cholera and dysentery.

MRS. B. REAVILLE.

I wonder if the laudanum and opium in these remedies are not injurious to the child? F.M.B.

## USEFUL SUGGESTIONS

Having been a silent reader of the Sunshine Club, I wondered if my few cures and recipes would help any of the many readers.

To cure or take away warts on human or animals, apply the water you pour off beans after boiled soft.

To prevent the growing of the horns on calves, when they are several weeks old, or as soon as you can feel where they are growing, scrape and wet the places and apply lye such as you buy to make soap. Be sure and keep them from getting wet or two cold.

Here are some recipes which we think are fine, and hope whoever tries them will be successful:

Salmon Cakes.—To one can salmon take one cup cracker crumbs, one egg, one-half cup sweet milk, salt and pepper to taste, make in cakes and fry. Serve hot.

Doughnuts.—Two medium sized potatoes boiled and mashed, one cup granulated sugar, two eggs, three-quarters of a cup of sweet milk, three teaspoons baking powder, flour to make a soft dough. These are excellent.

Cookies.—Two eggs, two cups sugar, one cup shortening (I use lard), one cup sweet milk, one teaspoon soda and two teaspoons cream tartar.

Dark Cake.—Two cups dark brown sugar (other brown sugar will do), half cup butter, half cup sour milk, half cup boiling water, three cups flour, two eggs, one-eighth cake chocolate, 2 teaspoons soda dissolved in the boiling water the last thing. It will give it a red appearance.

Is there anyone who could use lessons for the organ? I have fifty which I have no use for, also other music sheets. Would exchange for something of equal value. Write first what you have.

WIDOW'S LONELY DAUGHTER.

## OUT OF A PICKLE JAR

### Beet Relish

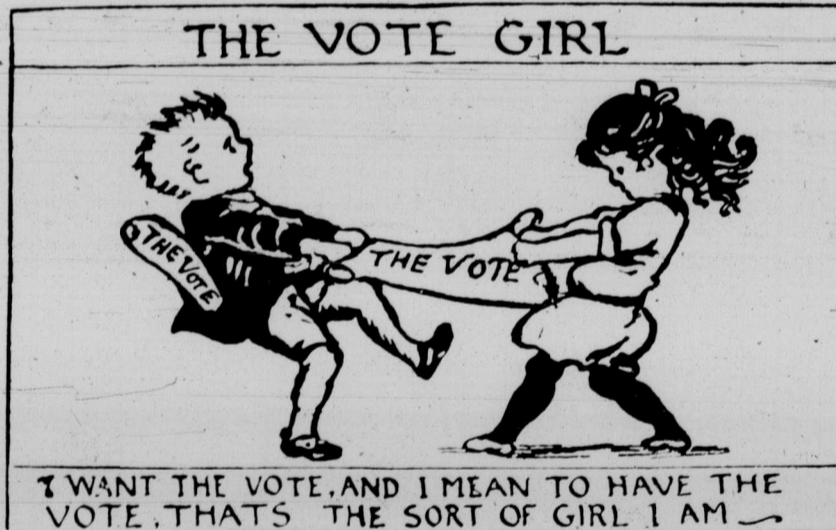
Chop fine one quart of cooked beets and one quart of uncooked cabbage. Add one cupful of fresh grated horse-radish, two cupfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, and one saltspoonful of black pepper. Mix all well together and cover with good cider vinegar. It is then ready for use.

### Pickled Cucumbers

Wash small cucumbers, pack in salt one hour, then drain and wipe. Dry them and pack in half-gallon jars. Cover with scalding vinegar, in which has been dissolved one-fourth teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and a little black pepper. Place on top of the pickles a piece of horse-radish about the size of a spoon. Add one tablespoonful of mustard-seed to one half-gallon of pickles, with few white onions, and a little white sugar. Very delicious.

### Carrot Pickles

Cut carrots in thick slices and boil in salted water until tender. For two quarts of carrots, take one-half cupful of sugar, one cupful of vinegar, one cupful of water, six cloves, a little cinnamon. Boil all together, then add the carrots and cook again, set them back on the stove and cook slowly before bottling.



last session of the legislature. It's a case of "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you," and "He who asketh receiveth, he who seeketh findeth, and to him who knocks it shall be opened." And altho I believe woman suffrage is a much needed reform in Saskatchewan, yet, to be truthful, it is a reform that is in advance of the majority of women themselves.

The Grain Growers have done noble work along this line in Saskatchewan. The government in our province is very generous to the Grain Growers' Association and I am sure will, in the future, add universal suffrage to the statute books. At any rate the government has taken out a good insurance policy against militancy. (Something Sir Rodmond Roblin failed to do.) The women in Saskatchewan who want the vote would have thought it discourteous and a poor stroke of diplomacy had Premier Scott used the same arguments against us that Sir Rodmond Roblin did towards the Manitoba women's deputation.

Mr. Atkinson's article in The Guide of June 10 impressed me very much, especially where he said "Democracy is a spirit, not an institution; that to seek it first and all other things shall be added; that it is truly a fertile field."

I think a great educational campaign is going on now thru The Guide, and its far-reaching effects are unlimited, and as the new wine of Democracy has been and is being added to the old bottles, the time is sure coming when you will see in Canada the old bottles of diseased

splendid letters advocating suffrage and to shorten dozens of others, not one of the writers has ever protested, while I have had not a little personal abuse heaped on my head for the same reasons by those opposed to the cause.

F.M.B.

## HOW SHOULD SHE FEED BABY?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am writing to ask if some of the mothers of the page could give me a little advice on what to feed my baby girl. She is five months old and does not grow as I would like her to do. I nursed her myself until three months old. Then I gave her the same food I gave to the other children, twins three and a half years old, and boy one and a half. I gave them milk and water (half each). This did not seem to suit her, so I am giving her one-third cream, one-third milk, one-third water. This suits a little better, but she is still terribly constipated. I have to give her Castoria and an injection almost every day. If someone could give me a little advice I would be grateful.

Now I'll give a little advice. The warm weather is coming now and lots of children have an attack of summer complaint. I have noticed that it is nearly always children who are allowed to drink all the fresh milk that is warm from the cow they can, who develop this complaint. I don't think it is necessary to drink milk to get it, but it surely helps the tendency to summer complaint. I find it best to cut out all milk except when sterilized or else have it cooled very quickly. Then if summer complaint



# The Mail Bag

## SASKATCHEWAN DOCTORS' FEES

Editor, Guide:—Referring to The Guide's editorial of April 29 and the report from the Keatley (Sask.) Grain Growers' Association directing attention to the exorbitant fees charged by Saskatchewan doctors, it might be of interest to submit further information on this subject for the benefit of country people generally, not only in Saskatchewan, but in Western Canada.

The writer contributed his part at the Moose Jaw convention during the discussion on the resolution re doctors' fees by stating that we had taken this matter up in the Warman Grain Growers' Association in preparing to defend a garnishee action to collect medical fees in court taken by a doctor against a local elevator employee. The case did not get to court as the doctor reduced his bill from forty to fifteen dollars, which should have been the charge covered by the schedule of fees published under the direction of the Saskatchewan Medical Association.

There is a doubtful point in the resolution submitted to the Moose Jaw convention which stated, "doctors sometimes refuse attendance where their fees cannot be absolutely assured." It would seem that if the Saskatchewan law did not govern under such a condition the English case law would govern in penalizing a doctor who refused attendance under such conditions just as readily as the same law protects the doctor in collecting his reasonable fees when he has rendered proper service.

In the maternity case referred to by the Keatley Grain Growers' Association as well as in other medical cases that may arise where exorbitance would seem to be existing, it might be better in the public interest for the debtor in such cases to refuse payment and let the court decide what is reasonable as it already has done in other cases in Saskatchewan. It may be fair to say here, however, that in the few cases the writer has had to deal with personally in dealing with different doctors in Saskatoon, that their fees have always been reasonable. In no case have the fees exceeded one dollar per mile and the nominal fee for attendance or service set out by the Saskatchewan Medical Association. The courts of Saskatchewan have apparently accepted these fees as being within reasonable limits and have made their legal decisions accordingly in test cases that have been tried. Therefore, with the court records as a precedent and the schedule of the Saskatchewan Medical Association as a guide, the fee of \$135 that the Keatley Grain Growers' Association reported for a maternity case should have been only about half that sum.

The schedule of fees published under the direction of the Saskatchewan Medical Association shows a great variety of cases upon which doctors may be called to give service and the range of fees for such services. It might be of interest to quote the following from the schedule of fees:

"Intended to guide rather than govern practitioners in making charges for services rendered to patients in average circumstances under ordinary conditions.

The minimum and maximum figures occasionally given have reference to the degree of responsibility and the time consumed in a given case rather than to the pecuniary circumstances of the patient, which will often call for a lower charge or may justify a higher one than indicated in the table. The fees here given for operations and obstetrical work do not include other attendance.

### Professional Charges

Mileage one way per mile, \$1 to \$2, and consultation fee.  
Letters of advice, \$2.

### Office Practice

Ordinary consultations, \$1 to \$5.  
Office treatment requiring instruments, \$2 to \$10.

### General Practice

Ordinary visits within city, town or village limits, \$2.  
Night visits 50 per cent. extra.  
Emergency calls, \$3 to \$5.  
Professional services by the hour, \$5.

## Obstetrical Practice

Attendance on normal labor, \$15 to \$50.  
Accidental abortion, \$15 to \$50.  
Forceps delivery, \$10 extra.

### Operating Charges

Charges for operating do not include first or subsequent visits, use of operating room in cases requiring a general anaesthetic, or the services of an anaesthetist or other assistant who may be necessary."

WIL JAMES THOMPSON,  
President Warman G.G. Assn. and  
Director at Large for  
Saskatchewan.

## FOR SOLIDARITY

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of June 3 a correspondent voices the opinion that "solidarity" would be beneficial to all classes of workers. Many of the arguments expressed by him are to my mind aside from the question, but the cause advocated is to the farmer, did he but realize it, of greater importance than all the so-called reforms at present advocated. He possesses the vote and a democratic form of government controlled undoubtedly by press and pulpit, but should he once awake to his possibilities along those lines his emancipation from fetters, economic and otherwise, could easily be secured.

As to the reasons for his union with bodies of labor. Where on this wide earth does he find individuality? Nowhere. First thoughts on the question should prove to him the identity of interests. Your paper has shown this to be the case thruout Canada. Banks, railways, factories, all directorates interlocked manifesting their will thru Parliament. One gigantic identity of interests. Conditions are the same the wide world over. The evolution of economics has made necessary the dependability of the whole world upon one another.

Where then, Mr. Editor, is the farmer's logic in holding himself aloof from a

as distinguished from chattel slavery, is due, not so much to the forces of capitalism as to the forces of monopoly. In almost every civilized country monopolies of different kinds exist. In Canada today, under the shelter of our robber tariff, monopolies and combines flourish on every hand; but that form of monopoly compared with which all others are insignificant is the monopoly of land. It, far more than capitalism, is the power that enslaves our people and fills the land with poverty and want. It is the appropriation by a few individuals of the land, the earth upon which we live and upon which our existence depends.

Just so long as a privileged few are allowed to monopolize the land, just so long will the surplus wealth of the country flow into their coffers in the form of rent. Just so long will the producer work for a mere living wage and feel the resistless power of industrial slavery.

Chattel slavery was abolished in the United States 50 years ago; but the slaveholders of the Southern States have since then freely admitted that the abolition of slavery was not a serious loss to them so long as they were enabled to retain possession of the land. The negro as well as the white man depends for his living upon the land, and the southern negroes—the ex-slaves—in order to exist had to work for their old masters—the landowners—at whatever terms they chose to dictate. They had merely exchanged one form of slavery for another equally cruel and hopeless.

As Henry George has said: "By changing the form of slavery—by freeing men and appropriating land—all the advantages of chattel slavery can be secured without any of its disadvantages. In this way nominally free laborers are forced by their competition with each other to pay as rent all their earning above a mere living, or to sell their labor for wages which give a bare living; and as landowners the shareholders are enabled as before to appropriate to themselves the labor,

made them so, by unusual traffic, heavy machinery, etc. The farmers' taxes built the roads sufficient for their requirements, but now they cannot use them for that purpose. The owner or lessee of the surface is taxed to build roads; he has no right to the wealth under the surface, but has to give up a portion of his surface rights to enable the oil man to get at his wealth. Surely, in the name of all that is right, the oil man should pay an equal acreage tax to build roads; he needs them as much as the surface owner, and is often only a speculator, while the farmer is enriching the country. If a lessee of oil rights—and he is generally of the automobile class—finds that he cannot conveniently get to his lease he will complain till a road is made there (by the taxes of the surface owner or farmer). Edmonton is getting nothing out of the oil or other natural resources, it all goes to Ottawa. Let every acre of land leased for oils or minerals, or other land on which the oil or minerals have been leased or sold by owner, and therefore of presumed value for that purpose, be taxed for roads, schools, etc., in the same way that the surface acreage is. Further, thru my district runs a transcontinental automobile highway; but it is left to the farmers to build and keep in order. We get no lavish grants from Ottawa as unwanted private railroads do. If we do not keep the roads in good order we get "more kicks than halfpennings."

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, June 16, 1914.

## PATRIOTISM AND RECIPROCITY

Editor, Guide:—Will you allow a woman to air a few thoughts this week, on matters political?

From the shelter of my quiet, pretty home, I have been watching, and musing on, the life of the little world around me, made up of this particular neighborhood.

For the past two years there has been growing and growing among the farmers great and small, a feeling of resentment against conditions for the farmer, as laid down by the present government. Our American-born citizens, especially, have been casting longing thoughts southward, where, they say, a farmer has some show, better markets, cheaper machinery, etc. And of late not a few of our staunch Canadians are beginning, like the proverbial worm, to turn, and the turning is toward the south.

Already many have located in Montana and many more are preparing to do so, so that unless we join their flight we bid fair to soon become neighborless. And not only is this the case in this particular locality. I know of many Canadian boys thruout the West, some of whom are abandoning their homesteads to go to the States. "The land is all that can be desired," they say, "and the people are all right, but it's the rotten government that gives the farmers here no chance."

Our neighbors are people who have lived here from three to ten years. They are a splendid class of citizen and many of them have well improved farms, ranging from one quarter of a mile to five miles from the flourishing town of Mawer, which adjective, however, may soon cease to apply if the present exodus continues. Thinking on these things, my mind goes back to the fall of 1911, when in the old schoolhouse near my father's home in Ontario, I listened to a political address by an anti-Reciprocity candidate. Great stress was laid on the annexation scare. Our patriotism was passionately appealed to and we were solemnly warned that Reciprocity would mean a long leap toward annexation by the United States.

Now isn't it odd that the present government so feared Reciprocity as a bait toward annexation, and we are now biting so well at the lack of it? It couldn't have worked out better if it had all been a "put up job" between the United States and the Borden Government. Of course, I wouldn't suggest that it is, but I wonder if they see the joke?

CHRISTINA Y. PLUMB,  
Mawer, Sask.



Some of the young Ayrshires at Relwod Stock Farm, Millet, Alta.

union which is as inevitable to his well-being as rain to his crops?

At the U.F.A. convention, held in Calgary in January, 1913, the question arose. Evidently it did not commend itself to the delegates since no union resulted. During the previous summer two members of the U.F.A., at a convention held at Lethbridge to inaugurate the Alberta Federation of Labor, had spoken eulogistically in favor of a get-together society, but at the U.F.A. convention did not press the question of "solidarity." Perhaps, however, when the question again arises, which it undoubtedly must, the delegates will have realized the necessity of such a union.

Let all locals of the various Grain Growers' Societies thoroughly discuss this matter and instruct all delegates to conventions to do everything possible to further this question of "solidarity."

ARTHUR ARNOLD.

## TWO FORMS OF SLAVERY

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of April 22 J. P. Lowe draws a comparison between that form of slavery which existed in the United States prior to the civil war and the slavery that exists at the present day and which he ascribes to the forces of capitalism.

Now I believe that the form of slavery which exists in civilized countries today and which we call "industrial slavery,"

or the produce of the labor of their former chattels."

These are the conditions that exist not only in the United States and Great Britain, but also in this free Canada of ours, where even now the baneful influence of land monopoly is everywhere apparent. It is this institution rather than that of capitalism which is today the prime cause of our existing financial depression and industrial slavery.

What then is the remedy for this great evil? I would say without any hesitation that the only real and effective remedy is the taxation of land values, or the Single Tax. Of course I do not believe that this reform can be brought about at once, but its consummation should be the aim of every citizen to whom justice and liberty are more than mere names.

When the Single Tax is fully and completely adopted—as I believe it ultimately will be—the toiler will then receive the just reward for his toil, and his limbs will no longer bear the fetters of industrial slavery.

J. H. RICHARDS.

Chater, Man.

## OIL MEN AND ROADS

Editor, Guide:—I wish to put in a few words for the poor farmers, whose taxes build the roads thruout this country. The oil men complain in the papers about the scandalous state of the roads to the oil fields. But the oil men have





**A SIZE FOR EVERY FARM**

Twin City "60"  
Twin City "40"  
Twin City "25"  
Twin City "15"

Every machine is built to use kerosene, gasoline or distillate

**FOR YOUR HARVESTING—**  
THRESHING—FALL PLOWING—ROAD BUILDING

## The Twin City Oil Tractor

Note the following features of TWIN CITY Tractors and then compare them with other makes:

1. Heavy steel plate frame, built like a bridge.
2. Heavy duty four cylinder motor.
3. Force feed oiling system and compact enclosed cooling system.
4. Automobile type of axle that makes steering easy.
5. All gears enclosed and running in oil.
6. Durability—economy—adaptability—surplus Power.

Then go a step further and examine our

**Direct from Factory to Farm**

sales plan and you will consider nothing but a TWIN CITY. Write for more information about it—a postal will do it—NOW.

### Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. of Canada Ltd.

L. L. Brockett, Mgr. WINNIPEG, MAN. 167 Princess St.  
BRANCHES: Regina—John Gibney, Rep.; Calgary—C. F. Lief, Rep.;  
Saskatoon—R. E. Smillie, Rep.  
Address all Inquiries to the General Office at Winnipeg.

## \$612.00 Complete Threshing Outfit

With 8 H.P. Engine, Carrier, High Loader, Chaff Return and Belts. Can be mounted on one platform on a wagon. Capacity from 400 to 1,000 bushels, according to grain. Large stocks and repairs. Smaller sizes from \$383.00. ENGINE AND SEPARATOR, CARRIAGE PAID IN SASKATCHEWAN. Write for FREE CATALOGUE and time terms also.

**A. STANLEY JONES, North Battleford**

General Agent, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, LA COMPAGNIE DESIARDINS, P.Q. Established 1864

## NOTICE *Inquiry Respecting Sale of Farm Machinery*

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Executive Council of Saskatchewan, having caused a Commission to issue under the Great Seal of the Province directing and empowering Commissioners to inquire into every aspect of the question concerning the sale of farm machinery and other requisites of the farm, and any other matters incidental thereto, the Commissioners have fixed the following times and places for the holding of sittings when evidence will be heard from any persons wishing to attend:

PRINCE ALBERT	FRIDAY, JUNE 19
SHELLBROOK	SATURDAY, JUNE 20
REGINA	MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 20 AND 21
WEYBURN	WEDNESDAY, JULY 22
CARNDUFF	THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 23
MOOSE JAW	MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 27 AND TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28
MORSE	TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JULY 28
SWIFT CURRENT	WEDNESDAY, JULY 29
SHAUNAVON	THURSDAY, JULY 30
YORKTON	MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 3 AND TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4
CANORA	TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AUGUST 4
HUMBOLDT	WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 5 AND THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6
SASKATOON	FRIDAY, AUGUST 7
NORTH BATTLEFORD	TUESDAY, AUGUST 11
WILKIE	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12
KINDERSLEY	THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 13, AND FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14
ROSETOWN	FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AUGUST 14

DATED AT REGINA,

This first day of June, 1914

CHARLES H. IRELAND,

Secretary.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Saskatchewan

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

### CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT

Arrangements have now been completed for the supply of all kinds of fresh fruit direct from the Fruit Growers' Co-operative Associations of British Columbia to the Grain Growers' Associations and Co-operative Associations of Saskatchewan.

The prices quoted are f.o.b. point of shipment at a C.P.R. point in British Columbia. Your order will go forward by express, which charges will be paid by you when the goods arrive. The average express rate to C.P.R. points in the province is around \$2.55 per hundred lbs., but to points on other railways local express rates from nearest C.P.R. points must be added. The approximate shipping weight of each package is given with our quotations. The express rate per pound, will be the same whether shipments are small or large.

All orders must be sent to this office accompanied by the full amount of the purchase price. Orders for any number of packages will be accepted. Locals ordering fruit should be sure to make arrangements with some one to take delivery of same immediately upon its arrival at their station.

It has been reported to the Central that some fruit this season secured direct from irresponsible growers advertising in Saskatchewan has been very disappointing. We are securing your fruit from a responsible organized body of growers who officially inspect all goods before shipment, but of course the Central cannot accept responsibility for condition of fruit upon arrival at your point.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### GLENAYON CO-OPERATING

I am pleased to inform you that at a meeting of the Glenayon local held on Saturday, June 20, we decided to form a Co-operative Trading Association. The name of the company will be the Glenayon G. G. Co-operative Association Limited. The authorized capital will be \$10,000. The par value of the shares will be \$25, and the object of the company will be to produce, purchase and sell live stock, farm products, and supplies, and to own and operate public weighing scales.

It is the intention of the company to handle coal, flour, apples, lumber, etc., this year, and we will be pleased to receive quotations on same, but I am not in a position to state what quantities we will require. Our association is steadily growing, and it is my opinion that this co-operative legislation will be the means of drawing farmers together more than anything yet brought forward. I am enclosing \$19.50 membership fees of this local to date.

A. W. BARBER, Sec.,  
Glenayon Ass'n

### ROSE VALLEY ORGANIZED

We have held a meeting in our district and organized a branch of the G.G.A. The following officers were elected: President, Fred Johnson; vice-president, Carl Westby; sec. treas., L. B. Pugh; directors, Charlie Westby, Martin Nelson, Olaf Nelson, R. Johnson, Sam Anderson, T. Wold.

L. B. PUGH, Sec.,  
Rose Valley Ass'n

### A WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

We have organized a W.G.G.A. at Success, and Miss Stocking informs me that half of our fees are to be sent to you. You will find enclosed \$2.50. We hope to send you more shortly.

MRS. WM. WOTHERSPOON,  
Sec., Success W.G.G.A.

### CROP PROSPECTS GOOD

As we cannot boast of many glaring successes in our district, it is with some

satisfaction that I can tell you of our annual picnic at the "Three-Bar" ranch on May 25. We had a glorious day, a glorious crowd and a glorious time, with sports, band and ice cream all complete. Hon. W. R. Motherwell kindly favored us with his presence and spoke to us on farm topics, which was highly appreciated.

We did not have a great margin of profit, as we had some heavy expenses for various prizes, band and a large platform for dancing in the evening, but it was a very enjoyable time for the whole district and we hope to have funds to send at least one delegate to our next annual convention, which we were not able to do this year.

Find enclosed \$9 membership fees. I'm sorry to say we have not yet been able to get incorporated, our members not being able to put up the necessary funds, as money is scarce. Can you send us lumber prices? Some may require lumber if crops turn out good. When may we expect our 5,000 pounds of binder twine? Our crops were badly hit by drought last year and we thought we were to get it "in the neck" this year, as we had no rain till June 4, so I'm happy to say we are now having abundant rains.

FRANK REUX,

Sec., Tyner Ass'n

### WILL SUPPORT FARMERS' CANDIDATE

In reply to your recent letter re our summer's work: Our monthly meetings are fairly well attended and an earnest interest in public affairs is sustained. One of our directors acts on the Eldon Co-operative Co. Ltd. board, and all who can are purchasing wire and lumber from them. We are affiliated with Lashburn Sub-central as being in the Lloydminster constituency, and I expect, in spite of the convention discussion at Moose Jaw, we will support a farmers' candidate at the next Provincial election.

I received the report of the two commissions (agricultural and grain commission), from Regina, and I may say that my colleagues as well as myself do not agree that the money was so very well spent. Most of the information gathered could have been got far cheaper. As regards what governments can do, I do not believe in too great or sudden change, but all the reforms that a strong Democrat asks for can be obtained, but not from any existing party in Canada today. We have to create a party solely for the benefit of the people, and when that is done state ownership of all public utilities is bound to follow in spite of all charters. I expect in my time to see the C.P.R. and all railways state owned, but before this occurs we have to clean up our civil affairs, make it impossible for state offices to be given as rewards for political work, etc.

In all this, as a low official in the G.G.A., I expect the Association to act not as a suppliant to those in power, but in a strong way demand redress for the conditions under which we live. I want the association to take a stronger stand. The people on the prairie are in a desperate situation, and such a situation calls for desperate and strong action. On every hand we are taxed and overcharged, with no hand to help but our own.

I received your favor re the commission at Prince Albert, and regret that it is impossible to send a representative there; but it should not be hard to collect sufficient evidence to condemn the system of the machine companies and also the loan companies. Just drive thru the country and see the hundreds of acres left untilled thru exploitation, and any man can say that such a state of things is criminal in what it pleases some to call a "free and independent country."

JACK CHUM, Sec.,

Lilydale Assn.



# Alberta

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

## NEW BRIGDEN STRONG

Rowland McArthur, secretary of New Brigden Union, No. 348, reports that the union is fairly strong this year, having close on sixty members, all of whom appear to be very interested in co-operative purchasing. The union has purchased two carloads of posts and a car of wire this spring.

## NEEDMORE PICNIC

Needmore Local Union, No. 461, held their second annual picnic at Mr. McKinnon's ranch on May 28, and as usual a very pleasant time was spent. J. P. McArthur, M.P.P., and Rev. J. M. Fulton, secretary of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League, were present and delivered a couple of very interesting addresses, and the ladies provided a spread "fit for a king." During the afternoon a well contested baseball game was played between Strathmead and Carsland, the former team winning after an extra innings had been played. One of our lady members canvassed the crowd, which numbered about 250, with a "votes for women" petition, and while there were quite a number who could not see their way clear to sign this, at the same time it must be admitted she secured a large number of signatures.

## GOOD TIME AT SWEET VALLEY

On Friday, June 12, Sweet Valley Local, No. 188, held their second annual picnic, which was a very great success. President Tregillus and his daughter as well as our vice-president, E. Carswell, were in attendance. Mr. Tregillus gave a very fine address on co-operation, and Mr. Carswell's address was along the line in which he is so much interested, namely, the co-operative marketing of stock. Both speakers were appreciated by all those interested in bettering the conditions of the people of this country. After the addresses a ball game was played between Bow City and Travers, in which the home team came off victorious. Horse races and foot races were included in the sports and a dance was held in the evening. The local has now a membership of one hundred, eighty of whom are paid up.

## WEYBURN-LETHBRIDGE LINE

In reply to a letter written to the general superintendent of the C.P.R. in regard to the Weyburn-Lethbridge line, the following information has been received:

"If business conditions warrant it, and we have reason to expect a fairly good crop, it is the intention to complete the grading of the Weyburn-Lethbridge line during the present year."

## THE PRESIDENT AT BALFOUR

Balfour Local No. 227 held its annual picnic on June 19. It was an ideal day and people began to gather at 10 a.m. and kept coming until 3 p.m. There was a crowd of seven or eight hundred people there, as it had been well advertised that President Tregillus and Vice-President Carswell would be present and a great many members from the neighboring unions attended to hear these gentlemen. Dinner was served at noon and was very much enjoyed by everybody. After dinner, President Gus Malchow opened the program with an address of welcome and extended an invitation to all those who were not members to join the U.F.A. and subscribe for The Grain Growers' Guide. He then introduced Mr. Tregillus, who gave a very interesting and instructive address on the conditions of the present day and what it is coming to if the farmers do not take a stand and demand their just rights. He explained the necessity of having Single Tax and Free Trade and also Woman Suffrage. Mr. Carswell gave a very interesting address on the co-operative marketing of hogs. He explained how the system which the U.F.A. adopted (and which he was head of) worked out. This was listened to with great interest as there were many there seek-

ing such information as Mr. Carswell gave. Everybody paid close attention to both addresses, and the general opinion is that everyone that had the pleasure of hearing these gentlemen will from now on be more loyal to our union and further its cause. After the addresses a program including horse races, baseball and athletic sports was gone thru, and altogether the picnic was a thorough success.

## MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION

Hindville Union No. 546 held their usual monthly meeting on June 13, about 30 members being present. The resolutions of Alix Union were endorsed, and two carloads of lumber were ordered, at an average saving of \$10 per thousand on local prices.

## FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT

Butze Union No. 613 held a very successful meeting on Saturday, June 13. As a result they are going after the Edmonton City Dairy for a closer margin of prices between Edmonton and Chauvin. They are also going after the bank to try and get a reduction of the interest from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. There seems to be a considerable amount of opposition to our cause in this district, but the members of the local are determined to win out. Their secretary, J. Wright, states that the live wire has been touched and enough energy generated to stamp out the oppression, and that the farmers there are more determined than ever. The small number they hope to be able to convince us that they are strong in strength when it comes to fighting for their rights.

## ALLERSVILLE DOING WELL

The Allersville Union held its regular meeting on June 6. Several topics were discussed, after which a program, including a mock trial, speeches and singing was gone thru. The ladies served lunch, and altogether a very enjoyable and successful evening was spent. This Union has been doing nicely this year. They have enrolled 50 members, and have bought two cars of fence posts and one of wire, also several other things to-operatively.

## PROGRESS AT LONE RIDGE

A meeting of the Lone Ridge Union No. 627 was held on June 18, a good portion of the members being present. Six new members were enrolled. The resolution of the Alix Union was endorsed. The secretary was instructed to get quotations on binder twine and make the most advantageous arrangements possible for about 4,000 lbs. It was decided to hold the Dominion Day celebrations on July 2, at Lone Ridge. C. P. Cummings, Kenneth Peterson and Andrew Olson were appointed a committee to make all the necessary arrangements. The secretary also took four new subscriptions to The Guide.

## SPREADING THE GOSPEL

Our director, P. S. Austin, who attended the picnic of the Thordensjold Union, on June 3, reports that they had a perfect day and a very large crowd turned out. He states that nowhere has he found farmers and their wives so ready to accept and spread the gospel of the U.F.A., which means to them better farming, better business and better living. The U.F.A. attitude in regard to the rum question is a binding tie, fully convincing them that the U.F.A. is concerned in all the economic questions which are affecting the farmers. Mr. Austin addressed the gathering, encouraging them towards giving their best towards a more perfect organization, by which they can learn more fully what true co-operation will do towards making their country the greatest empire on earth. Geo. P. Smith, M.P.P., also gave quite an encouraging talk on what good they could do by organizing.

# SMOKE FOREST & STREAM TOBACCO

IT IS EXCEPTIONALLY MILD

10c Per Tin 10c

## ATLAS LUMBER CO. LTD.

When you require LUMBER or other BUILDING MATERIAL, get in touch with us. We have branches in most of the principal towns in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Our Prices and Grades will satisfy you. Get our Prices on car lot orders before going elsewhere.

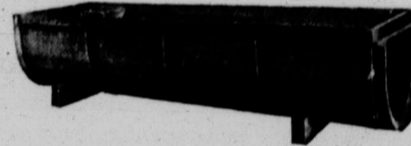
Address all Communications to

ATLAS LUMBER CO. LIMITED, CALGARY, ALBERTA

## When You Think Stock Tank, Thresher Tank

Grain Tank or any other Wooden Tank

Think "Saska"



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

Saska Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

## CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

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

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

## LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

We will guarantee to pay the following Prices, live weight, (c.o.b. Winnipeg):

Hens 13c; Roosters, young and old 10c; Ducks 14c; Turkeys from 12c to 15c; Spring Chickens 20c

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG

## BUY FITTED SHARES DIRECT

12 inch each \$2.00

13-14 " " 2.25

15-16 " " 2.50

Freight Prepaid to your Station on Orders of one dozen or more.

Every Make and Every Kind Ready to Fit to your Plow. Buy from a Reliable House

Write for Catalogue.

THE JOHN F. MCGEE CO., Winnipeg, Man.

## Cheap Lumber for Farmers

THE CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO.

901 Hornby Street

Vancouver, B. C.

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

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

AGENTS WANTED.



# Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO  
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

### FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

**10 ACRES, OR LARGER TRACTS, ON VANCOUVER ISLAND** at \$25.00 an acre on five year terms. Suitable for poultry, vegetables, fruit, dairying. Railroad station within three miles, two lines through Company's property, good roads to markets and desirable neighbors. Settlers looking for ideal climate, glorious sunshine and only 30 inches rainfall a year should locate at Qualicum or Parksville on this rich soil you need for mixed farming. Qualicum Beach resort on the sea is close by. Write today for detailed information. Merchants' Trust & Trading Co. Ltd., Land Department, 401-407 Belmont House, Victoria, B.C. 25-4

**FOR SALE—NORTH OF WADENA SASK.**—Half section, 250 acres broken, one hundred summer fallow. Good stock country. Abundance of hay around Little Quill Lake. The buildings are good. School-house not fifty rods from dwelling. Whole line of implements goes with the farm. Cheap. Apply Box 13, Wadena, Sask. 26-5

### FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STALLIONS**, two and three years, prices reasonable, terms easy. Yorkshire sows in farrow, and pigs from mature sows, due in April and May. Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Carman and Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 13tf

**J. A. MAHARG, MOOSE JAW, BREEDER** Holsteins, Berkshires, Leicester sheep.

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

**W. BROWN, COATSTONE P.O., MAN.**—Breeder of pure bred Ayrshires and Berkshires. Good breeding stock for sale.

### CATTLE

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

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.**—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

**TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL** calves for sale, out of good producers. Sire out of cow that held Canadian record, and his sire brother to cow that held world's record. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 25-3

**HOLSTEINS—TWO YOUNG BULLS, FIT** for service, \$98, any point. Return if not satisfied. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask.

**MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING OF CATTLE**—A splendid book dealing with the management of farm animals. Special reference to food values, composition of feeds, balanced rations, etc. Price \$2.20 Postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide.

### HORSES

**BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRANDSON** of Indigene du Fosteau, champion of Belgium for five consecutive years, for sale. All good, sound, fine quality horses, bred in the country. For particulars: Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmez Creek, Alta. 3tf

**THE BREAKING AND TRAINING OF HORSES**, by M. W. Harper, is a book in which special attention is given to breaking and training as well as overcoming the whims and vices of horses, and describes appliances for accomplishing same. The author is a well-known authority and deals with each and every class of horse. Price \$1.95 postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg.

### FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—5 FURROW P. & O. ENGINE** gang. Cheap for cash. Box 116, Langdon, Alta. 27-3

**PLOWING THRESHING OUTFIT—HART-PARR** 15-30 Kerosene Tractor. Five-bottom gang. Aultman Taylor Separator. 27-42. Very good condition; used very little. F. Waste, Penhold, Alta.

**32 H.P. REEVES STEAM TRACTION ENGINE** in good working condition. 25 H.P. Traction Engine, four cylinder, will pull six plows. The above for sale or exchange, enquire: The North American Machinery Co., Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 26-2

**GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION**, by J. B. Rathbun, is a book that will show you how to install, how to operate, how to make immediate repairs and how to keep a gas engine running. There is no better book on the market. Price \$1.10 postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg.

### RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING 4c Per Word—Per Week

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

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

### SWINE

**A BARGAIN—FIVE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS**, farrowed Jan. 2, weighing 150 to 180 lbs., at \$25 to \$30. Splendid for exhibition purposes. 2 young sows near farrowing, \$40 each (pair \$75), Berkshires and Yorkshire weanings \$10 each, either sex. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake P.O., Sask. Maple Creek Station. 22-4

**WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES**—Large, improved, prolific, bacon type. Champions over all breeds, Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October boars, 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May Pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not akin. Everything priced to sell. Money-back return paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 15tf

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—J. A. SMITH** Pengarth, Sask. 14-24

**O. I. CHESTER WHITE, EITHER SEX**, registered, 3 1/2 months old. Safe delivery guaranteed. \$14 each. B. Farmer, Waterfield P.O., Tisdale, Sask. 27-2

**20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR**; a few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 17tf

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, CHOICE** stock, large and prolific, unrelated pairs. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 25-8

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, CHOICE** stock, large and prolific, unrelated pairs. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 25-8

**DAVID DOBBIN, LAVENHAM, MAN., HAS** a few Pure-Bred Yorkshires for sale. 24-4

**MAY FALLOWED BERKSHIRE PIGS** of choice breeding for sale. Phone or write. Thos. Henderson, Creelman, Sask. 25-4

**A FEW PURE-BRED DUROC JERSEY** boars for sale, from good stock, \$17 each. John J. Hays, Cardale, Man. 26-3

**FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEY PIGS**—weaners \$15 each, both sexes, and can furnish trio unrelated, also Indian Runner Ducks. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 23-5

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED** unrelated pairs. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 26-10

**FOR SALE—SIXTY REGISTERED ENGLISH** Berkshires, both sexes. Sows in farrow. At surprising prices. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 26-4

**FIVE HUNDRED HOG QUESTIONS—A** complete and reliable veterinary handbook answering all perplexing questions for the care and management of hogs. Price 30 cents postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide.

### AUCTIONEERS

**LAYZELL AND DURNO—LIVE STOCK** Auctioneers, 520 Centre Street, Calgary. Have always on hand carload lots of Horses and Cattle. Ship your Horses and Cattle to us. We guarantee satisfaction. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary. 17tf

### FENCE POSTS

**RED CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND TELEPHONE** Poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsaga, B.C.

### BUTTER, EGGS AND CREAM

**SHIP YOUR CREAM TO SIMPSON PRODUCE CO.**—We pay the highest prices, reimburse with each shipment, guarantee honest test, prompt return of cans, and courteous treatment. Ship today, it will pay you. Simpson Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS' Lists, Prize Lists, Sale Catalogs, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports, Everything in Printing.** Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34tf

**CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CALGARY.**—Specialties 'Sarcee' Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

**LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.** No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V-1604 Marden Building, Washington, D.C. 27-4

**TO EXCHANGE FOR 20 HORSE POWER** gasoline threshing outfit, slightly used, imported Shire stallion, 4 years, dark bay, white points, sure stockgetter, broken to all harness, very fast walker. James M. Ewens, Beshamy P.O., Man. 22-tf

**HONEY FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF FIRST** class honey, put up in 60-lb tins, safely crated, 10 1/4 cents lb. Fred Statton, Route 3, Mitchell, Ont. 26-5

### SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

**REGISTERED SEED BARLEY—WE OFFER** a limited quantity of Eclipse barley (2nd generation)—a splendid six-rowed variety. Price ex warehouse, Regina: Less than 5 bushels, \$1.50; over 5 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks included. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 17tf

**GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS—WE HAVE** some of the best seed obtainable in Western Rye, Bromo, Timothy, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Alfalfa, etc. We want your business. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 17tf

### FRUIT, TREES, FLOWERS, ETC.

**FLOWER GARDENING—A WORKING** handbook of everyday practice for all who grow flowers for home use or for the market. Price 60c postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide.

### SHEEP

**SHEEP FOR SALE BY SIMON DOWNIE & Sons,** Carstairs, Alta. 700 grade Shrop ewes and lambs, 200 range ewes and lambs, 50 registered Shrop ewes and 100 registered Shrop rams. 25tf

### BARRISTERS

**P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER,** Mc-Greevy Block, Winnipeg. 9tf

**C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC.,** Minnedosa, Man. 53tf

**ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B.,** Barrister and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

**BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, Barristers,** etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4782. 2tf

### MANITOBA PROVINCIAL PLOWING MATCH

The provincial plowing match held at Portage la Prairie on Wednesday, June 24, was a great success. The weather during the first half of the day was ideal and altho rain threatened during the afternoon and a heavy wind caused a certain amount of annoyance, the proceedings passed off to the complete satisfaction of every one concerned. The contest proved a great drawing feature and it was estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 interested spectators watched the excellent work done with keen attention. The competition took place on the farm of John Hamilton, two miles north east of Portage la Prairie, and altho the ground was not in the best of condition for plowing, owing to the prolonged season of dry weather which has been experienced generally thruout the province during the past few weeks, making the surface soil hard and chunky, all the work done was of an exceedingly high class nature and proved that altho the prairie farmer as a rule is not particularly famed for uniformity in straightness and depth of plowing yet, when put to the test, the work done will compare favorably with the best. In keeping with the importance of the event the number of entries this year constituted a record, there being 18 walking and 28 gang plows in competition. Practically all the well known names connected with plowing matches in the past figured prominently again this year in the prize list, but there was one which was conspicuous by its absence and many and varied were the expressions of regret at the fact that D. Lyttle, the champion plowman of last year's contest, was unable to be present this year on account of illness.

It was indeed an inspiring sight to see so many well kept, nicely matched teams of the best agricultural and heavy draft types and to notice how intelligently they responded to the least touch of the lines or word of the drivers. One felt that in spite of the hold which large machinery and engine power has taken on the farms during the past five years, that after all there never can be any foundation for thinking that farms will ever be solely operated by mechanical power.

The judges were J. A. Henderson, Elmwood, and C. M. Jones, Carman, in classes V and VI.; Wm. Turner, Holland, and J. Henderson, Brandon, in classes I and IV.; and W. Croy, Brandon, and J. Sutherland, Brandon, in classes II and III. All arrangements were under the able direction of H. C. Sawcett.

Results were as follows:—

Class I.—Walking plows, open to men in Manitoba—1, J. Brown, Portage la Prairie, 91; 2, W. Roger, Edwin, 87; 3, T. L. Guild, Kearney, 85; 4, J. G. Brown, Carberry, 83; 5, Ernest Martin, Roland, 80.

Class II.—Walking plows, open to men in Manitoba who have not won a first prize previous to 1914—1, Angus McVicar, Portage la Prairie, 82; 2, Russel McMaster, Portage la Prairie, 81; 3, Thos. Gemmill, Portage la Prairie, 78; 4, H. Bradley, Portage la Prairie, 76; 5, E. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, 73.

Class III.—Walking plows, open to young men under 18 years—1, B. Lyttle, 77; 2, C. McDonald, 72; 3, W. Bradley, 68.

Class IV.—Gang plows, open to all men in Manitoba—1, A. M. Brownridge, Portage la Prairie, 87; 2, Geo. McVicar, Portage la Prairie, 80; 3, W. J. McCuaig, Oakland, 78; 4, Wm. Dowal, McDonald, 77; 5, F. F. Parkinson, Roland, 75.

Class V.—Gang plows, open to all men who have not won a first prize previous to 1914—1, Charlie Wishart, Portage la Prairie, 86; 2, D. Guillard, Portage la Prairie, 82 1/2; 3, Fred Harrison, Portage la Prairie, 82; 4, J. A. McPherson, Portage la Prairie, 81 1/2; 5, W. A. Smith, Portage la Prairie, 81.

Class VI.—Gang plows, open to young men under 18 years of age—1, Roy W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, 75; 2, Edgar Wishart, Portage la Prairie, 70; 3, Leslie McMaster, Portage la Prairie, 65; 4, Bert Bowes, Portage la Prairie, 64.

There were a large number of special prizes also donated among which were the championship cup and medals, won by John Brown, silver cup donated by the provincial government for the best plowed land in the gang competition and won by A. M. Brownridge, special for best four-

YOUR VACATION MONEY can be earned in leisure hours by looking after the local subscription business of The Grain Growers' Guide. A postal card will bring full details. The Circulation Manager,  
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



**HOME STUDY**

The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY**

KINGSTON, ONTARIO

ARTS APPLIED SCIENCE  
EDUCATION MEDICINE Including ENGINEERING

**SUMMER SCHOOL**

JULY and AUGUST

G. Y. CHOWN, Registrar, Kingston, Ont.

**I SAVE**  
one ton of coal in every seven.

**I KEEP**  
every particle of dust and gas from escaping into the house.

**I NEED**  
no poker to keep me perfectly clean.

**I GIVE**  
ample moisture to every room.

**I CAN**  
do these things because I am different from other furnaces.

**I AM THE**



You can find out more about me from

**CLARE & BROCKEST LTD.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Cold Storage Accommodation**

for all Farm Products. Special Rooms with proper temperatures for meats and butter, also room fitted with Cold Blast System for egg storage.

The Merchants Cold Storage Co. Ltd.  
CALGARY : ALBERTA

**It Costs Less to Roof your Buildings with Iron**

Send for my figures right away. I guarantee to save you a lot of money. Write to—

**H. VICKERS**  
404 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg

horse outfit, donated by C. D. McPherson and won by Charlie Wishart, and special presented by the Loudon Hardware Co. for best teaming in classes I. and II., which was won by T. L. Guild. The competition was an excellent one from start to finish and the executive is to be heartily congratulated upon an extremely successful plowing match.

**FIRE GUARD REQUIREMENTS**

Always during the summer months some reports come to hand regarding fires which have been started by engines passing along the various railroads throught the West. As much as possible has been done to prevent all damage to property from this source of danger along the railroads, and in this connection this year a somewhat new feature has been introduced at the suggestion of the Fire Inspection Department of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada by means of which it is hoped that destruction by fire will be kept down to a minimum. The feature is particularly of interest to farmers in that it aims at establishing a measure of co-operation between the railway companies on the one hand and the land owners or the occupants of the land on the other. In a circular letter issued by the chief fire inspector, while outlining to the railway companies the fire protection requirements which have been in force in former years, attention is drawn to an arrangement by means of which fire guards may be plowed by the occupant of the land at a distance of almost one hundred feet from the right of way and for which the railway company will pay \$1.75 per lineal mile of four foot plowed fire guard. Where fire guards do not connect one with the other, the ends shall be turned in to the railway right of way. Further, in regard to the rights of the railway companies as to the enforced plowing of fire guards, the letter states:—

"Your attention is called to the requirement of General Order No. 107 that no such railway company shall permit its employees, agents or contractors to enter upon land under cultivation, to construct fire guards, without the consent of the owner or occupant of such lands, and that wherever the owner or occupant of such land objects to the construction of fire guards, on the ground that the said construction would involve unreasonable loss or damage to property, the company shall at once refer the matter to the board, giving full particulars thereof, and shall in the meantime refrain from proceeding with the work. Said order also provides that no agent, employee or contractor of any such railway company shall permit gates to be left open or to cut or leave fences down, whereby stock or crops may be injured, or do any other unnecessary damage to property, in the construction of fire guards. Where the owner or occupant of grain stubble land is unwilling to undertake the construction of fire guards in accordance with the above, the company will exercise its discretion as to whether it will make other arrangements for the plowing of fire guards or leave such lands unguarded. In case the owner or occupant will neither construct such fire guards under the above requirement, nor permit such work to be done by an agent of the company, the company may either drop the matter of fire guarding or make application to the board for authority to enter upon such lands for the purpose of fire guard construction over the protest of such owner or occupant."

The regulations appear extremely reasonable thruout, the fullest amount of consideration having been paid to the rights of the individual farmer, the idea being no doubt that he is the one most concerned in the protection of his crops and that due remuneration should be granted him for so doing.

**SASKATCHEWAN FARM MACHINERY INQUIRY**

**Alteration in Sittings**

Two new sittings have been arranged by the Saskatchewan Farm Machinery Commission, namely at Saltcoats on Monday afternoon, August 3, and at Assiniboia on Friday afternoon, July 31, and Saturday morning, August 1. The sitting at Yorkton on Monday afternoon, August 3, has been cancelled, the meeting there taking place on Tuesday morning, August 4, commencing at nine a.m.



**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS**

save much time and labor in summer

BESIDES GREATLY IN-creasing the quantity and improving the quality of cream and butter De Laval Cream Separators save much valuable time and labor.

THIS GREAT SAVING OF time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages.

AS COMPARED WITH ANY kind of gravity setting the saving of man's time and labor and usually woman's drudgery with a De Laval is a big item in its favor.

AS COMPARED WITH OTHER Separators the De Laval saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair.

THESE ARE MERELY SOME of the advantages which make a De Laval Cream Separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every De Laval agent will be glad to explain and demonstrate to any one at all interested.

SEE THE NEAREST DE Laval agent at ONCE or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

**Insure Your Horses**

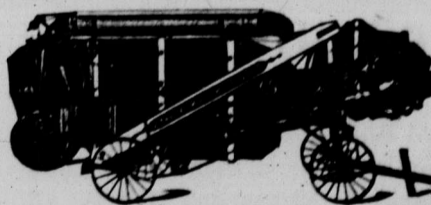
against Death through Disease or Accident, Fire and Lightning. Our Policy Holders have the amplest and most liberal clauses of any of the other Companies. Our Policy Holders have all the requisite guarantees as to the standing and solvency of the Company. We insure: Stallions, Track Horses, Draft Horses, In-Foal Mares, with or without insurance on the Foal; Cattle, Castration and Transit Risks, etc.

ALL KINDS OF ANIMALS INSURANCE. WRITE TO FOLLOWING AGENTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

**Western General Agents**

- MANITOBA MATTHEWS, WRIGHTSON AND COMPANY  
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.
- SASKATCHEWAN BUTLER, BYERS BROS. AND CODERRE Limited  
(Northern) 22nd Street, Saskatoon, Sask.
- SASKATCHEWAN McCALLUM, HILL AND COMPANY  
(Southern) 1170 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.
- ALBERTA F. C. LOWES AND COMPANY  
Calgary, Alta.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY  
445 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

**THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**  
HEAD OFFICE: Room 721 Power Bldg., 83 Craig St., MONTREAL



**"GEISER" and "NEW PEERLESS" Separators**

No Sieves No Riddles

Here is a Separator which is a time and money saver from the very start. Its unique feature lies in the Cleaning Device, which consists of Combs and Grooved Rollers, so arranged that grain and chaff pass from the grain plates over the rollers, a sharp blast carrying the mix away and the grain falling through the combs. What a vast improvement to the Antiquated Sieve or Riddle principle. It is this difference which makes "The Geiser" superior to all other ordinary Separators. With the Geiser changes for different kinds of grain can be made without stopping machine, which means money saved to the thrasher-man. The Separating Device is ample and able to meet all kinds and conditions of grain. This Separator puts in Grain Bags 95% of what others send to the straw stack. We do not pretend to say that this Separator will save absolutely ALL the grain, but we do assert that it will save 98 per cent. of that which is ordinarily wasted by the best machines now in the field, when it is crowded as it must be for big work; that at least 95 per cent. of all the grain is separated from the straw by the time it leaves the big drum; after this we have more separating capacity than any other machine on the market. We can supply with these Separators, Wind Stackers or Straw Carriers, Self Feeders and Band Cutters, Automatic Registers or Wagon Loaders, Flax and Timothy Attachments. Sizes and prices are as follows, viz: No. 3 Geiser, \$25.00; \$365.00; Bagger, \$30.00; Straw Carrier, \$30.00; Wagon Loader, \$70.00. No. 14, 24x32, \$455.00. No. 6, 27x39, \$525.00; Wind Stacker, \$275.00; Self Feeder, \$220.00; Wagon Loader, \$70.00; Straw Carrier, \$35.00; Belt Reel and Guide, \$10.00; Flax Attachment, \$15.00. Peerless, 24x36, \$575.00; 30x46, \$630.00; 33x50, \$675.00; 36x56, \$760.00; 40x60, \$840.00; 36x50, \$1250.00; Wind Stacker, \$315.00; Self Feeder, \$260.00; Register, \$125.00; Belt Reel and Guide, \$15.00; Flax Attachment, \$15.00. We give liberal terms on Threshing Machinery or allow 15 per cent. discount if the cash is paid before shipment.

WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THESE PRICES UNLESS ORDERS ARE RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1st  
Write for Catalog. Address Enquiries to Winnipeg Office. Sole Agents for Canada:  
**BURRIDGE-COOPER COMPANY LIMITED, Winnipeg and Regina**



G R E A T  
**Dispersion  
Sale** — of —  
**Pure Bred Shorthorns**

The Greatest of all Dispersion Sales of Registered  
Shorthorn Cattle will be held at

**Vegreville, Alberta, July 22nd, 1914**

ROBERTS BROTHERS will sell by Public Auction, July 22nd, at 10 a.m. sharp, their entire herd of two hundred and seventeen head of the best registered Shorthorns to be had; fifteen head of horses; thirty-two horse-power Case engine, with ten bottom gang; and ranch, 1,280 acres of the best land in Alberta, with 550 acres under cultivation and located one mile southwest of Vegreville.

All stock and equipments will be sold for cash, positively without reserve. Good terms will be arranged on the land. This will be announced at time of sale. Free transportation to farm at any and all times. Visitors always welcome. Write for catalogue and further particulars.

S. W. PAISLEY,  
Lacombe, Alta.  
Auctioneer

ROBERTS BROS.  
Vegreville, Alta.

## Holsteins at Auction

The ROSCARROCK HERD of  
**PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

Belonging to W. J. TREGILLUS, Roscarrock  
Stock Farm, Calgary, comprising

**Ninety Head**

Will be Sold at Auction at the Farm, one-half mile from the  
end of the Glengarry Street carline on Seventeenth  
Avenue, Calgary, on

**THURSDAY, 16th JULY, 1914**

The offering will comprise: Herd Bull; 10 Yearling Bulls, from 12 to 20 months old; 7 Young Bulls, under 12 months; 40 Cows in calf and milk; 5 2-year-old Heifers; 12 yearling Heifers; 15 young Calves, both sexes.

This herd contains some of the best blood of the famous black and white dairy breed. A large number of the animals are descended from R.O.M. and R.O.P. stock, and are well-known prize winners in Alberta show rings. With the exception of a few cows the animals are all Alberta bred.

**Catalogs Ready Shortly---Write for One**

S. W. PAISLEY  
Auctioneer, LACOMBE

W. J. TREGILLUS  
Roscarrock Stock Farm  
Calgary

## Hog Cholera

Much has been said and written recently concerning outbreaks of hog cholera in various parts of the Western Provinces. This disease has caused a great amount of damage in older countries, being particularly noticeable of late years in the United States, where thousands of affected pigs have been slaughtered by the authorities in an attempt to control the spread of the disease. In Bulletin 15, issued by the Dominion Government, a very complete discussion of the subject in all its phases is to be found, and the following is a short synopsis of the more important points relating to this destructive disease.

Hog cholera is a contagious disease affecting swine. It does not appear to affect any other species of animals; it is extremely contagious and has a very high death rate. The cause of the disease is a germ, and without the presence of the germ there can be no hog cholera. In other words, such a thing as neglect, bad feeding, filthy surroundings, have no power to produce hog cholera. But when the infection is introduced among hogs under such conditions, the disease spreads with great rapidity. The spread of the disease occurs whenever the germs from a diseased hog gain access to the healthy one, and this takes place in many different ways. Actual contact of the healthy and diseased hogs is a sure way to spread the disease, but it can be conveyed in many other ways.

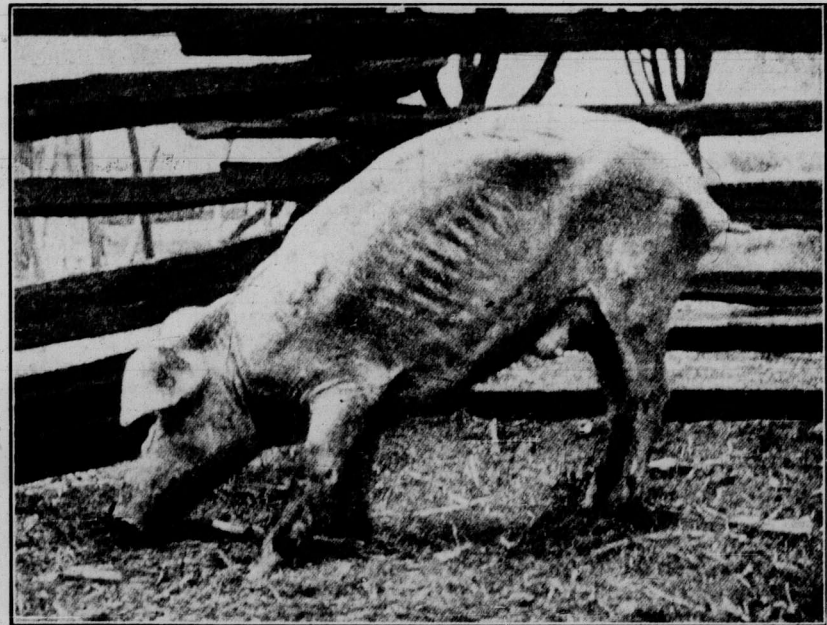
### Carrying the Infection

The diseased hog gives off the germs of the disease in his urine and manure, and thus distributes infectious matter thruout his pen, pasture, or the railway car in which he is going to market.

during this period may, and often do, show no symptoms to the meat inspector that anything is wrong. The meat from such hogs contains the germs of the disease, and such processes as salting, spicing or smoking do not destroy these germs. Cooking does destroy them, and as a quantity of United States pork is consumed in this country, owners are cautioned not to feed kitchen refuse to hogs unless it has first been cooked.

### Symptoms

The early symptoms are not characteristic of the disease, and may not enable a definite opinion to be formed. The hog loses his appetite, partly or altogether, is sluggish, disinclined to move, and if compelled to do so may cough. These symptoms occurring among hogs in the vicinity of an outbreak of hog cholera should be viewed with suspicion, and the nearest veterinary inspector should be notified at once. The sick hogs soon become thin and weak, walking with a staggering gait, especially with the hind legs, but hogs may die in a few days, before they have had time to lose much flesh. The skin frequently becomes red in patches, the color turning deeper and more purplish as the disease advances. These patches usually occur inside the legs, under the body, or behind the ears, but may be seen anywhere. The eyes discharge mucous secretion and the lids may be gummed together by it. The bowels are generally loose and a profuse diarrhoea may occur, altho in some cases there may be constipation. The sick hog generally goes off by himself, and is found lying in a quiet corner of his pen. If compelled to get up, he does it unwillingly, stands with his back arched, and



Hog Cholera in Chronic Form

Healthy hogs placed in such premises after the diseased ones have been removed will contract the disease. Another way infection is carried is upon the feet of men or animals, including birds. Curious neighbors, wishing to see what hog cholera looks like, may easily take the infection home to their own hogs on their boots or clothing. Wandering dogs may also act as carriers, and the common domestic pigeons may feed in an infected pen, and fly to some neighboring farm carrying the infection on their feet. Another mode of infection has recently come to light and is responsible for many outbreaks of the disease in Canada. This takes place thru the feeding of uncooked garbage and swill, containing scraps of pork, bacon rind, etc., in the raw state. The explanation of this lies in the fact that in the United States many hogs are sent to the slaughter house when in the early stages of hog cholera, and are killed, turned into pork and consumed for food without hindrance. This is possible, because there is a lapse of some days between the time when the hog becomes infected and the time when he shows symptoms of it. This is known as the period of incubation, and hogs killed

his belly drawn up, or moves in a weak, staggering manner and may fall over. A sick hog seldom shows all the symptoms described above, and in many cases it requires an expert to decide what is the matter. Usually one or two of the symptoms are well marked, such as coughing and rapid breathing, or diarrhoea and tucked up appearance, or redness of the skin and discharge from the eyes. The symptoms have been described at some length, so that the farmer may be on his guard if any of them are noticed, and call in the inspector before the infection has time to spread.

There is a great difference in the severity of the disease in various outbreaks. Sometimes it is of a severe or virulent type and rapidly fatal. In other outbreaks the type is mild and recovery frequent. The latter type may be considered just as dangerous to the community as the former, as it is more difficult to detect, and the recovered hogs are apt to spread the disease far and wide before it is recognized.

The duration of the disease is uncertain. A hog may die in a very few days, or may live for some weeks. Death does not always follow an attack of the

Continued on Page 19



# Flour Prices

Continued from Page 7

age for a number of years has been in the neighborhood of 2 1/2 cents. Within the past year or two, however, this difference has greatly widened. It has ranged all the way from 3 cents to 8 1/2 cents and even 12 cents per 100 pounds, which makes competition with British producers on a profitable basis with current values of wheat entirely out of the question.

It is quite true that there is a difference in the cost of handling flour as against wheat, but we feel that the difference charged by the carriers is disproportionate. However, the mills bring business to the steamship companies for westbound traffic, since much of the millers' supplies, notably jute for manufacture of bags, is imported from Great Britain or India. The steamship owner is entitled to a profit just as much as the miller. If the rates on grain cannot be definitely fixed on account of competition among tramp steamers, and the general exigencies of shipping conditions, then the rates on flour should be made flexible, in order not to discriminate against export flour or grain.

The statement that the flour mills make excessive profits is incorrect. If critics would take the trouble to examine the annual financial statements of the representative flour milling companies of Canada they would discover that the average profits made during 1913 on the capital employed were only reasonable. It is a well-known fact that some of our big milling companies have a large number of interior elevators, and do a general grain business some of them even conducting other lines of business besides flour milling, and it is the profit made in these enterprises which, added to the returns on flour milling, go to make up the total profits which their official statements show. I am of the opinion that a careful investigation of the facts of the case will disclose that in proportion to the capital invested, the milling industry gives a more moderate return than do many other enterprises in Canada.

### QUALITY IN EGGS

"The Payment for Eggs According to Quality" is the subject of pamphlet No. 6 of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch, prepared by W. A. Brown, J. H. Hare and W. H. Ault. This pamphlet points out that as a result of the "flat rate" or "case count" system of purchasing, Canadian farmers, during the past ten years, have lost annually large sums of money thru marketing many bad and inferior eggs. Investigation into this phase of the poultry industry evinced the fact that while the wholesalers were not themselves directly responsible for the losses and shrinkage, they had at their disposal the most effective means for improvement, viz.: The making of a difference not only between the prices paid for good and bad eggs, but also between the prices paid for the various grades of good eggs. The objects of this pamphlet are to encourage the grading of eggs, which can only be done by the use of an egg tester; the payment for eggs according to quality, thus placing a premium on first class eggs, and the adoption of a uniform system of marketing, which would protect not only the producer and the consumer, but also the merchant. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained free upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

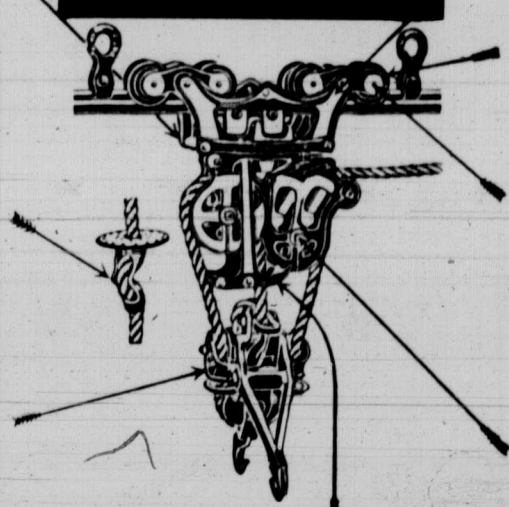
### TO BREAK UP BROODY HENS

It very frequently happens that there are a great many sitting hens that it is desirable to break up during the summer. For this purpose nothing exceeds the slat-bottomed coop raised from the ground that the air may circulate freely under the hen when she is placed in the coop. As long as the sitting hen is given a chance to sit in a nest or on the ground, where she can brood herself and keep her body in a state of great heat, it is hard to break her off from the desire to brood. But when she is placed in a slat-bottomed coop, which is raised from the ground, there is no possible chance for her to overheat her body, and in a short time she loses her brooding desire. It often requires only a few days of this treatment to break them. A coop made for the purpose is very inexpensive and a great convenience in every poultry yard.

# You save time and money

on every crop you harvest with the aid of a

## LOUDEN Junior Sling Carrier



### Patented Brace-Block

A heavily ribbed malleable iron block attaches to the truck arms just below the track, and the bolt connecting the sides of the carrier frame passes through the lower end. This takes all strain off the bolt and increases the strength of the truck arms. No load can spread them.

### Adjustable Trip

Used when desired to carry the load into the mow without elevating to the track. Slip it up or down on the centre draft rope as desired. A simple, effective adjustment without complicated parts. This trip is supplied when ordered without extra charge.

### The Great Triple Purchase Feature

Three ropes lifting the load instead of two, as with the ordinary carrier; gives the horse one-half more power, reduces the strain on the ropes and lengthens the life of the outfit.

### Sure to Work

A trip stirrup extends below the carrier frame and attaches to the locking mechanism. It is impossible to keep the horse going on the draft-rope and not bring the sling pulleys in contact with the trip stirrup. Once this is done the car is bound to leave the stop-block and run back into the barn with the load. Side winds or uneven loads, cannot affect the proper working of the LOUDEN JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS.

Write for catalogue and special descriptive circular dealing with above Carrier.

The LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO. - 535 Martin Ave., WINNIPEG

Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Stable Equipment, Barn Door Hangers. (8)

### Engine Trucks

Distribute the load well along the track, increase the strength of the carrier and cause the load to run more steadily. No four-wheeled carrier, however much spread out, is so easy on the track or runs so steadily.

### Short Truck Arms

The Truck Arms are only 5 inches long, nearly straight and extremely well braced. They cannot be sprung.

### The Unbreakable Axle

These Axles are simply an extension of the main frame. Note how they are shouldered out at the frame; impossible to break them. No riveted or bolted pin axles are used on Louden Carriers. Such axles are always causing trouble.

### Patent Bushings

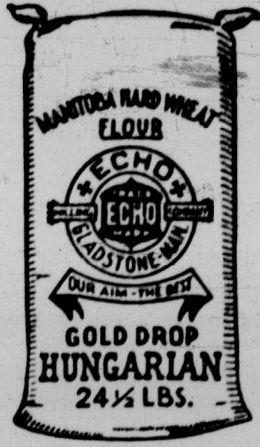
The Pulley Sheaves run on Patent Bushings, recessed into the side of the frame. This takes all the strain off the bolt and puts it on the frame where it belongs. The sheaves are large, of extra strength and easy running.

## Co-operation

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY GLADSTONE, MAN



**\$35**  
**DOMINION BICYCLES**  
FOR  
**\$25**



These famous Bicycles now sold at little more than the cost of manufacture. The Dominion retails at \$35 in Winnipeg, but you can buy it by mail for \$25. Equipped with mud guards, wood or steel Dunlop rims, roller chain, New Departure Coaster, rubber pedals, pump and tools.

Sundries and Tires at wholesale prices to everyone. Send for our illustrated free catalog.

### Dominion Cycle Company

224-6 LOGAN AVE.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

## Island Park Nurseries Limited

ALL KINDS OF NURSERY STOCK

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Portage la Prairie, Man.

# NOTICE

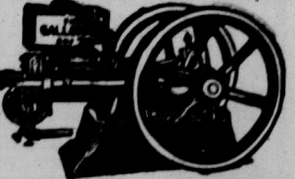
## The William Galloway Co. Ltd. of Canada

Now carry the Famous Galloway Line of gasoline engines, cream separators, manure spreaders and other farm machinery and merchandise in stock at Winnipeg to take care of their large Canadian business. Remember all Galloway Made Machines are sold direct to the consumer at factory, wholesale prices. You are consulting your own best interests when you investigate our machines and direct from factory, one-profit plan of selling before you buy any other style or make. We have thousands of satisfied customers in Canada. Galloway machines are always sold at the lowest prices backed by the strongest guarantee and on the most liberal terms. You take no risk whatever when you buy on our liberal plan. Our machines must please or we will refund your money with freight paid both ways. Write us. Get familiar with our money saving plan. Read this advertisement. Then send for our catalog showing our entire line of merchandise for Canada's best farmers.

**Save \$50 to \$300 on Engines**  
Our new low engine prices are the lowest. Every Galloway engine is sold on 30 days' trial, backed by 4 year guarantee. They must please you or you can return them and we will refund your money and pay all the freight. You take no risk. Made in sizes from 1 1/4 to 15 H. P. Either stationary or mounted on trucks or equipped with wood sawing attachment. Send for catalog.

**Save \$25 to \$50 on Spreaders**  
Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to select from. Attachment spreaders that will fit any size farm truck, complete spreaders, etc. Get Free Catalog.

**Save \$25 to \$50 on Separators**  
The new Galloway Sanitary is the most modern, most sanitary and closest-skimming cream separator on the market. Gear runs in a constant bath in oil. Easy to run, easy to clean. A genuine Mechanical Marvel. The equal of any machine selling at twice our new, low prices. We guarantee it. Send for one. Give it a good 30 Day Working Test at our risk. Write for catalog.



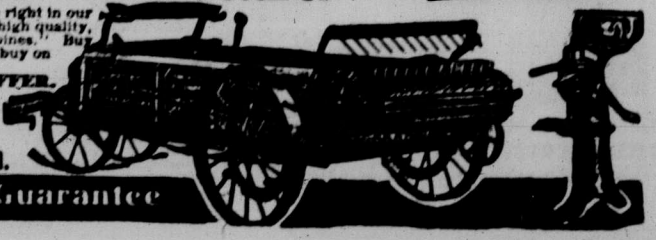
## Buy Direct from the Actual Manufacturer

And save all middlemen's profits. Galloway machines are made right in our own factory, and sold direct to you at wholesale prices. They are high quality, proven machines. Stop paying tribute to "Trusts" and "Combinations." Buy direct and save money. Let me show you what it means to you to buy on my direct from factory, money saving plan.

**WRITE ME TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG AND OFFER.**  
It only costs you a one-cent postal to get my big catalog. No postage to pay. No obligation to buy. Yes Sir! When you send for my catalog, I am going to make you the most liberal, co-operative profit-sharing offer you ever heard of in your life. Write me today.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd. Dept. 6 Winnipeg, Man.

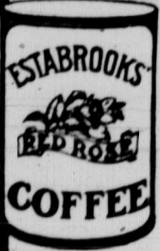
30 Days Free Trial - 5 Year Guarantee





**"Crushed"**  
(Not Ground)  
**The New Process**

By our new crushing process, **RED ROSE COFFEE** is broken into uniform small grains and freed from bitter chaff and dust. Thus it brews readily and gives the true rich flavor of fine coffee, and without any "settling"—it pours out bright, clear, a coffee to delight the epicure. Being packed fresh-roasted in sealed tins, its quality is retained until it reaches you.



**Red Rose Coffee**

**EGGS**

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

**Matthews Blackwell Ltd.**  
James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

**ALBERTA FARMERS!**

**CREAM WANTED**

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

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

**SEEING IS BELIEVING**

See the Magnificent Exhibit of

**WESTERN CANADA'S FARM PRODUCTS**

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

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

**MONUMENTS**

If you are looking for a memorial to your loved ones which is just as lasting and pretentious looking as marble, but much more inexpensive, being less than half the price of marble, we recommend you to write for illustrations and prices of Standard Cement Stone Works

**The Standard Cement Stone Works**  
P.O. Box 144 Giroux, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Farm Women's Clubs

## MRS. McNAUGHTAN SPEAKS

I have much pleasure in giving our W. G. G. members a most gratifying piece of news.

At an important district convention of the W. C. T. U. held in Indian Head the second week in June, the affirmative side of a debate, "Resolved that Woman Suffrage is both just and desirable," was ably led by our President, Mrs. McNaughtan. The debate resulted in success for the affirmative side and created a deep interest in an association whose leader is a woman of such undoubted ability.

At one of the sessions Mrs. McNaughtan also gave an address on the Women Grain Growers' Association that will probably result in many places in the co-operation of the W. G. G. and the W. C. T. U. members in the work of temperance, suffrage, and establishment of rest rooms.

When a paper of special interest has been read at your meetings, forward it to me. If there is room in our columns of The Guide I shall be glad to publish it, but I should like such papers on hand in order that I may forward copies of them to other members who may wish assistance in preparing papers on like subjects.

I shall also have leaflets prepared soon on topics that will be suitable for reading at your club meetings. Write to me and I may be able to assist you. Don't forget to ask various government departments for any literature they can send. It may be well to state that you wish the pamphlets in order to gain information to present to the members of your Women Grain Growers' Association, thus awakening these departments to the knowledge of the existence of our Association.

ERMA STOCKING.

## BAD WEATHER INTERFERES

Dear Miss Stocking:—The meeting held on April 15 was well attended. We discussed the advantages of starting an egg-circle, but owing to the distance in the district, thought it best to let it go. At present we ship them to Edmonton, getting good returns.

We also discussed sending an order collectively to Eaton's. Then everyone suggested different ways of cooking eggs. We brought a pleasant evening to a close after arranging that "Gardening" was to be the discussion for the next meeting. Our last meeting was held at Mrs. W. Young's, on June 17. The chief discussion was how to obtain a rest-room in Lashburn, where it is badly needed, and altho we are finding it difficult, we have not given up in despair, hoping to get other associations interested as well so we may club together for our mutual benefit. We also discussed the best way to make our picnic, on July 1, a success. Then we arranged to hold our meetings the second and fourth Thursday of each month during the summer, instead of only the second. The paper for next month is to be "Poultry Raising."

After partaking of some light refreshment we brought a very pleasant afternoon to a close.

I have to thank you for the list of topics you sent and would be pleased if you will send me one of the little booklets mentioned in your report in the Grain Growers' Guide of June 10.

E. C. PARSONS,  
Sec.-Treas. Battle Valley Ass'n.

## MR. MOTHERWELL ADDRESSES MEETING

On Monday, June 1, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, lectured to a very large meeting of the farmers of this vicinity. Mr. Motherwell gave some very valuable information which sent the farmers home with the firm resolution of profiting by it.

After the lecture the Grain Growers' Association transacted their business in the hall, while the ladies retired to the schoolhouse, where they organized a Ladies' Auxiliary of the Grain Growers, and we hope to hear of good things from the new society.

MRS. J. H. DUNNING,  
Sec. Kindersley W. G. G. A.

## FOODS AND THEIR USES

A most successful and instructive meeting of the Avondale Society was held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Rutledge on Thursday, May 7, when, despite the busy season, a good number of members attended. The subject for the afternoon was "Values of different Foods and their action on the Body." Two very excellent papers were read by Mrs. A. Currie and Mrs. M. Nodwell. Both these ladies had the subject well in hand and a most interesting discussion followed. Other business included the appointment of a committee to inspect and report at next meeting re favorable site for our picnic, said picnic to be held on July 4.

It was resolved that our meetings be held on the first Thursday in every month, the next meeting to be at the home of Mrs. Ed. Frey, the subject for discussion being "General Cooking" four ladies to read a paper each. A good time is expected.

After the business meeting was over, a dainty lunch was provided by the hostess, which was much appreciated, and the members adjourned, having spent a very pleasant and profitable afternoon.

## LETTER TO MR. MUSSELMAN

Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed money order for \$3, being membership fees for six new members, making a total membership of sixteen.

The last meeting of our W.G.G.A. was held together with the men of the Association, when we decided to hold the annual G. G. A. picnic at Eye Lake, on Thursday, June 25, and expect it to be a great success. Speakers, both ladies and gentlemen, have been invited, which fact alone should insure a good attendance. Sports, refreshments, etc., have also been provided for.

MRS. P. E. COOPER,  
Sec. Tugaska W. G. G. A.

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



**STYLE "D"**  
7493—Blouse or Skirt Waist. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 yards of 36 inch material.  
8274—Fancy Blouse. Cuts in sizes 34 to 40 bust measure. Size 38 requires 3 1/2 yds. of 27 or 36 in. material with 1 yd. of net for vest and sleeve-trills.  
7448—Semi-Princesse Gown. Cuts in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yds. of 36 in. material with 1/2 yd. 27 in. wide for collar and cuffs.  
8079—Ladies Three-Piece Skirt. Cuts in sizes 22 to 32 waist measure. Size 26 requires 2 1/2 yds. of 36 inch material.  
8292—Ladies Two-Piece Skirt. Cuts in sizes 22 to 32 waist measure. Size 26 requires 2 1/2 yds. of 27 3/8 or 44 in. material with 1/2 yd. 36 or 44 for insets.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Cool, Dainty and Wholesome Dishes CAN BE MADE WITH

**Mapleine**

It is a delicious flavor that you can use like any other extract. Try it in your favorite recipe. It won't cook or freeze out.



ASK YOUR GROCER

**Crescent Mfg. Co.**  
Dept. V, Seattle, Wn.

**GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC** Canadian Industrial Exhibition

WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY 10 to 18, 1914

**SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP**

From all stations on the Grand Trunk Pacific in Ontario (Fort William and West), Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Good Going Tuesday, July 7, to Friday, July 17, Inclusive.  
Returning Wednesday, July 22, 1914

For Tickets, Reservations and full particulars apply to any Grand Trunk Pacific Agent. Passengers from stations where there are no Agents can purchase reduced fare tickets from Train Agent.

W. J. QUINLAN  
District Passenger Agent Winnipeg

**WINDSOR**

Windsor Dairy Salt dissolves evenly and gives a delicious flavor to the butter.

**DAIRY**

Practically every big prize at the big fairs was won by Butter made with Windsor Table Salt. 119

**SALT**



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## EDUCATION

Not long since I read an editorial on a children's page in which the writer tried to make out that education was no use to boys and girls, that they would get just as far in life without a good education as with one. Very likely there are some boys and girls who would be anxious to believe this, but of course there is not one word of truth in it. Education won't make a dull boy smart, but it will make him a great deal sharper than he would be without it.

If you boys and girls who read the Young Canada Club want to be leaders among men and women, my advice to you is to read everything worth reading that comes within reach of you. I can always tell by your stories when the writers live in homes where books are read.

And, speaking of stories, there is still one week in which you may write about Nature and stand a chance of winning a prize, and I must say that I like your Nature stories better than any others you send me.

This time you are to write about any queer and surprising thing you have noticed about a plant, insect, bird or animal. Tell it just as entertainingly as you can; write very plainly in pen and ink and address your story to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Don't forget to put Grain Growers' Guide on your letter, for the post office officials get terribly wrathful if letters are not properly directed.

That is about all you must remember except to get either your teacher or parent to certify that the age, as stated, is correct and that the story is entirely your own work.

Most of you know that the prizes are three splendid story books of the kind that boys and girls love to read and re-read. If you happen to be under seventeen, you are eligible to enter this contest whether your parents are subscribers to The Guide or not.

DIXIE PATTON.

## DRIFTED TO SEA

In a little seaside village lived a man and wife with their little daughter, Edith. She was a bright, merry child about four years old.

One moonlight evening, as was their custom, they went for a sail. It was a calm night, but when they had gone a few yards a sudden wind sprang up and blew them in an opposite direction from the shore. Then they realized their danger and knew that they were adrift on the sea, which they never before had experienced.

The wind blew all night and the child slept, but the parents kept looking eagerly for sight of land, but could not see any. On the third day they came to a little island which was deserted, but in spite of this they went on and prepared to get up a little house of logs. This they had finished before night. Next morning, when they went to discover the island, much to their surprise they found it contained a great quantity of fruit. This they ate with relish. They lived in this manner for three years and Edith played merrily among the woods with the squirrels and birds and altogether they got along very well.

One summer morning, as the father and daughter were standing on the shore, they saw a vessel out on the sea. Edith ran and got a cloth and waved it to attract the attention of the captain, who, noticing it, set sail at once for the island. When he reached there he discovered it to be his long-lost friend. That night they talked about their native home and in the morning the captain agreed to take the people home.

When they were back safe on land again the people were overjoyed to see them. After that they settled down to a quiet life and twelve years after Edith was married to the captain's son and both lived very happily together, but Edith never forgot her adventure at sea.

FLOSSIE NURSE.

Penkill, Sask., Age 13 years.

## A NARROW ESCAPE

I am going to tell you how I escaped from being drowned last March when the snow was thawing and the creek

was in flood. My brother Fred and I were in a small boat that we have in the creek which runs thru our farm and were going up stream to come down with the current. I got hold of some willows while my brother was helping behind with an oar. As he lifted the oar to get a better grip the boat at once started to go down stream. I got my feet on a seat and tried to keep it from going, but the current was too strong for me. I slipped into the water, but managed to hold tight to the willows. I went below once but soon came up again and had hardly got my breath when down I went again. I was afraid I would get numb and helpless as I was wet to the skin and the water was very cold. I was hanging on with one hand. With the other I managed to get hold of another willow and pulled myself out. I was nearly frozen when I got to the house. My mother had warned me well not to go in the boat, so when she saw me she gave me a good spanking and sent me to bed.

WILLIAM HOOD.

Acme, Alta., Age 10 years.

## LOCKED IN A BARREL

One day I went out to the woods to pick flowers and listen to the birds singing. I was going farther and farther into the woods when I guessed I was about three miles from home and it was getting dark. I started for home, but in the woods I didn't know which way to go. I thought I was making for home, but discovered that I was getting farther into the woods. I got lost and could not find the way, so I sat down under a big tree to stay over night, but I soon heard a noise in the woods and I got frightened. I stood up and started off again until I saw a light. I made straight for the light and when I got closer I saw it was a fire. There were six men sitting around the fire. They caught me and said, "How did you get here little boy? Now we are going to kill you, we are Booms." So they put me in their house and I stayed there all night, but could not sleep. I was so much afraid. Next morning one of them asked the others, "What will we do with this little boy?" One said, "We'll kill him," another said, "Let him go free." There was a barrel there so the third said, "We'll put him in this barrel and nail the top on with lumber." So they all thought it good and they caught me and put me in the barrel, nailing the top on with lumber. After that they rolled me in the middle of the woods and left me there. About a day after a wolf came there and smelled in a little hole. He could smell that there was something in the barrel. Then he turned around and stuck his tail in the hole. I caught hold of his tail and twisted it around my hand. He started to go, jumping around, pulling me in the barrel, but I would not let his tail go. The way he had been running and pulling the barrel on his tail and the way the barrel had been bumping from one tree to the other caused it to break to pieces. Then I let go of the wolf's tail and he ran away, and that's the way I got out of the barrel and went home.

GEORGE KOZKA.

Stockholm, Sask., Age 12 years.

## A TRAIN WRECK

Three years ago my father bought a farm at St. Claude. Our home was at Gainsboro and in March we got ready to move to our new home. On our way with mother and my two sisters, one of them only a baby, we were going along all right when all at once the train jumped the track and the coach that we were in turned over on one side. We were all very much frightened. My mother fainted and my baby sister got hurt on the shoulder and neck. There were lots of small children hurt. There were lots of men crying, but I did not see any women crying, just men and babies. After we got everything settled we had to ride in the baggage coach as far as we were going. My father met us at the station and we got home safely. I shall never forget that time.

EVELINA BYERS.

St. Claude, Man., Age 9 years.

CLEAN—No dust or flying ashes. Ash chutes guide all ashes into convenient pan.

# McClary's Sunshine Furnace

No ash shovelling necessary. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.



Try me - I won't disappoint you!

## BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE :: WINNIPEG, MAN.



## "LIGHT RUNNING"

That together with close skimming, which is guaranteed in the Empire, is the point to look for in a separator, because light running means more than simply ease of turning the crank. The enemy of the separator is friction and light-running means absence of friction—and that means long life for the machine. Among the reasons for the light-running of the

## EMPIRE DISC SEPARATOR

It has fewer moving parts and fewer bearings, its bowl is 25% lighter than others, it has a unique, exclusive, three-ball bearing supporting the bowl spindle. This three-ball bearing is found only on the Empire—it supports the bowl on a bearing that is practically frictionless and yet keeps it perfectly centered—something that is impossible with any other bearing in use.


Send the coupon attached for our booklet on separators and learn more of these exclusive Empire features. A liberal allowance will be made for your old machine on the price of an Empire. The Empire separator, the smallest of which sells at \$16, fits the needs of very small dairy herds. Would you like information about the famous "She-Rite Creamline Engine?"—They start right and She-Rite. There is still some unoccupied territory in which we would like to secure agents—write us.

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada

TORONTO CANADA

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Send book on  
Empire Separators  
and She-Rite Engines  
A 13





## The Live Stock Associations of Manitoba

The membership of these Associations contains the names of the most practical breeders of live stock in Western Canada. Stock of all the breeds, thoroughly acclimatized, always for sale. Full list will be sent upon application.

**A. W. BELL**  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Winnipeg, Man.

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

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

## STRATHMORE FARM BERKSHIRES



English type Berkshires from some of the choicest foundation stock in Canada. We are now offering pigs of either sex or pairs not akin, from April and May litters, all splendid specimens of this very popular breed, well grown, long, smooth, typical English bacon Berks. Can ship to any express station in the four provinces.

Price, \$15.00 each; pairs not akin, \$25.00; f.o.b. Strathmore, Alberta. Pedigrees included in the price and furnished promptly.

Canadian Pacific Railway Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alberta

## Willowdale Stock Farm

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE  
BERKSHIRE SWINE  
BARRED ROCK POULTRY

Eight cows and heifers safe in calf to my champion Black Bird bull, "Black Mac 2nd" (5057). These are a choice offering and will make special low price for thirty days. Also six bull calves, 3 to 6 months old; fifty choice Berkshires, 2 to 3 1/2 months old, \$15 to \$18 each, both sexes. Special offering in poultry, 100, year old hens at \$1.25 each, or \$1.50 in smaller lots. Inspection invited. Write or call on

L. McCOMB, HUXLEY, ALTA. Calgary Branch G.T.P. Ry.

## CLOVERDALE-BRED LARGE BERKSHIRES

BACON-TYPE BOARS AND SOWS, out of early spring litters, ready to ship. MONEY PROFIT—that's all there is in any breed. That's why you started with your breed, and that's why you stick. Here are authentic results: At the Regina Winter Fair, 1914, the Berkshires were Champions over all breeds and grades, both ON FOOT and in CARCASS TEST. Write me today for description and prices.

S. V. TOMECKO :: LIPTON, SASK.

## CHAMPION PRODUCING HOLSTEIN BLOOD

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year.

GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

## ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

The OLDEST IMPORTERS of CLYDESDALES in NORTH AMERICA. See our EXHIBIT at WINNIPEG and BRANDON FAIRS and make yourself known to us.

## TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES

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

HIGH HOW STOCK FARM THOS. NOBLE DAYSLAND, ALBERTA

## Dairymen:—

IF YOU HAVE MILK OR CREAM TO SELL, we will give you Highest Prices and Steady Market

Carlyle Dairy Company :: Calgary, Alta.

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

## Rice & Whaley Limited

PHONE: Live Stock Commission Merchants

Union Yards M. 5681 UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

Bill Stock in your Own Name—Our Care—we'll do the rest!

## LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

We Guarantee to pay the Prices we quote. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Ship now and obtain

HENS	13c per lb.	above high prices as the market will likely drop in the next week or two. Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods.
YOUNG AND OLD ROOSTERS	10c	
DUCKS	14c	
TURKEYS	13c to 16c	
SPRING CHICKENS	18c to 20c	

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Breeders' Notes

### BIG HOLSTEIN SALE

The sale of Roscarrock Holsteins recently announced will be one of the largest ever held in Alberta. Mr. Tregillus has definitely decided to quit the dairy business; his other lines of business demanding his utmost attention, so that he is going to sell everything in the shape of a cow on the farm on July 16, 1914. Consequently, there will be offered 90 head of thoroughly acclimatized and mostly home-bred Holsteins. They comprise 18 bulls in all, 11 from one to two years and 7 under one year; 40 cows, 5 two-year-old heifers; 12 yearling heifers and 15 calves. Most of the cows are under four and five years, so that practically the whole herd is young.

Mr. Tregillus has been breeding Holsteins and supplying milk for the city trade in Calgary for many years. Formerly he did considerable showing and won many of the best prizes in both Alberta and British Columbia. Numerous importations were made from Ontario and New York State. These, with a careful selection of bulls, furnished the opportunity for the building up of a splendid herd.

Among the bulls used in this herd have been "Francy Bonerges Wayne," by "Beyrl Wayne Paul Concordia" and from "Francy Bonerges." His grandsire sold for \$3,000 and his granddam for \$6,500. "Jenny Bonerges," owned by D. C. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., was a cousin of this bull and her dam gave over 100 lbs. of milk in a day.

Many of the heifers and yearlings are got by "Francy 2nd Sir Pontiac Clothilde" 11855, a bull carrying a great deal of Ragapple blood.

The young bulls at Roscarrock are a nice, well-developed bunch of uniformly good type and constitution. Many of them are exceptionally good about the head and at the heart, as well as exhibiting a lot of smoothness and quality with good dairy indications all over.

Any of the seven bull calves, with reasonably good handling, will be fit for service next spring, and they are an exceedingly nice lot. Among them are several of choice breeding that will make the buyer good money.

Mr. Tregillus is now using "Bonerges Teake De Kol" by "Lily Ann Teake De Kol" and from "Toola Wayne De Kol," a big, strong, young bull. There are five or six good calves from this bull, so that in buying him a farmer has a fairly well-proven sire.

Among the females are some choicely-bred cows of high producing families.

The farmer who has any desire to get started in pure-bred Holsteins will not have a better opportunity for a long time.

### SOME POINTS ABOUT SHEEP

When the lambs are almost four months old they will graze quite well on their own accord and at this age can be safely weaned. They should be separated from the ewes and kept in some field out of hearing if at all possible. Troughs should be provided in this pasture in which grain such as oats rolled or whole and a little bran should be placed so as to take the place of the mother's milk and keep the young lamb developing as rapidly as possible. All stock should have access to salt, and water in abundance should be available at all times. Shelter, too, in this country is an important consideration where so few natural trees grow in the pastures. If no natural shelter is available, sheds of some kind should be provided. It is found to be a good plan to have a few dry ewes with the lambs when they are separated from their dams, this usually tends to keep the lambs quiet. At weaning time, too, the ewes must be looked after. They should be kept in a barn for a day or two when the lambs are taken away and fed on dry feed. Attention should be paid to their udders. If some ewes have a lot of milk still flowing their udders should be milked out. If this is not done there is a danger that one or other of the lobes will become useless and thus a good breeding ewe will be ruined. When lambs are to be sold it is the best policy to use judgment in culling out and getting rid of the less promising ones. The best ewe lambs should be kept to build up the flock and take the place of the ewes which after six years old should be fattened up and disposed of.

PROVINCIAL  
**EXHIBITION**  
REGINA, SASK.  
July 27-Aug. 1, 1914  
\$40,000.00.  
in prizes and purses  
Prize list is now ready  
D. T. Elderkin, Manager, Regina



## DUROCS

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

O. & O. C. MILLER, STRATHMORE, ALTA.

## FOR SALE

### Large English Berkshires

Three first prize Boars at Toronto used on breeding herd last fall, mated with Toronto and Guelph prize-winning Sows. Am booking orders for spring pigs out of this stock. Pairs furnished, not akin, with pedigrees.

H. E. GEORGE  
CAYLEY ALBERTA

### Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Nether hall Douglas Swell," out of prize winning high producing dams.

BERKSHIRES—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

J. J. RICHARDS & SONS  
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, ALTA.  
Long Distance Phone

### Pleasant Valley Herd of Duroc Jersey Swine

FOR SALE—A number of Gilts due to farrow in May and June. Also some fall pigs, both sexes, not akin. Can supply my customers with entirely new blood. Write me your wants.

JOHN MAURER - CLIVE, ALTA.

### POLAND-CHINA PIGS

The big, easy-keeping kind that weigh and pay. Early spring pigs for sale, \$8.00 each, \$15.00 a pair, \$21.00 a trio (not related). Eggs for Hatching, from Pure-bred Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, etc. If you want first-class stock, send me your order. I will treat you RIGHT.—Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peter, Minnesota, U.S.A.

### Glencarnock Stock Farm

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

JAMES D. McGREGOR Brandon, Man.

### Moose Jaw Agricultural Society

This year's ANNUAL FAIR will be held on AUGUST 11, 12, 13 and 14. Prize Lists now ready. CHARLES JOHNSTONE, Secy. Market Hall, Moose Jaw, Sask.

### Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# LUMBER

**For Sale** Shingles and Red Cedar Fence Posts in carload lots direct to farmers. Write NOW for Prices and Save Money  
Dominion Lumber Co. Ltd., Edmonton



# OATS

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption.

It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

**LAING BROS., Winnipeg**

# OKANAGAN FRUIT

Ripe Okanagan Fruit direct to you without the Middleman's Profit.

Prices F.O.B. Penticton	Per Crate
Apricots, 20 lb. box	\$ .70
Peach Plums, 20 lb. box	1.75
Blue Plums, 20 lb. box	.70
Peaches, 20 lb. box	.75
Tomatoes, 20 lb. box	.75
Grapes, 4 baskets, 5 lbs. each	2.00
Pears, 40 lb. box	1.75

The Express Rate is about 2c per lb.

**Co-operative Fruit Growers**  
Box No. 6, Penticton, B.C.

## RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere ride and exhibit a sample 1914 Hyslop Model with center brake and all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAY TRIAL.

**DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair or sundries at any price until you receive our latest 1914 illustrated catalogue and have learned our special prices and attractive proposition.**

It will cost you **ONE CENT** to write us postal, and catalogue and full information will be sent to you Free Postpaid by return mail. Do not wait. Write it now.

**HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited**  
119 Vancouver, Canada

## SHRINKING



"What in thunder does Jones always get in the last row of seats at the theatre for?"

"Jones is very sensitive of his high forehead. He is afraid he will interfere with the view of persons sitting behind him."

# Hog Cholera

Continued from Page 14

disease, and a small number of hogs would survive if it were thought wise to permit them to do so. Such hogs, however, are carriers of the disease. The germs exist in their blood, altho producing no active effect. The hog is immune but can give the disease to other hogs that are not immune. For this reason it is bad policy to attempt to cure the disease. The more recoveries you get, the more chances of getting fresh outbreaks of the disease as soon as new hogs are brought into the neighborhood. It is far better to stamp out the disease by killing all the diseased hogs and disinfecting the premises.

It is often necessary to examine a dead hog to make sure of the nature of the disease, and the following appearances may be looked for:—Reddening of the skin; bloody red spots on the surface of any of the internal organs, such as lungs, heart, bowels and stomach; a peculiar speckled appearance of the kidneys when the outer covering is stripped off, something like a turkey's egg; ulceration of the inner lining of the large bowel, especially near its junction with the small intestine; redness of the lymph glands; enlargement of the spleen; inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia). The examination should be made by an expert if possible.

### The Inspector's Duty

The veterinary inspector, upon making sure of the existence of hog cholera, will have all the hogs on the premises slaughtered immediately. Those actually diseased are then destroyed by burning them up completely, or else burying deeply in the ground. Hogs which are not sick but had been in contact with the diseased one, and are in fit condition for food, may be dressed under the supervision of the inspector. If a careful examination shows them to be healthy they are allowed to be sold as dressed pork. The inspector assesses the value of the hogs slaughtered, and if the owner has not been guilty of any neglect or infraction of the law, and carries out the instructions of the inspector regarding the disinfection of the place, he will receive compensation for his losses up to two-thirds of the assessed value.

The premises occupied by the diseased hogs are placed in quarantine until thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector, and no fresh hogs are allowed on the premises for a period of at least three months afterwards. The inspector then revisits the premises to make sure that the regulations have been complied with, and if satisfied that such is the case, will recommend to the Minister of Agriculture the release of the premises from quarantine. The Minister is the only person authorized to grant this release, and he grants it on the recommendation of the inspector.

### Cleansing and Disinfecting

The following are the official rules for the cleansing and disinfecting of premises after outbreaks of hog cholera:—

After infected hogs have been slaughtered the carcasses should either be completely burned or buried to a depth of at least eight feet; if buried they should be covered to a depth of several inches with quick lime.

In most cases it will be found best and most profitable to remove and burn the floors, partitions and lining of pens previously occupied by infected hogs, as also any rails, loose boards or other lumber to which such hogs have had access.

Pens, other buildings and fences with which affected hogs have been in contact are, when possible, to be thoroughly gone over with hot steam or boiling water before being coated over with fresh lime wash, each gallon of which should contain a pound of carbolic acid, creolin or other germicide of equal strength.

The surface soil of pens and yards should be removed to a depth of at least six inches, and well mixed with fresh lime, which should also be freely applied to the surface of the newly exposed soil. Ground so treated should receive over the lime a fresh coating of earth or gravel. Fields, orchards and gardens to



# A Good Silo Soon pays for itself

There is absolutely no question about the advantage of a silo if you are keeping cows for dairy purposes or if you are a stock raiser.

The silo insures for the dairyman a larger milk flow in the winter or during dry weather and takes the place of grass for steers or sheep during drought.

Nor is there any question but that the Ideal Green Feed Silo will give you the best service and keep your silage in good condition.

If you are planning to erect a silo this year you better order your Ideal at once and get your foundation ready and put your silo up right after haying.

Our Ideal Green Feed Silo Book contains a lot of valuable information about silos and silage feeding. Every cow owner should have a copy. Send for it—it's free.

## DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



# Save 25 to 30% on Lumber

**BUY DIRECT!** Buy direct from our mills in carload lots and do away with middlemen's profits. Best B.C. products. Get your neighbors to join you to make up a car. LET US GIVE YOU QUOTATIONS.

**The Riverside Lumber Co., Ltd.**  
DEPT. C .. CALGARY, ALBERTA

which the diseased hogs have had access are to be plowed as soon as possible.

Every precaution should be taken to prevent the conveyance of infection from one place to another by means of the clothing or shoes of persons who have been attending to or otherwise dealing with diseased hogs.

Visitors should be discouraged during outbreaks of disease until cleansing and disinfecting operations as above indicated have been completed.

Animals, especially dogs, are frequently the means of conveying the disease, and should, wherever possible, be prevented from entering infected premises.

When, owing to severe weather, or other unavoidable cause, it is found impossible to cleanse and disinfect immediately pens or yards formerly occupied by diseased hogs, such pens or yards should be closed up in such a manner as to prevent persons or animals obtaining access thereto until such cleansing and disinfection can be properly carried out.

Owners of diseased hogs should bear in mind that inspectors cannot recommend the release from quarantine of any premises, the disinfection of which has not been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

### Prevention and Cure

Various methods have been suggested to control this disease, and some of them

have been adopted with more or less success. In places where hog cholera is prevalent a preventative treatment is oftentimes resorted to similar to that of vaccination against smallpox, which is compulsory among people in many countries. The treatment consists in injecting into a healthy hog spent germs of the disease hog cholera, and these set up a mild illness in the hogs which they soon get over, and after this attack they are immune to the disease, that is they are not liable to be again attacked if any germs are present. There are several dangers in connection with this treatment which make it advisable not to make use of it unless hog cholera is known to be present directly in the locality. Once the serum has been administered hog cholera has been introduced into the herd, and since young pigs from a sow which has been inoculated are not themselves immune from the disease there is a probability of endless trouble resulting. The best method of coping with this disease is thru prevention—using clean pens, disinfecting all pens periodically, using care that the food be free from disease and allowing hogs plenty of exercise, green food and water.

A young doctor gives medicine, an old doctor advice.

CS  
Like It!  
ow will  
OC to  
e lean-  
e Stock  
w % of  
breeds,  
W., 43;  
pshires  
Can.?  
is com-  
ALTA.  
E  
res  
ronto  
lated  
prize-  
rders  
Pairs  
rees.  
TA  
res  
ft for  
ether-  
inning  
ar old  
10 to  
edera.  
g that  
Alta.  
d of  
ine  
due to  
ne fall  
supply  
blood.  
LTA.  
IGS  
weigh  
\$8.00  
o (not  
Pure-  
etc. If  
e your  
Mrs.  
U.S.A.  
arm  
and  
Young  
ale.  
York-  
each.  
Man  
iety  
held on  
ists now  
E. Secy.  
Farm  
A choice  
t from  
der and  
attle, all  
ive some  
ale. If  
e at the  
elorraine.  
RTISERS  
UIDE



# GOING TO THE EXHIBITION?



One thing visitors must do. Visit the big store-Eaton's. And another, make the most of the remarkably generous economies that will be

featured from day to day during that period.

A visit to Winnipeg at Exhibition time is never complete without a visit to Eaton's. To go the rounds of the big store is quite as interesting as "doing" the Exhibition.

You will find it an Exposition in itself, presenting the finest merchandise from the four corners of the earth; Silk from Japan, Rugs from the Orient, Tea from China, Fine China from Germany, Laces from Switzerland, Linens from Ireland, Lovely Fashions from France. There is such varied selections of splendid merchandise as few stores, even in largest cities, can lay before their customers.

## The Midsummer Sale will be in Full Swing

presenting remarkable opportunities to purchase the finest qualities of merchandise at astonishing reductions from regular good value Eaton pricing. In this event it will be possible to save to such generous extent as to cover the expenses of the trip to the Industrial—and a generous sum to the good besides.

## Farmers' Day at Eaton's, too, will present its own Openhanded Economies.

Thursday, the 16th, will be Farmers' Day at Eaton's. And we propose to celebrate the occasion with a host of fine merchandise, seasonable and wanted, on which prices will be reduced beyond all expectation. These economies will be given announcement in the daily papers. Make up your mind to take full advantage of them.

All the conveniences of the Store, and they are many, will be at your disposal. For instance—

- There's a rest and waiting room on the Fourth Floor. Friends can be met there and letters written.
- There's a check and parcel room on the Main Floor, where parcels and wraps may be left without charge and without obligation to purchase.
- There's an information bureau on the Main Floor, where you can learn of the arrival and departure of trains, send telegrams and hire taxicabs.
- Guides will be furnished parties desiring to see over the Store, by applying at the Superintendent's Office, Main Floor.
- The lunch and grill rooms, on the Fifth Floor are handsomely appointed and serve delicious food, reasonably priced.
- And then there's a magnificent view of the city to be had from the store roof.

Whether you buy or not all the courtesies of the Store are extended to visitors to the Exhibition—you will please us greatly by making the most of them for we want you to feel at home.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

## The Hunger Test

Continued from Page 3

was a typical Newfoundland sledge-dog—black, heavy of barrel and leg, broad of forehead, and blunt of muzzle. His hair was short, but remarkably thick and stiff, and he looked as if he could stand a great deal of hunger or physical punishment. His small, honest eyes were brown, and contained no cross-lights and uneasy glintings.

The other two dogs were Labrador huskies—big, long-limbed, long-jawed beasts, with long, tawny coats and plumed brushes, and the untamed blood and spirit of the wolf in their hearts. They had a sinister way of looking aslant at things, out of their yellow eyes.

A third of the journey was covered pleasantly enough, the runners whispering softly along the snow, the sun overhead like a clear, colorless window in the pale blue of the sky, the white levels of the barrens glistening westward to the lifted hills, and eastward to the curving cliff-edge and the empty

sea, close at hand. The sunlight had a glow in it—and only ten miles ahead waited medicines for Nick and Davy and a sledge-load of provisions. The woman sat dreaming of her return, the whip quiet in her hand.

Suddenly the sledge came to a standstill. The woman looked up, quickly, in time to see the huskies turn and face her. It was a daunting vision of white fangs, eyes like fire, jaws like blood, and bristling manes. Well she knew the danger! They had no fear of her, for it was Nick who had always worked them and disciplined them—and now, hunger-mad, they did not care for the great whip. In their wolfish minds they remembered how, when they were pups, one of them had bitten Kate's hand, and she had cried out at the pain. In that first second of the threatening danger the fate of a young lad of Null's Cove flashed into her brain. Sheer, physical terror numbed her for a second; then, like a prayer from the surrounding silence, the thought of Nick and Davy came to her.

With a sharp cry of command, she

sprang from the sledge and raised the whip. At that moment the huskies broke into open revolt. One of them leaped straight at her, in a tangle of traces. Quick as thought she shifted her hand on the whip and struck with the short and heavy stock of it. The blow fell on the shoulder of the murderous rebel, and by a side step she escaped his snapping jaws.

"Cap'n!" she cried. "At 'em, Cap'n!"

But she need not have called to him, for the black dog understood and was already in action, struggling with one of the huskies in a tangle of leather thongs. They were both on their feet, the black dog with a sure hold on his antagonist's furry neck, the huskie twisting and biting. They made no noise beyond a dull sound of slobbering and heavy breathing.

The beast which the woman had struck on the shoulder sprang toward her again; but the trace held him to the fighters, and he fell short. Turning, he dashed upon Captain; and under the double attack the black dog went

down, still with his teeth in the first husky's neck.

Then the woman forgot all fear of the white fangs and flaming eyes, and, running close, she struck again and again with all her might, placing every blow on some portion of one or other of the huskies. If the fight had been entirely in her own interest, it is doubtful if the whip-stock would have been plied with much vigor or effect; but the realization that three lives required her success doubled her strength and fired her to a high but sanguinary fury. There were Nick and Davy in the cabin at Squid Cove, needing food and medicine and her return; and here, in the middle of the tearing, twisting fight, was the brave black dog! So, in fighting for three, it was as if she possessed the courage of three; but her blows and her voice seemed only to increase the fury of the dogs.

III

Suddenly, as if by magic, Peter Sprowl appeared beside her. Without so much as a glance at her, he stood and stared at the struggling dogs. His eyes were dull and his lips weakly parted. Kate Cormey clutched him by the arm.

"Peter!" she cried breathlessly.

"Oh, Peter, help me!"

"Them dogs do be fightin' bar-b'rous," he said without looking at her. Then rage and the desperation of fear swept over the woman like a storm.

"Ye great gawk!" she screamed. "Would ye stand an' watch 'em fight an' tear, an' never lift a hand? Will ye see the black dog killed, an' me tore to pieces, an' little Davy die for want o' food?" She shook him furiously. She forced the whip into his hand. "Master the dogs!" she shrieked. "Beat off the huskies! Will ye not stir a hand for the woman who fed ye?"

"They do be fightin' cruel," he murmured, looking stupidly at the whip in his hand.

"O God, give him a flicker o' human feelin'!" cried the woman.

At that, as if Peter had heard her voice for the first time, he suddenly turned and looked at her with a sort of pitying wonder.

"Sure, Kate, I'll master the dogs for ye," he said. Then he slipped his rackets from his feet and sprang into the fight.

Peter Sprowl was a big man, and in his day he had been a great hand with dogs. Now, uttering terrific yells all the while, he kicked and slashed and pulled at the struggling beasts. For a little while the idiot was a man again, with the old mastery and the old knowledge of things clear as day in his mind; and soon the great jaws ceased their snapping and tearing, and the wolf fire died down in the hearts of the huskies.

Peter, after clearing the tangles from the traces, stood before the woman with a light of honest satisfaction in his face.

"Where be ye p'intin' for?" he asked.

"For Wellington Harbor. An' ye'll come along, Peter, or maybe the huskies 'll turn on me again," she replied pitifully.

"Sure, I be bound for the harbor meself, for the mail-bags. I'll team the dogs for ye, Kate," he replied.

Already his eyes were dull as slate again, and his shoulders stooped like those of an old man.

The dogs were sore and bleeding, but not seriously injured. Captain seemed as fresh and willing as at the time of starting from Squid Cove, tho' one of his eyes was closed and his flanks were wet with blood. The two conquered huskies, with drooping brushes and lowered manes, showed nothing of the spirit that had so recently driven them to revolt; and soon the sledge was moving steadily forward over the wind-packed snow.

The western sky was red when the sledge came to a halt before the cabin in which the new mission had established its headquarters. The dogs immediately lay down and began licking their wounds. Peter Sprowl looked at the woman with a kindly but vacant smile.

"'Twas a great trip we made, altogether! Now gimme a hand with the mail-bags," he said. His eyes were expressionless and wandering, and his lips weakly parted.

"God bless you—an' pity you!" whispered the woman softly.



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 4, 1914)  
 Wheat—It has been a short week in the market, owing to holidays here and in outside markets, but what it has lacked in length it has made up in activity. The point which stands out most prominently is the less emphatic bearishness, making the situation in the wheat pit more two-sided than it has been in some time, and a tendency to anticipate trouble in the prairie provinces as the result of lack of moisture. The undertone can easily be described as being firm and at the close of the market today showed net gains of 1c. to 1 1/2c. all round.

Reports have been received here late in the week from Minneapolis showing that there has been an over-eagerness to anticipate impairment from black rust due to the excessive rains fallen recently over the spring wheat states. The red rust on the leaves, which is always to be found where there has been much rain, has already been construed as having reached the black stage by some of the alarmists. As it has been impossible in the past seasons to find some infection of this virulent sort, it is very probable that some will be discovered this year. But it is a bit premature to spring it on the market yet.

Harvestings of winters in the south still goes on and is finding its way to the central markets in quite large volumes. A fair export business is being worked from day to day altho Europe would likely take hold more freely on a firmer market as foreign buyers are waiting for the bottom. It would seem that the principal wheat markets were now on a better basis. Immense quantities of new wheat will be required to fill export sales and we should not be surprised to see July wheat quite strong with millers and exporters after it.

The cash demand during the period under review has been fair, altho at times there has been considerable wheat offering with no takers. Lower grades do not find the best market in the year just now, but they are being taken care of steadily.

Oats—Had a fair range this week and at the outset were considerably stronger due to advance in prices in wheat as well as coarse grains in the U.S. Later, weakness developed owing to a very poor cash demand, the options also closed lower, July closing at 39c. or 1/2c. lower than the high point of the week.

Barley—Market dull with offerings small and cash demand only fair, prices being 1/4 of a cent to 1 cent all round.

Flax—The market was inclined to do better after the liquidation of July was over on the last day of June and at the close today showed gains of 1 to 1 1/2c. a bushel all round. The market in Duluth has been acting a little better and the general undertone has been fair, reflecting this strength here.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat	July	Oct	Dec
June 30	88	80 1/2	79 1/2
July 1	Holiday		
July 2	89 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2
July 3	89 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2
July 4	89 1/2	82	80 1/2
July 6	90 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Oats			
June 30	39 1/2	35 1/2	
July 1	Holiday		
July 2	39 1/2	35 1/2	
July 3	39 1/2	35 1/2	
July 4	39 1/2	35 1/2	
July 6	38 1/2	35 1/2	
Flax			
June 30	137 1/2	142 1/2	140
July 1	Holiday		
July 2	139 1/2	143 1/2	140
July 3	139 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2
July 4	139 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2
July 6	139 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, July 3)			
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	89 93		
No. 1 hard wheat, part car	92 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive, choice	91 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	92		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	91		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	91 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	91 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	89 1/2		
No. 1 No. wheat, 1 car, to arrive, in transit	91 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,700 bu., to arrive	90		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive, in transit	91 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	91 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	90 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	92 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	91 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	90 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	89 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	91 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	92		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	91 1/2		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	89 1/2		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	90 1/2		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car, sample	86 1/2		

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 30 to July 6 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS				BARLEY				FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Pd	2 Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.	
June 30	88	86 1/2	85	81				39 1/2	39 1/2	39	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	47	187 1/2	184 1/2	182 1/2
July 1	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2		Holiday			39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38	38	49 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	189	186	184	
July 2	89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2					39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38	38	49 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	189 1/2	186 1/2	184 1/2	
July 3	89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2					39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38	38	49 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	189 1/2	186 1/2	184 1/2	
July 4	89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2					39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38	38	49 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	189 1/2	186 1/2	184 1/2	
July 6	90 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2					39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38	38	49 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	189 1/2	186 1/2	184 1/2	

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock				Country Produce			
				MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO		
Cash Wheat	90 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	88 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	8 c. 2 c.	8 c. 2 c.	8 c. 2 c.	Pancy dairy	20c	20c	21c	
No. 2 Nor.	87 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	7 75-8 00	7 50-7 75	6 75-7 25	No 1 dairy	18c	18c	18c-20c	
No. 3 Nor.	87	85	83	7 25-7 50	7 25-7 50	6 25-6 75	Good round lots	14c-15c	14c-15c	17c	
No. 4			75	Hogs				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5			70 1/2	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00	5 75-6 25	Strictly new laid	18c-20c	18c-20c	18c-20c	
No. 6			60	6 00-6 25	6 00-6 50	5 75-6 25	Potatoes	81 25	81 15	80c-85c	
Feed				5 35-5 75	5 35-5 75	4 25-5 00	In sacks, per bushel	81 55	81 20	80c-85c	
Cash Oats	38 1/2	39 1/2	34 1/2	Common cows	4 50-5 00	3 00-4 00	New			81 55	
No. 2 C.W.	38 1/2	39 1/2	34 1/2	Best bulls	4 85-5 25	4 25-4 75	Live Poultry				
Cash Barley	52 1/2	52 1/2	48 1/2	Com'n and medium bulls	4 25-5 75	3 50-4 00	Young Roosters				
Cash Flax	139 1/2	137 1/2	121 1/2	Choice veal calves	7 50-8 00	7 00-8 00	Fowl				
No. 1 N.W.	139 1/2	137 1/2	121 1/2	Heavy calves	5 50-6 00	6 50-7 50	Ducks				
Wheat Futures	90 1/2	88 1/2	88	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	8 50-8 70	8 50-8 70	Geese				
July	88 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2		8 45-8 50	8 45-8 50	Turkey				
October	83 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				Milk and Cream			
December	83 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	Choice lambs	7 00-7 50	5 00 each	Sweet cream (per lb., butterfat)	26c	26c	27c	
Oat Futures	38 1/2	39 1/2	35	Best killing sheep	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb., butter fat)	19c-21c	19c-21c	22c	
July	38 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	81 50	81 50	81 50	
October	35 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2				Hay (per ton)				
December	35 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2				No 1 Red Top	81 6	81 6	81 5-81 6	
Flax Futures	139 1/2	137 1/2	120 1/2				No 1 Upland	81 4	81 4-81 5	81 4-81 5	
July	142 1/2	142 1/2	146				No 1 Timothy	82 0	81 9-82 1	81 9-82 0	
October	142 1/2	142 1/2	146								
December	141 1/2	140	126								

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, July 3, 1914			
Wheat—1914		1913	
1 Hard	50,587 30	14,315 00	
1 Nor.	2,460,808 10	465,369 00	
2 Nor.	575,540 10	1,429,063 00	
3 Nor.	170,898 30	1,062,576 00	
No. 4	39,211 50	492,451 00	
Others	816,726 43	2,114,600 10	
This week	3,599,772 53	This week	5,578,374 10
Last week	4,028,375 23	Last week	6,334,264 50
Decrease	428,602 30	Decrease	755,890 40
Oats—		Flaxseed—	
1 C.W.	18,603 18	28,062 00	
2 C.W.	371,950 09	2,556,280 09	
3 C.W.	160,889 24	270,677 00	
Ex. 1 Pd.	6,797 04	270,512 00	
Others	67,029 19	997,782 05	
This week	619,770 06	This week	4,123,313 05
Last week	468,570 16	Last week	4,217,088 13
Increase	151,199 24	Decrease	93,775 08
Barley—		Wheat—	
3 C.W.	113,855 22	1 N.W.C.	3,434,917 36
4 C.W.	76,540 00	2 C.W.	229,982 24
Rej.	41,813 05	3 C.W.	23,311 32
Feed	5,261 28	Others	24,104 06
Others	8,856 20	This week	3,712,315 42
This week	246,326 35	Last week	3,741,511 50
Last week	263,007 18	Decrease	29,196 08
Decrease	16,680 31	Last year's	Total
Total	612,252 26	Total	5,109,448 45

### SHIPMENTS

Wheat				Oats				Barley				Flax							
1914 (lake)	1,568,019	87,750	69,515	139,045															
(rail)	33,036	8,316	3,004	220															
1913 (lake)	1,598,019	678,768	75,890	254,587															
(rail)	84,638	16,638	2,695	5,473															

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending July 3, 1914					
Wheat		Oats		Barley	
Fort William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	3,599,772	619,770	246,326		
Total	9,098,583	7,447,243	847,310		
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	4,651,715	2,978,264	556,475		
At Buffalo and Duluth	61,000	136,564	15,000		
Total this week	9,159,583	7,583,805	862,310		
Total last week	10,513,010	6,473,965	1,181,995		
Total last year	9,749,701	8,911,842	1,751,335		

### ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, July 3—Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today: Cattle 500, calves 300, hogs 6,300, sheep 6,000, cars 145.  
 Cattle—Fat cattle of the best dry fed sorts had best outlet today, but practically all others, including grassy killers and stocker grades, sold at weakened rates. The terms made were generally the lowest of the season as the result of the successive discounts recently reported. Dairy cows were slow to move. Veil calves sold steady with tops at \$8.75. Representative sales—  
 Beef Steers—17,908 lbs., \$8.40; 1,970 lbs., \$8.00; 1,800 lbs., \$8.00; 2,800 lbs., \$8.00.  
 Butcher Bulls—1,260 lbs., \$5.65; 2,185 lbs., \$5.40; 2,185 lbs., \$5.35; 1,130 lbs., \$5.25; 1,260 lbs., \$5.10; 1,770 lbs., \$5.00.  
 Veal Calves—28,156 lbs., \$8.75; 2,125 lbs., \$8.00; 5,120 lbs., \$7.50; 4,102 lbs., \$7.25; 3,100 lbs., \$6.50; 1,220 lbs., \$4.75.  
 Butcher Cows and Heifers—1,260 lbs., \$6.75; 1,1070 lbs., \$6.50; 1,740 lbs., \$6.25; 1,1010 lbs., \$5.75; 2,970 lbs., \$5.75.  
 Cutters and Canners—4,972 lbs., \$4.75; 1,970 lbs., \$4.60; 1,110 lbs., \$4.50; 1,940 lbs., \$4.00; 1,860 lbs., \$3.75.  
 Hogs—Hog prices ranged from \$7.85 to \$8.00.

### WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, July 3, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0 89 1/2	\$0 91 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	88 1/2	89 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	88 1/2	87 1/2
3 white oats	35 1/2	35 1/2
Barley	44 1/2-52 1/2	42 50
Flax, No. 1	1 38 1/2	1 60 1/2
Futures—		
July wheat	89 1/2	85 1/2
Sept. wheat	81 1/2	81
Beef Cattle, top		
Winnipeg	87 75	89 45
Hogs, top		
Winnipeg	7 40	8 55
Sheep, yearlings		
Winnipeg	5 00	7 40

today with the market generally regarded as steady with Thursday's. The liberal run sold readily. Bulk of droves sold around \$7.95, but many went at \$7.90.  
 Representative Sales—Hogs, 55, 234 lbs., \$8.00; 20, 187 lbs., \$8.00; 55, 242 lbs., \$8.00; 62, 214 lbs., \$8.00; 60, 275 lbs., \$7.97; 59, 261 lbs., \$7.97; 57, 254 lbs., \$7.97; 26, 23

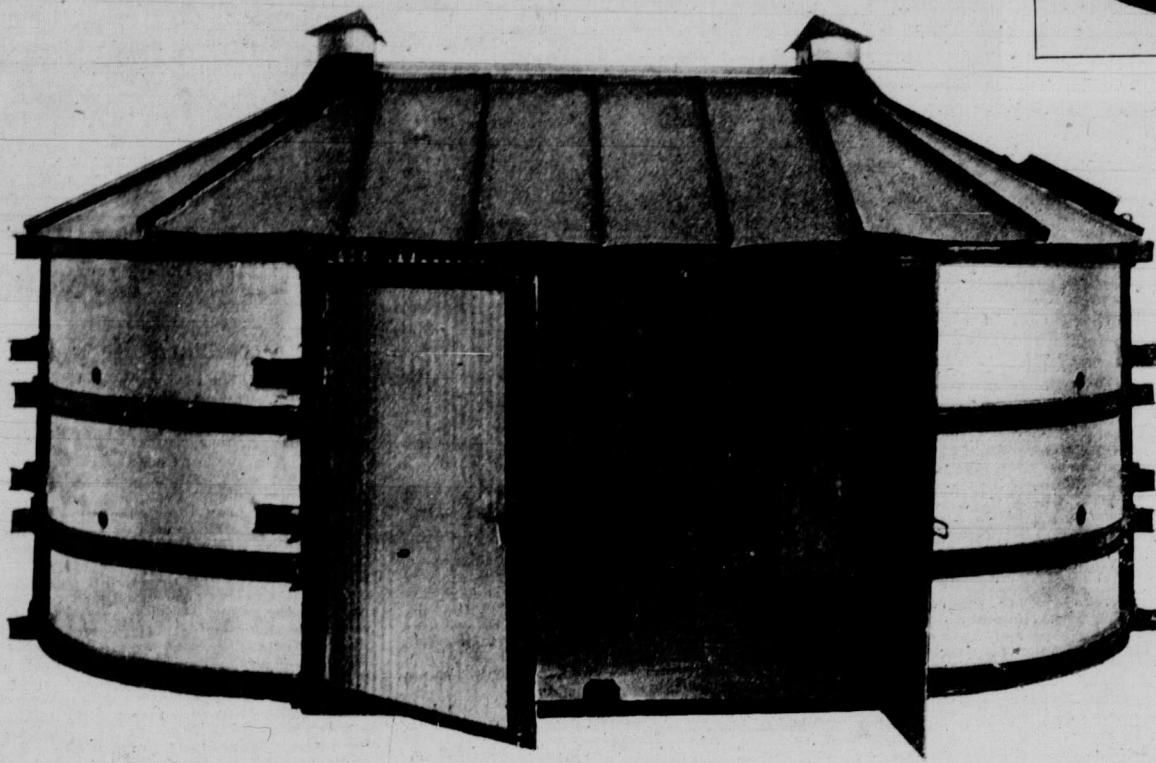
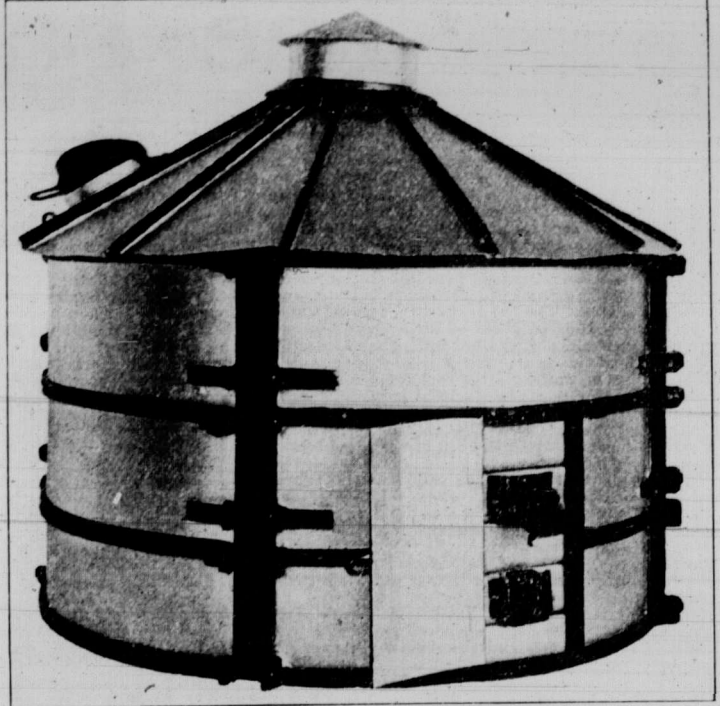


## A New Development in GRAIN TANKS

The Latest The Most Convenient The Best

FARMERS! In your own interests see  
our Exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial  
Fair. We can convince you!

**"Prairie" Grain Tank Company**  
Industrial Bureau Winnipeg, Man.



### NOTE THIS CAREFULLY

This Tank is sectional, portable, and easily erected. The small tank shown above has a capacity of 1,050 bushels, and can be extended, as shown in adjoining cut, to accommodate double the capacity, by adding half the initial cost. The large tank is also convertible into an implement shed or garage. If you cannot visit our exhibit at the Fair, write us for particulars.

**Prairie Grain Tank Co. (C)**  
Industrial Bureau  
Winnipeg

## Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications should be sent.

### NEW BRANCH AT QUEENS VALLEY

A meeting was held recently in the Queens Valley school house for the purpose of forming a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Organizer M. McEush was present and gave a very instructive address on what the Association was doing for the farmers in this province. After the address we organized with thirteen members, and the following officers were appointed—B. Galloway, president; J. Harvie, vice-president; C. Carruthers, secretary-treasurer. The directors will be appointed at the next meeting so that we can spread our directors more evenly round our district. I have taken The Grain Growers' Guide for the last two years and have always wanted to have a branch here.

Thanking the Association for sending the organizer to start a branch for us.

JOHN HARVIE, Vice Pres.

### CLEGG ORGANIZED

Another new branch has been formed in the Morden district to be known as the Clegg branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year—R. Cumming, president; A. Ferris, vice-president; A. R. Godkin, secretary-treasurer; directors, J. Gill, W. E. Elliot, A. Henderson, J. G. Godkin, R. Batleman, Wm. Elliot. Prospects are for a very live branch here.

### GOD'S WHIP

Christian! Who calls us Christian? We,  
Who trumpet our creed from sea to sea,  
Who bridge the ocean with eager hands  
To rescue the pagan of other lands,  
Yet breed our criminals in the womb—  
Product of factory and loom  
Where mothers, toiling from early morn,  
Barter the strength of the child unborn,  
Oh, did we live the Christian creed,  
Did we feel the blade of human need,  
Would millions of men be underfed  
And others surfeited with bread?  
Could we take these counterfeit shapes of  
men,  
Drive them, cheat them, starve them—  
then,  
When the God-spark burst in rebellious  
flame,  
Curse them with prison and with shame,  
Shut them from starlight and the sun,  
Punished for crimes that we have done?  
Criminals we call them—we!  
For our eyes are holden; we cannot see  
Fruit of exhausted motherhood  
Slaving to earn the daily food.

Christian! Who calls us Christian? We,  
Who chant our hymns of a life to be,  
And close our eyes to the living sore  
Eating its way to the nation's core;  
Who flaunt our virtues thruout the earth,  
Singing the great Redeemer's birth,  
While evils naked within the land  
Cry for the waked destroyer's hand.

Oh, could we hurl the Christian speech  
Wherever the whip of God could reach,  
Would little children, against His will,  
Labor in factory and mill,  
Thwarting the Maker's perfect plan,  
When out of His love He created man?  
Oh, could we rage as the Saviour raged,  
Would innocence be trapped and caged,  
The virtue of woman bought and sold

For the sin of man that is ages old?  
We would scourge them all from the holy  
place.

Thieves that plunder the human race,  
Christian! Who calls us Christian? We,  
Who poison the veins of the race to be!

Not till we give God's man a chance,  
Shall we see humanity's whole advance  
Man shall not realize his dream,  
Till motherhood is the gift supreme.  
Not till the meanest has his place  
In the forward march of the human race,  
Not till the poorest has the right  
To love and honor and food and light,  
Not till the weakest knows his might,  
Till we free the captive and sheathe the  
sword.

Not till we stand before the Lord—  
A nation splendid and unafraid,  
Made in the image that God made,  
No man a tyrant and none a slave,  
Shall the world be saved, as He meant to  
save!

—Angela Morgan.

### HOME BANK'S GOOD REPORT

The annual statement of the Home Bank of Canada presented at the meeting at Toronto last week showed net profits of \$192,442, or about 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, which at the close of the year was \$1,943,998. The profits, together with \$140,470 carried forward from the previous year, and \$1,930 premium on new stock, were divided as follows:—Dividends, \$135,910; transferred to rest, \$16,666; establishment of pension fund, \$10,000; written off, \$65,000, leaving \$107,266 to be carried forward. The rest is now \$666,666, or one-third of the capital. The bank's total assets, which now amount

to \$4,417,347, are to the extent of one-third in immediately available form. The year's profits of \$192,000 compare with \$167,125 in 1913 and \$140,000 in 1912. In common with most financial institutions the bank shows a slight falling off in deposits, which the president in his address explained was due to the withdrawal of some temporary deposits in current account, at the close of the previous fiscal year. The number of accounts, however, showed an increase, and there was a gain in savings deposits.

### JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN DEAD

London, July 3—Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain died here last night. The death of Joseph Chamberlain, which removes one of the most striking figures from British politics in the past generation, came as an entire surprise, as the condition of his health was not publicly known to be any worse than at any time in the past two or three years.

The cause of Mr. Chamberlain's death was officially announced today, as heart failure. Altho he had been gradually sinking since Tuesday, the members of the family had preferred that his condition should not become publicly known.

### Dies in London

Mrs. Chamberlain, who never left her husband's side since he was stricken with paralysis several years ago, and his son Austin Chamberlain were with Mr. Chamberlain when death occurred at 10.30 o'clock last night at his London residence.



# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

HEAD OFFICES AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO

JAMES MASON, General Manager

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

General Banking Business Transacted. Sales notes discounted and collected.

Bank sales notes given free on application.

Winnipeg Office: **426 MAIN STREET** W. A. Machaffie Manager



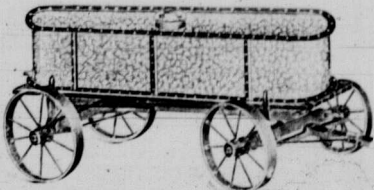
WE PAY THE FREIGHT



## From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices

We made tanks for your grandfather

14 Bbl. Size	\$27.00
11 1/2 "	23.00
9 1/2 "	21.00
7 1/2 "	18.00
5 1/2 "	15.00



A Money Back Guarantee with Every Tank

Send Today for Catalog

Farmers' Wagon Tank

## FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY



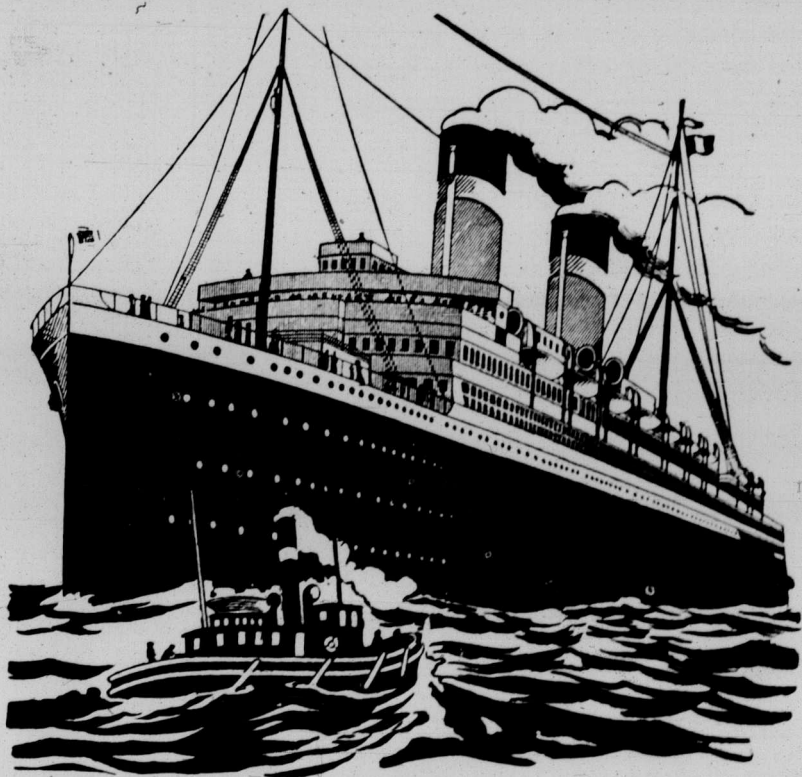
Halbrite

Sask.



# ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

## Largest Steamers From Canada



THREE SAILINGS WEEKLY

**Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre and London.**

For Reservations, Tickets, Etc., Apply Local Agencies or

**W. R. ALLAN,** 122 W

General Northwestern Agent, - Winnipeg.

DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME? Then write at once for particulars. We will show you just how to do it. Send a postal to THE CIRCULATION MANAGER, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

Proper Protection Means no Labor Lost  
Your Crop is Safe if You Insure With

## THE CANADA HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: Winnipeg

LOSSES PAID IN FULL

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

No risk or worry on your part. A little judgment and foresight will save your annual revenue. We carry your risk at the lowest possible rates consistent with Full payment of claims of 100 cents on the dollar.

Applications for Agencies Invited

Ask our Local Agent for rates and letters from our satisfied Policyholders, or apply direct to us.

Applications for Agencies Invited

## Matthews-Wrightson & Co. (Canada) Limited

720 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

Other Policies that Provide Positive Protection

## LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Established 1859

OUR FARM POLICIES contain many features that are very advantageous to the assured, the most important being the blanketing of all contents of the house or barn under one item, the only property on the farm we ask for specific insurance is live stock.

OUR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE demands the attention of every Car owner.

Applications for Agencies Invited

Consult our Local Agent for rates, or apply to

Applications for Agencies Invited

## Matthews-Wrightson & Co. (Canada) Limited

720 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

## A Chat With Parents



Every Boy and Girl should have a hobby to occupy their leisure hours after school and on Saturdays—something useful—work or play, to which they can turn with pleasure and delight.

Never have your boys and girls had such opportunities as we are giving them just now.

If you are interested send for our booklet entitled, "Canadians in the Making." This little book will tell you all about what we purpose doing for the young folks on the farm. Your only expense will be the two cent. stamp on your letter. Every parent should have it.

ADDRESS YOUR LETTER TO

The Circulation Manager  
**The Grain Growers' Guide**  
WINNIPEG





.. THE ..  
**RIGHT TIME**

to face a problem is before it becomes so pressing that it demands immediate, and consequently hurried, attention. The forehanded man, wherever possible, thinks out his problems ahead and is prepared to meet almost any situation which arises. The main interest of every farmer in Western Canada today is the crop now growing. No producer can control the elements between now and Fall, but he can completely control most of the agencies affecting results after his grain is harvested.

The result will be either good or bad to a certain degree, just according to the way in which you decide the question: How shall I market my crop?

Just recently prices have dropped about 8c per bushel and 1 Northern for delivery at the head of the Lakes next October has sold at a price which would only net 65c per bushel for many farmers throughout the West.

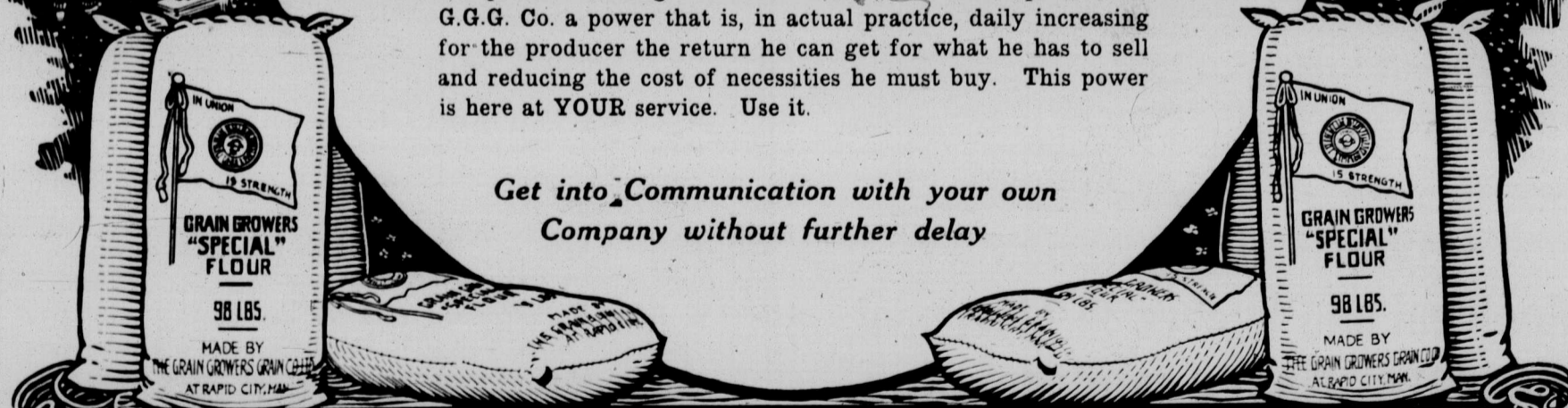
Many things may happen between now and harvest time, but at present values are low and, with record crops in the U.S., the indications do not point to any

pronounced advance in prices. This being the case, it is up to every prudent grain grower to make provision now for putting his crop on the market this Fall in such a way that he will get the last possible cent out of it.

The best start that can be made along this line is to get in touch with the G.G.G. Co. Any information requested will be gladly furnished and we will promptly forward you a summary of the outstanding features in connection with the marketing of the crop as they affect the producer.

Co-operation amongst western farmers has developed in the G.G.G. Co. a power that is, in actual practice, daily increasing for the producer the return he can get for what he has to sell and reducing the cost of necessities he must buy. This power is here at YOUR service. Use it.

*Get into Communication with your own Company without further delay*



**The**

**WINNIPEG**

**G**  
**rain**

**CALGARY**

**G**  
**rowers'**

**FORT WILLIAM**

**G**  
**rain**

**NEW WESTMINSTER**

**Co.,**  
**Ltd.**