

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

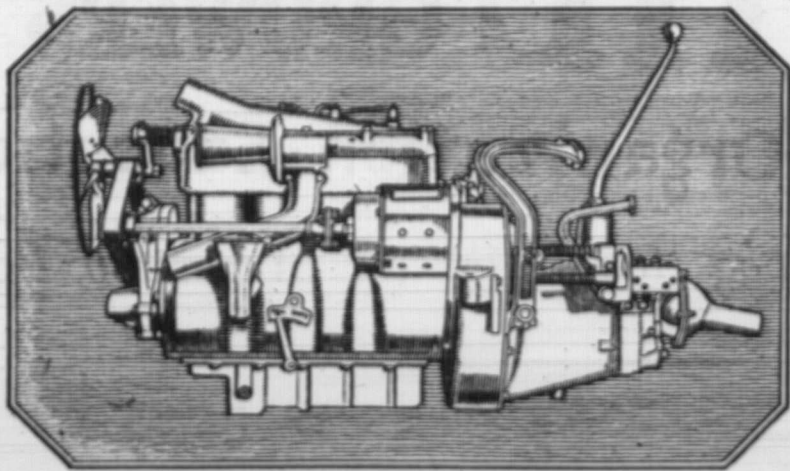
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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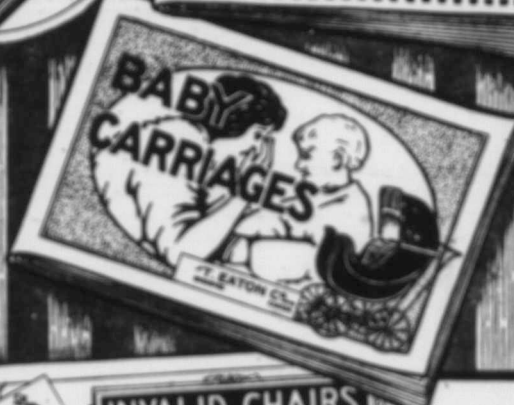
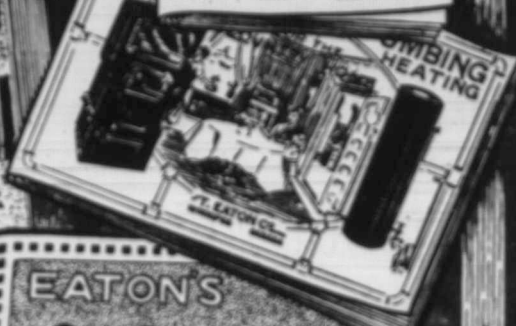
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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 30th, 1916

WESTERN MEN SHOULD EXPLAIN

A most interesting article appears in the August number of "The Canadian Liberal Monthly." This journal is the official organ of the Liberal Party at Ottawa, and is published by the funds of the party and is franked out thru the House of Commons post office without paying any postage as all other journals have to do. However, that is merely a side-line and the main question is the article appearing in that issue on "The National Liberal Advisory Committee." This is the committee which held a three days session in Ottawa last month and formed a new platform for the Liberal Party. There were forty Liberals present at the meeting and their names are all given in the Liberal Monthly as follows:—

The Right Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.B., M.P.; Hon. W. S. Fielding, Ottawa; A. K. McLean, Esq., M.P., Halifax; G. Fred Pearson, Esq., Halifax; Hon. Wm. Pugsley, M.P., St. John, N.B.; F. B. Carvell, Esq., M.P., Woodstock, N.B.; O. Turgeon, Esq., M.P., Bathurst, N.B.; E. M. Macdonald, Esq., M.P., Pictou, N.S.; Hon. Senator Dandurand, Montreal, Que.; E. Lapointe, Esq., M.P., Fraserville, Que.; Hon. A. Tacheureau, Que.; Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ottawa; Hon. Senator J. M. Wilson, Montreal; Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden, K.C. M.G.; Philippe Paradis, Esq., Quebec; A. Ver-ville, Esq., M.P., Montreal; S. Letourneau, Esq., M.P.P., Montreal; Hon. Geo. P. Graham, M.P., Brockville, Ont.; F. F. Pardee, Esq., M.P., Sarnia, Ont.; Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Ottawa; P. C. Larkin, Toronto; Gordon D. Conant, Esq., Oshawa, Ont.; Thos. McMillan, Esq., Seaford, Ont.; Geo. H. Watson, Esq., K.C., Toronto, Ont.; John Muir, Esq., Brantford, Ont.; Hon. Walter Scott, Regina, Sask.; Hon. J. A. Calder, M.P.P., Regina, Sask.; J. G. Turiff, Esq., M.P., Regina, Sask.; John Bain, Esq., Ottawa; Alex. Smith, Esq., Ottawa; A. R. McMaster, K.C., Montreal, Que.; S. W. Jacobs, K.C., Montreal, Que.; Stewart Lyon, Editor Toronto Globe, Toronto, Ont.; J. E. Atkinson, Editor Toronto Star, Toronto, Ont.; H. B. McGiverin, Esq., Ottawa; A. K. Cameron, Esq., Montreal, Que.; Hon. Chas. Murphy, M.P., Ottawa; Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Montreal; C. M. Goddard, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.; Hon. E. Brown, Winnipeg, Man.

Who selected these men we have no idea. The official report of the meeting as it appears in the Liberal Monthly shows that the committee spent a lot of time on questions of social reform, health legislation, welfare of returned soldiers, rural credits, technical education, rural life problems, agricultural development, bankruptcy laws, control of limited liability companies and proportional representation. The official report shows that this National Liberal Committee had a concrete proposition before them on these questions but when it comes to Tariff and Taxation the official report shows nothing more hopeful than "the most careful thought will have to be given to the proper distribution of taxation in the most equitable way and without bearing too heavily on those least able to carry the burden." That is about as fine sounding a line of political bunk as we have seen in some time. The report of the National Liberal Committee published in the daily press at the time of their meeting said that they had agreed that the policy of the Liberal Party should be "free wheat, free flour, free implements and equitable taxation." Taking, however, their report in the daily press at the time of the meeting and the report in their own official organ at the present time, there is no mention of any kind of reciprocity or of the old familiar phrase "wider markets."

It is beyond question a fact that the Liberal Party, or at least these self-constituted leaders of the Liberal Party who composed this committee have thrown reciprocity overboard as a concession to the protected manufacturers of Canada, whose sympathy and support they hope to get in return. At the last election the Liberal Party received overwhelming support from the farmers in Western Canada because they had negotiated the

reciprocity agreement with the United States Government. This National Liberal Committee is preparing a platform now purely in view of a general election for the purpose of catching votes and "free wheat, free flour, free implements and equitable taxation" is what they offer the Western farmer. After the Liberal record on the Tariff question from 1893 to the present time it takes a mighty good party man to have sufficient faith to believe that there is any likelihood of getting genuine low tariff legislation out of the Liberal Party.

It is very interesting to note that among those who constituted a part of the Liberal Committee were Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, Hon. Jas. A. Calder, Minister of Public Works of Saskatchewan, Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, and J. G. Turriff, M.P., Regina, Sask. Did these four gentlemen agree with the tariff policy laid down by the National Liberal Committee of which they formed a part? Considering the fact that the last provincial election in Saskatchewan was conducted by Mr. Scott and Mr. Calder, purely on the question of reciprocity, it seems a little extraordinary that they would agree to having reciprocity thrown overboard from the Liberal platform when it is needed now even more than it was in 1911. Mr. Scott and Mr. Calder and Mr. Brown should give some explanation on this question.

The chief reason why the people of the West get no more consideration than they do from the Liberal and Conservative parties in the East is because our Western members do not solidly and consistently stand up for the rights of the West but too frequently allow themselves to be influenced and dominated very largely by the party leaders of the East. The time has come when the Western representatives should represent Western people and Western views and cut off connection with the privilege-ridden, party-blind, office-hunting Grit and Tory parties that make their headquarters at Ottawa.

THE MARCH OF SUFFRAGE

Woman suffrage, like a great train on the down grade, seems to be gaining speed with its own momentum. Following immediately after the championship of the federal amendment by Judge Hughes, the Republican presidential candidate in the United States, comes an unexpected statement by Premier Asquith, which seems to foreshadow the inclusion of English women in the suffrage after the war. The question of the revision of the Election Act as regards manhood suffrage came up for consideration and Premier Asquith intimated that he felt the whole matter to be too difficult and complicated to be discussed at this time, but certainly implied that any such change would involve the extension of the franchise to women. This utterance is being widely discussed, as it has always been felt that the greatest obstacle in the way of woman suffrage in England was the personal opposition of Premier Asquith to the measure. With his objection removed, as it seems to be, this reform is in a fair way to becoming an accomplished fact.

All evidence to the contrary notwithstanding there are still some people who insist that this great movement is a fad, a passing phase of feminine unrest. That it has come about in Norway, Finland, Iceland, Australia, New Zealand, the Isle of Man, twelve states of the Union to the south, and three provinces of Canada is not regarded as any evidence of its inevitability by these folk who are determined not to see. But the great statesmen and politicians, whose business it is to keep a finger on the pulse of the people, know better.

At last the truth has been driven home to them that it is only a question of time until there will be universal woman suffrage. Realizing this, Judge Hughes has suggested that the energy that would be exerted in fighting for and against this measure might better be directed into constructive channels in the future and, having had a very good sample of the organizing ability of women since the war began, Premier Asquith appears at last to be of the same mind. The day of the general emancipation of women is coming on apace.

DRIVING OUR SETTLERS AWAY

The emigration figures in Mr. Haslam's article on another page should challenge public attention thruout Canada. If half a million people have left Canada for the United States in the past three years it is time to inquire why. These figures are taken from the reports of the United States immigration authorities, and no less a person than Sir Robert Borden is the authority for the statement that the American immigration figures and records are taken and maintained with the utmost care and accuracy. In Western Canada it is a well known fact that many settlers who have come in from the States have, after a thorough trial, decided that it was more profitable to go back to the country from whence they came and farm on more expensive land where the economic burden was not so great. It is a great waste of public money to carry on an extensive and expensive immigration policy to secure settlers for this country and then impose artificial restrictions which drive these settlers away after we have once got them within our borders. Nature has given us a wonderful country, but man has bungled it. No one will suggest for a moment that all these half million people were driven away on account of economic conditions, but that the great majority of them went to the United States because they hoped to better their condition is beyond doubt. The government has appointed commissions for almost every other object we can think of and it would be worth while to at least make a casual inquiry if and why Canada lost half a million settlers in three years.

DEFICIENT MORAL TRAINING

Some few years ago when exposures of political corruption were very common thruout the United States our public men and journals and preachers held up their hands in horror. Even as recent as the reciprocity campaign five years ago we were told by our leading politicians that we should have no "truck nor trade with the Yankees" because they were a corrupt nation and that their standards of public morality were very low. But today a Canadian travelling thru the United States finds that the American people, altho they still have plenty of political corruption, look upon Canada as considerably worse than their own country. The developments of the last four or five years both provincially and federally in this country are such as to make us believe that no democratic country harbors as much corruption and such low standards of public morality as we have in our own Canada. We see all kinds of grafters exposed, but none of them punished; we see the public treasury robbed regularly by the privileged interests; we see those who have acquired riches thru special legislation given titles and all kinds of public dishonesty placed at a premium. Both of our political parties have led in the debauch and we look in vain for outstanding leaders among them who will place principle before party and endeavor to give us a cleaner public life.

The recovery from our past public ills will

not be immediate, but there is bound to be a reaction. It must be apparent to students of the present situation that the moral training of our youth in this country is very deficient. Our ideal of success has been very largely the accumulation of a large amount of money or the achievement of political power. Our school system lacks in this respect and moral training in our public schools is very deficient. So long as our youth find that the acquisition of riches is practically the only road to honor, they naturally regard it as the ideal towards which they should strive. Those among our people who have done outstanding service to their fellow men receive little recognition. So long as riches is our ideal and gold our chief object of worship we cannot expect anything better than what we have been getting in Canada for some time past.

LABOR INCOME AND LIVESTOCK

A farm survey of over sixty farms in one of the adjoining states shows in a remarkable manner how the labor income or net return of the farmer for his year's work is influenced by the keeping of livestock. On fifteen farms where the number of livestock kept was less than twelve head per 160 acres the average labor income was minus \$4.00, i.e. the returns lacked \$4.00 of paying interest on capital investment after all expenses had been met. On twenty-four farms having twelve to eighteen head per 160 acres, the average labor income was \$200 and on twenty-two farms with over eighteen head of livestock per quarter section the average labor income was \$406. These figures are taken from farms of about the same size as the greater number of our farms in Western Canada, the actual average size of these being 237 acres. The soil and climatic conditions are also very similar to ours.

Few illustrations could demonstrate so

effectually the value of livestock to the average farmer. No one pretends to say that these figures hold true in all cases because a number of other important factors must be considered. But they do hold true in a vast number and they show distinctly the trend of results from keeping more livestock. Why does more livestock mean a larger net labor income for the farmer? In the first place it profitably absorbs considerable labor at a time of the year when there is little else to do. In the case of dairy stock cows milking during the winter frequently have been found more profitable than milking during the summer and largely on account of the better use of labor. The utilization of more land for pasture and hay necessary with more livestock reduces cultivation and harvesting expenses. More complete use of feed that would otherwise be wasted resulting in larger crops and a more concentrated market product all help to swell the profit side when more livestock is kept. Labor is the most expensive item by far in the operation of the average Western farm. Labor is not plentiful now and its proper distribution at any time is a most important consideration. Any class of livestock will help materially. Beef cattle will probably go farther than any other to consume a lot of feed, at the same time increasing the necessity for labor (outside of the farmer's own family) but very little. The natural evolution of Western agriculture will work out this problem and in its process better labor distribution will be a strong determining factor. The man who takes advantage of this income insurance will be in the van as the years reveal the changing aspects of our agricultural growth.

GET THE GRAIN ACT

There are still thousands and tens of thousands of farmers in this country growing and

shipping grain every year who have no copy of the Canada Grain Act and in fact have never seen one. This Grain Act is really the grain growers' charter of liberty, secured only after long years of vigorous and costly struggle. Every farmer should have a copy of this act and should read it thoroughly from cover to cover at least once every year, otherwise he can never possibly know his rights. A man who understands his rights will not be so liable to be imposed upon as one who is ignorant. Any person can secure a copy of the Canada Grain Act with all the amendments to date absolutely free by sending a post card and asking for it to "The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont." Any local secretary may send to the department a complete list of his members, giving the name and post office address of each, and the department will forward a copy of the Grain Act to each and every one of them free of charge. There is no reason why every farmer should not be familiar with the Canada Grain Act.

The truth of the charge that the placing of railway construction in private hands is one of the most fruitful sources of political corruption is proved to the hilt in the fifth article on the Railway Problem appearing in this issue of The Guide.

The return of peace and the opening of new areas to emigration will quickly see overproduction of grain and a big drop in prices. During the war livestock has been killed off in enormous quantities and it will take years to replace it. Now is the time to conserve what you have and add a few more.

The problem of cheaper human labor cannot be solved by low wages. Better wages to the man who can handle all kinds of farm power machinery will cheapen production.



TARIFF POLICY OF LIBERAL PARTY

Spectator: "That fellow makes a great noise and is always going, but he never gets anywhere."

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The Apples of Ontario

*Evolution of growing and marketing methods---Best varieties---This year's crop.
Relative variety values---Shipping facts*

By F. M. Chapman, Editor, Farmers' Magazine, Toronto

Superb in dumplings! Prime in pie!
When baked they tempt an anchorite!
Supreme in "sass," good even dry,
But ripe and mellow, peerless quite!
I know, good friends, it is not right
Of me to tantalize you so,
If you're without—I mourn your plight,
The Apples of Ontario.

There is something in the soil and climate of old Ontario that puts the "tang and smack" into her apples. The blend of sunshine, sugar and protein invigorates and indeed is an antidote to most of our ills. The freedom of the orchard to the growing family and the daily use of this fruit on the tables is as our native poet states, not only a matter of health but a satisfying joy unknown to the dweller in other zones. On hundreds of Ontario's waterfront counties there are many old as well as hundreds of new orchards producing the fruit with this well remembered flavor of former days. He who has moved from here into the western wheat lands carries into his new environment memories of those first yellow Harvest apples, visions still of the red, white-fleshed Snow and the frsided delights of the fall and winter, big red Spies and Kings.

The early plantings of apples were made by the first settlers, in the first place to fulfill the home requirements, and so the wealth of variety and the apples that gave immediate satisfaction came to occupy a bigger area than our present day commercial grower can tolerate. As many as thirty varieties were thus found in many of our old orchards of less than two acres. In my grandfather's orchard on the lakefront of Ontario County, I could count fifteen varieties in one orchard of less than forty trees. We had there: Colvert, Cohashea, Snow, Jenetting, Early Harvest, Astrachan, Greening, Maiden's Blush, Northern Spy, Tolman Sweet, Seek-no-further, Smokehouse, Alexander, Baldwin, Late Harvest and Chenango Strawberry, the most of them grafted upon native stock over forty years ago. And then we, as boys, regretted that we had no tree of Russets, no Sheepsnooses, no Belleflowers, no Golden Sweets, no Holland Pippins nor Rambos.

On the same farm now with a new orchard for commercial ends in view, the home joys have been curtailed to four varieties, all good shippers—Northern Spy, Greening, Hlenheim and Baldwin. And this very well represents the trend of modern commercial plantings of winter varieties.

Old Methods Being Crowded Out

From earliest recollections the apples of Ontario have been sold by farmers to the dealers who came around in the fall and bought up the orchards at 75 cents to \$1.00 per barrel, the farmer to board the men, help pick the fruit and cart it to the station, and a good market always induced these dealers to ship all grades of fruit without regard to quality, believing that an apple was an apple so long as it left the farm with a whole skin. But this way of doing business was keenly resented by both consumer and grower. This injustice brought the first co-operative association into existence thru the avenue of the Companies Act. Fruit growers clamored for a uniform pack, and so today we have the fairly well administered Fruit Marks Act, two score or more of local co-operative societies, and a Central Co-operative Apple Growers' Association that is raising the standard of the pack, encouraging better orchard conditions, realizing better returns for the farmers and giving the grain grower a better apple for less money.

Of course the opposition put up by these independent dealers was to be expected, and it came. They have done all they could to injure these co-operative associations, their methods have been identical with the methods of similar interests against the farmers' elevators and grain companies in the West. They influenced inspectors in their favor; paid locally higher prices in a few instances to turn farmers aside, and at every turn used the "I told you so" argument to the individual growers, always to the detriment of the co-operative associations. But Ontario farmers are learning the value of a co-operation that can stand together in both poor and good years. And it is well for western

farmers that the East is getting into line in these movements. This dealing direct between growers in Ontario and consumers on the prairies saves the westerner money, dividing the former speculators' profits between the grower and the consumer.

Ontario farmers aim to make the orchards produce better fruit. They try to see the fruit packed

all the early orders must be taken care of first. The early order is most important.

A great many orders for Ontario apples have previous to the war come from Great Britain, France, Denmark, South Africa, Argentine and even Germany. Now this market is largely cut off and some expansion has been given to the Argentine trade as a consequence. New York clamors for our first class Greenings, Baldwins and Spies, paying good prices for our fancy fruit.

The Difficulty of the Mixed Car

One great difficulty often experienced in filling western orders for carload lots lies in the calling for mixed carloads, with a 50 per cent. Spy specification. The Northern Spy has the universal reputation of being the summum bonum of apple quality. However, there are several other varieties quite as good, and a better acquaintanceship with these would allow of easy carload despatch and more general satisfaction at the receiving end. There are many other varieties that are exceptionally good for cooking and eating.

The Rhode Island Greening is an apple that stands in the front rank as a cooker and goes down well as a table apple. It has a great reputation among Ontario people as a home standby. New York demands vast quantities of them and western people are becoming more and more educated to their good quality. They are good keepers and retain their flavor well thru the winter, coming into use in November. All Greenings should be shipped in cooled cars and kept in cool cellars to be at their best. In fact all apples should be kept after picking in a room with a temperature well down towards the freezing point.

The Canada Red is a good cooker. The Pewaukee, also, as an early winter apple answers very well for kitchen use. The St. Lawrence is a fine early apple but a poor shipper. Alexander is a large early red apple, a good shipper and cooker. Maiden's Blush is a fine early September apple for cooking. The Wagner is a handsome red, good quality winter apple. The Stark is an apple that is coming in more. A large number of western farmers are now calling for Tolman Sweets. This old standby apple is a great baker and boiler as well as a table luxury to many. It ships well, looks well and is particularly free from fungus. There are certain varieties, such as Ben Davis, Gano and Cooper's Market, that no farmer should order for his early winter use. These are handsome red apples and do not come into best use until spring.

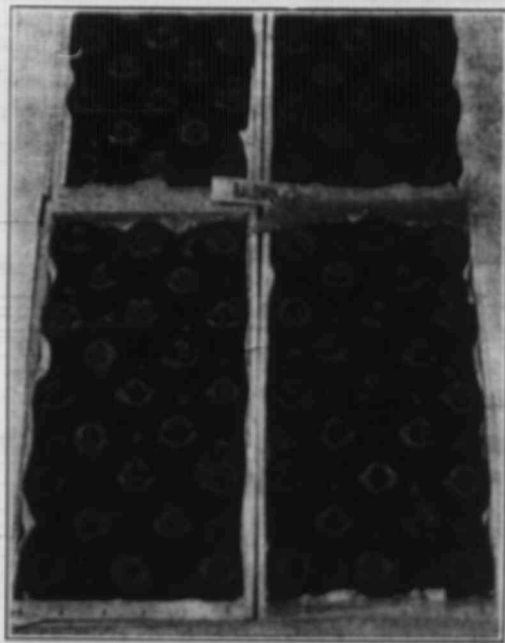
The Value of Knowing Varieties

It is certain that a greater study of varieties would enable prairie farmers to order more intelligently. Too often the farmer orders Spy or King allowing of no option. Thus the disposal of a carload not quite up to the order presents some difficulties in adjustment. This trouble can well be overcome by a sliding scale of prices that will vary from year to year according as the crop prospects demand. By this suggested table the No. 1 Spies, Snows, Kings and McIntoshes would be in a class by themselves and a difference in the prices made by themselves and a difference in the prices made by themselves. Usually the flat rate method works out an injustice to many farmers who have to pay the same price for a No. 1 Spy as they would for a No. 2 Greening. Many a buyer would rather take a cheaper apple or agree to take a first class Snow or Spy by paying the extra price. A pamphlet issued by the central to every local would overcome the troubles. Then the orders could go in under this understanding, and when the fruit arrives the farmers could take their choice. By this means Jones or Brown would not have to pay the top price and be forced to take a grade or a variety he did not desire.

Why Poor Packs Get Past

The question may be asked by some as to why poorly improperly packed fruit gets past the inspectors or leaves some associations. To one who knows Ontario orchards and farms this is quite clear. Poor fruit has reached western markets even from some co-operative associations. Never, to my knowledge, has any complaint not brought redress on fruit shipped out by the central under the "Ontario Flavor" brand.

Continued on Page 21



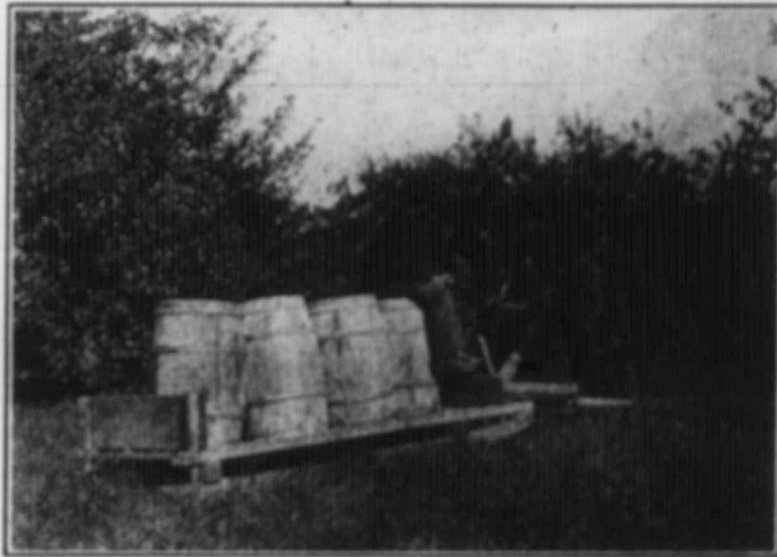
The association's apples are graded and packed under most careful supervision. The box pack is growing in favor.

more uniformly and have it honestly labelled. They ship out under the best of conditions available, and assure as far as possible to the buyer protection that he rarely got from individuals. Only last year \$100 was refunded on a car of apples to a western local G.O.A. by an Ontario organization because of some slackness in shipping and spoiling in transit. This would not have been secured under the old ways of doing things.

The majority of the associations have their packing houses, cold storage sheds and shipping sidings. The apples from the various orchards are taken to the central or local warehouses and there packed under the supervision of one of the company's head packers. The grading is carefully done. Even better marking than the Fruit Marks Act calls for also is urged.

Early Orders Get Preference

When an order for a carload comes in the fruit is already in storage for filling the car, and soon the transportation company is called upon to hurry the car to its destination. Of course, during September and early October when the big rush is on, late orders are liable to be delayed somewhat, as



In a Lambton County orchard. The packed barrels go to the storage sheds.

Why Settlers Leave

In 1915, over 153,000 left Canada for United States---Economic reasons the basis.

Need of Agricultural Credit---The U.S.A. Farm Loan Act

By J. H. Haslam, Member Saskatchewan Commission on Rural Credit

According to the United States authorities, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, Canada lost to the United States, 149,220 people. Those people had been residing in Canada and applied for admittance to take up their permanent residence in the United States. Of these 44,913 were returning United States citizens; Canadian citizens, 45,893, and of people other than Canadians there were 59,214. In the year ending June 30, 1915, there were 153,233 people left Canada and took up their permanent residence in the United States. Of these, 46,387 were United States citizens, 55,700 were Canadians, and 51,146 were other than Canadian. During the year ending June, 1916, the emigration was in very much larger volume. The total figures have not as yet been published, but for April, 1916, the figures were 14,940, including 8,220 Canadians and 3,462 Americans. When the figures for 1916 are published they will show a startling condition of affairs and that Canadian citizens are going to the United States in very much larger volume than ever before in the history of Canada. It is safe to say that during the last three years Canada has lost to the United States nearly half a million people.

The United States keeps a very strict account of all people entering that country for the purpose of taking up their permanent residence. Their statistics are admittedly the most accurate of any country in the world. They also keep tab on those settlers for several months afterwards. By applying to the proper authorities any person who has a legitimate reason for receiving the information can find the present residence of any person who has gone from Canada to the United States during the last twelve months. Sir Robert Borden pointed out in a speech he made in Parliament in 1911, the great accuracy with which these figures are kept.

On receiving a request to comment on this state of affairs, I made some inquiries. I find that the movement from the Maritime Provinces and the Province of Quebec is one that has been going on for many years. On account of the great prosperity in the New England States at the present time it has been particularly active during the last two years. I have no doubt that the War has stimulated the movement of the French-Canadian people from the Province of Quebec to the New England States. A large number of people, who had not very long ago been living in the cities of Western Canada, and came from Europe, have gone to work in Duluth and other north-western cities. The Scotch who formerly lived in Winnipeg have organized a Scottish Society in Duluth, which now has as large a membership. I am informed, as the Scottish Society in Winnipeg, of which these men were formerly members. This may be explained by the fact that the United States Steel Company have recently started an enormous smelting and iron works in Duluth, which requires a large amount of skilled and high-priced labor. A great many of these Scotchmen were ironworkers before coming to Canada.

Settlers Return to the States

There has, moreover, been a tremendous immigration to the United States from British Columbia. This is evidenced by the large number of people who have entered thru the Pacific ports. But this only explains part of the movement. There has unquestionably been a large number of people gone back to the United States who were formerly settled in Western Canada. I am personally acquainted with a large number of these. There are settlements in Montana which practically consist of people who formerly lived in Canada and I have endeavored to ascertain from them why they left Canada.

Now it must be remembered that few people come to Canada because of its desirability as a place of residence. On the other hand, very many well-to-do Canadians, when they acquire a competence and get past middle life, go to the United States and take up permanent residence. This, because of the severity of the winters in Canada. Then again, the cost of food and clothing is abnormally high in Western Canada, nor are social conditions such that any person would live here from choice. This was pointed out to me some years ago by the president of one of the large Canadian banks, who said one reason why the banks

have to get such a large price for their services to the community is on account of the fact that they have to pay their young men very much higher salaries than in the East or the United States, because of the high cost of living here and of the undesirability of the country as a place of residence. So that, before people will come to and remain permanently in Canada and adopt it as a home for themselves and their children, they must see that they are going to better their condition by so doing.

I have had much experience in connection with immigration of people into Canada from the United



A four-footed pallet on the Western front. Coming out of a dipping tank and getting a case of this disease cleaned up.

States and I know that the attraction that brought them here was the expected rise in the price of farm lands. People sold their land in Nebraska and Iowa at from \$50 to \$100 an acre and bought land here within the last eight or ten years at from \$12 to \$20, expecting that with the wonderful fertility and productiveness of our soil there would be a rapid increase in its value. They now find their former land in Iowa and Nebraska has nearly doubled in value in the interim while their Canadian land has not increased in value, and with the improvements added will scarcely sell now at the price paid for it.

Reasons for Leaving Canada

It is unquestionably the case that the majority of people who left Canada and who have been settled here on farms, give economic conditions existing



In good grain where these sheep should be kept until well finished or carried over. Selling half fat grasses is a poor way of getting the best returns.

here as the principal reason they have gone back to the United States. I have no doubt, tho I have not inquired to the same extent, that this is the principal reason why we are losing so many of our own people as well. One farmer who left Canada

last autumn told me that he paid on an average twenty per cent. more for everything he bought in Canada than relatives of his who lived a hundred miles south of him in the United States. These people visited back and forth and compared their bills. He also stated that he received from ten to twenty per cent. less for everything he sold off the farm.

There has been complaint on account of the high cost of all services rendered to the farming community in particular, and there is no manner of doubt that the fact that the settler in the first few years of his stay in this country had to purchase nearly all his supplies and material on credit, tends to aggravate this condition of affairs. The inadequacy of markets for all products of the farm, excepting possibly cereal crops, is another reason given by many farmers why they are leaving the country. There has been a feeling that Western Canada is being exploited by the East. A very large number of farmers in Western Canada were very much disappointed when the opportunity to sell the products of their farms in the United States was denied them because of the result of the last general election. The immigration of farmers into Canada has practically ceased since then, except in districts where there were a large number of desirable free homesteads. Moreover, there is a great scarcity of farmers in the United States, and particularly of farm laborers. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa lost nearly ten per cent. of their farmers during the census period between 1900 and 1910. This condition of affairs, I am advised, is still continuing.

Keeping the Farmer on the Farm

Some years ago I discussed with the United States authorities the movement of American population into Canada. They said it was a sporadic movement, the same as took place to the different parts of the United States from time to time, and would not continue in any large volume. But what they were more concerned about was the tendency of the rural population to leave the farm. This, notwithstanding the great prosperity of the farmer and the high prices obtained for all his products. It has been one of the great efforts of the government of the United States for the last twenty years, to adopt measures to counteract this tendency. Everything that possibly can be done there is being done to make the lot of the farmer as easy as possible and to induce the young men and women to remain on the farms, and if possible to bring about a state of affairs which will enable capable settlers from Europe to acquire land and become permanent residents of the country. Every other country, excepting the United States, Canada and Great Britain has adopted a system of rural credit which makes it possible for the farmer to obtain money for carrying on his operations at as low a cost as least as that of any other business in the community.

For the past ten years there has been an agitation in the United States for a system of rural credit. This sentiment was incorporated in the planks of both political parties at the last presidential election. Immediately Mr. Wilson became president, a commission was formed, consisting of eight very able men, including two Congressmen, two Senators, Col. Harvey Jordan, secretary of the Cotton Planters' Association; Col. Harris Weinstock, an economist and philanthropist from the Pacific coast, who had much to do with the organization of the California Citrus Exchange, and who had previously travelled thru Australia and New Zealand investigating economic conditions there. Mr. Weinstock is a brother-in-law of David Lubin, American representative of the International Institute of Agriculture, in Rome, also President Butterfield of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and two or three others. In addition to this the American Commission was formed. Most of the States were represented on it. The United States government paid the expenses of this commission, which travelled thru all the countries of Europe, as well as Egypt and Algeria. Dr. Oliver and myself had the privilege of being associate members of the commission.

The report of this Commission is almost a classic

Continued on Page 19

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

HOME AGAIN

Home again, after a sojourn of nearly six weeks at one of the largest universities in the city of New York. "Poor thing," says some kindly disposed reader, "to have been spending this terrible summer in a place like New York." The sympathy is really wasted for, from all accounts, New York had nothing hotter to offer in the way of weather than had Manitoba.

'Tis true there was one unspeakable day, July 31, when the temperature was ninety-three and the humidity eighty-five. Technically I don't know exactly what it means when one says that the humidity is eighty-five, but practically it is awful. Several invalids got discouraged and pitched themselves out of upstairs windows and died, and one really couldn't blame them. But for the most part the very hot and humid days came only in groups of three or two and alternated with cool spells which made life quite bearable. Being on the sea coast there quite often sprang up a very cool, pleasant breeze. So taking it all in all the summer in New York might have been much worse.

It is only fair to say, however, that Columbia University is situated in one of the highest parts of the city and has wide open spaces, so that perhaps those living in the more congested portions might have another tale to tell.

The guards on the subway trains, for example, must have felt it to be a tolerably hot summer. None of you, I am sure, have ever tasted in the country such heavy, dead, sticky air as filled those trains, and the heating up of it by huge electric fans just served to make it livable and no more.

While from the standpoint of health one must regard it as an invention of the evil one, I confess to being filled with admiration for the wonderful organization of this underground transportation system, which is so complete that it serves a large portion of the population of a great city and so simple that the most inexperienced could hardly go astray.

When I have shaken off the dust of travel and put my office to rights again I shall have more to tell you about my experiences in the great American metropolis.

In the meantime it's pleasant to be home and to resume my very congenial work on The Guide.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am going, if you will let me, to draw your, and the homemakers', attention to a very delicate subject. I expect to be bitterly called down for it, and maybe I shall deserve it, and may thus be brought to a different way of thinking. It is the much abused, to my mind, hospitality of the West. I have lived in the three prairie provinces now, in rural districts, and I have always seen it abused. The hospitality which is always extended to travellers, to the storm-stayed, to new arrivals, to those smitten by fire or misfortune is admirable, and I hope that it will always remain as unrestrained as it has ever been in the West.

But where hospitality is abused is in this Sunday visiting in hosts and hordes of uninvited crowds. It is a menace to the comfort and privacy of family life. The little formalities and niceties are best observed as much as possible, I think. For instance, a home mother does her baking and cleaning on Saturday, and, if not near a church, at least can rest and read on Sunday, but she has hardly settled down Sunday forenoon until a democrat load of Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So "and the children"—which may mean anything from two to, nine—with perhaps the hired man and another straggler or two, come to spend the day. The greeting will probably be, "You never returned my last visit, but I'm not proud, I just made up my mind if you wouldn't come to see me, I'd come to see you." Think of the stewing and the clatter all day long, until they have been fed twice and have departed. Result, a tired woman and an empty larder. She can postpone her washing on Monday and cook some more. The stay-at-homes are the worst victims of these professional visitors, as they can be relied upon to be on the premises. I first began to get wise to these visitations when I was in Manitoba. A woman with her host had come a couple of times and I said, one Sunday, "The So-and-So's will be offended at us for not calling on them. Shall we walk

over for a little while?" I had hardly got the words out of my mouth when they drove up, and the woman rushed in: "I know I'm not half dressed, and John didn't take time to shave, we we're so afraid someone would come before we could get away." I never went there at any time. I concluded that they were the visiting, not the visited, class.

So I say that the sooner this free and easy sort of thing is done away with the better. The good old rules, "Never accept general invitations," and "Never make a prolonged visit unless previously invited" make for harmony. People are entitled to a little privacy in their homes, and the mere fact that such invaders are not actually insulted is no guarantee that they are always welcome. One must always make an exception of the lonely bachelor, and one or two of them on a Sunday are always welcome. Nearly every family lives near a few bachelors and have friendly intercourse with them. They come because they are lonely, and really appreciate the visit and are nearly always ready to lend a helping hand and be agreeable.

But the sooner that people settle down to the little niceties of life and teach their children the

CHAMPION HOUSE PLANNERS

Manitoba has sixty-three wide awake women house planners. Of course the province really has a far greater number even than that, but it has sixty-three that formally entered the contest conducted this summer by the Farm Engineering Department of Manitoba Agricultural College. The winners in that contest are now announced as follows: Mrs. T. T. Baird, Crystal City; Mrs. F. E. Garsin, Bird's Hill; Miss Christine Guild, Kenney; Mrs. R. Robbins, Glenella; Mrs. G. S. Gudmanson, Framnes.

The judges were Mrs. McBeath, Headingly; Miss Kennedy, professor of household art, Agricultural College, and L. J. Smith, professor of agricultural engineering, Agricultural College. Prof. Smith says: "It was found quite difficult to decide as to the best five plans. We did not attempt to decide which of the five prize winners had the best plan, since the prize money was the same for the best five plans. I am very sorry that we had no more prizes, for there were a great many splendid plans besides the ones chosen. I am sure, however, that those competing derived a good deal of benefit from the contest. We expect to publish ten or a dozen plans in bulletin form early in the winter."

This bulletin, when it appears, should be most practical, because it will represent the best thought of Manitoba farm women as to how Manitoba farm homes should be planned. Prof. Smith has already filed a large number of applications for the bulletin and will add the names of others who write their request to him.

REMOVING VARNISH

Many women have their floors varnished, and the varnish is chipping and there is nothing apparently to do but put on another coat and renew the operation every time the varnish is so much chipped that it makes the floors unsightly. There are many things recommended for removing varnish, each warranted to take it off with but little trouble. Personally, I think from much experience that it is impossible to take the hard floor varnish off without considerable trouble, but it can be done. The best remover I have tried is plain, simple lye. Get a can of lye and put it in an old pail or kettle and pour on warm water. Do not put it in any vessel that you wish to use for anything again. Also, if the water is hot, be careful where you have it, for it is likely to boil over and destroy everything in sight, and burn your hands if you touch it.

It would be a good plan to put the pail in the middle of the floor you wish to clean and put the lye in dry and then add the water, and be careful not to inhale the fumes. When the lye is melted, take a long handled brush and rub the lye water over the floor. Let stand for a while and rub on again. To remove, mix with great quantities of water and wash out with a broom, or if it is not possible to wash it out, it may be wiped up with safety if enough water is mixed with it.

In finishing a floor I would strongly advise anyone who wants a floor that will not require refinishing often to refrain from using varnish. I have used plain varnish and varnish stain and both were unsatisfactory. They invariably chip when a heavy piece of furniture is moved over them or someone with nails in their boots walks on them. A stain and wax finish is not so bright as the varnish, but it is hard and will wear regardless of what goes on over it.

AN HONORED GUEST

Mr. Goodfellow had dined out six nights in succession. On the seventh he turned up at home for the evening meal. When he was seated, Mrs. Goodfellow rose in her seat and, addressing the other occupants of the table, said:

"Children, we have with us tonight a guest of whom you have all heard, even if you do not personally know him. He is a man who has a reputation for conviviality and cheer in every club and cafe in the city, and this evening we are to have the honor and pleasure of being numbered among the admirers of his brilliant and entertaining qualities. Therefore, it is with the greatest pleasure that I present to you—your papa!"



DISTINGUISHED POETS

Left to right—Lawrence Hessemer, Willar Sykes, Percy Mackaye, Edwin Markham, Cole Young Rice, Amy Lowell, Josephine Daskin Bates.

same, the better. Many of the children are nothing short of savages. Lace curtains and books they look on as made to destroy, while their parents beam approval, and the distracted hostess has anything but Sabbath feelings in her heart.

Now, have I assailed the foundations of good feelings, the hospitality of the West, and what is to be done with me? Perhaps I am getting cross and soured, but "them's my sentiments."

Yours truly,

WOLF WILLOW.

SASKATCHEWAN DOWER LAW

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was reading in this week's Guide a piece about "A defective law." Is the dower law in force in Saskatchewan and what does it consist of? If I noticed it before, I have forgotten about it. It would oblige me very much if you could give me an outline of it in your headings. According to this piece, as long as the wife stays on the homestead the husband cannot sell it without her consent. Is that correct?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Subscriber:—The act in Saskatchewan provides that no man can sell the homestead without the consent of his wife. The act defines the "homestead" as the place on which the family are living.

In the case mentioned, the man had bought a place, on which he had paid very little, and moved his family onto it. Then he sold the other place and the law allowed him to do it without his wife's consent because she was not living on it. The wife has a claim only on the place where she is living.

FUNDAMENTALS OF DEMOCRACY

Among the primal requisites of democracy is that the people shall have a clear understanding of existing conditions. They must be able to distinguish some conditions as satisfactory and others as unsatisfactory. And recognizing a certain condition as unsatisfactory their temper should be such that they will set themselves directly to replace it by something that shall be at least a step nearer the ideal.

The failure to see clearly is the first difficulty. Men often feel that there is something wrong in existing conditions, but are not just sure what it is. Taxation does not bear equitably, but just where the error is is not so easily recognized. The cost of living is exorbitant, but the exact cause seems to elude one's search. The system of land holding works hardship to many, but few see just what remedy can be applied. Certain classes get more than their share of the good things of this world, and certain others just as surely get less, but just why it is so and where the help lies is not so easy to figure out. But if twentieth century democracy is to come to its own, men must figure such things out. And we live in a time when the individual is not left without aid in making such research. Men in these days are wrestling with such problems and earnest minds are endeavoring to devise solutions. It is one of the urgent needs of the time that people should more and more avail themselves of the opportunities of coming to clear understanding of the nature of existing conditions, coming to see definitely what is wrong and what is needed in order that the wrong may be righted. When that is attained an important step has been taken in the direction of better things.

Know What You Want and Act

But having this knowledge, it is necessary that there should be also the will to act. When men know what is needed and go right after it with what power they have, it usually comes. But the common difficulty is slackness of will and lack of impetus and enthusiasm in actively seeking the better condition. Thousands are mortally afraid of change lest it should prove to be drastic and unsettling and revolutionary. Now that kind of fear is wholesome if taken in small doses, just sufficient to give assurance that the steps to be taken shall be naturally and rightfully progressive. But for many generations the world has been so unconsciously overdosed with this fear that it has all but fatally drugged the spirits of men, binding them in a change-dreading lethargy which has gone far toward taking all the buoyancy and the heartening vim out of the course of human progress. And many seem to think that no advance may be sought but just in the way in which past advances have been sought, and with due attention to all the details of procedure and technicalities of legal form which the past has prescribed. Valuable energy is wasted on trivialities, and often a cause is retarded for years simply because it is not sought directly and wholeheartedly. When the populace know what they want, define it in clear terms to themselves, and set themselves to get that thing and not another, its coming is not usually very long delayed.

Much of the democratic progress of New Zealand in recent years has been due to the attitude they have taken in this regard. Deciding that a certain thing was for the common good, they have divested themselves of all worry about precedent and legal technicality, and have by their votes demanded and secured the thing which they desired. For example, there was a time when the government of New Zealand was largely a government of the rich. They ruled and governed according to their own sweet will. But the people decided that such a condition was not in the best interests of all, and they changed it. The result is summed up in the following sentence from Siegfried: "The real leaders of the country, those, that is, who hold the substance as well as the appearance of power, are men of no wealth, while the rich, with very few exceptions, have been thrown into opposition where their opinion counts for very little in the councils of government." The

Manitoba

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

people had discovered the power of the personal vote and used it to cast out the plutocrats and to make themselves masters of the country. What a day it will be for Canada when the common people, knowing their power, fire the plutocrats from the council chambers of government and take to themselves the reins of power! Perhaps that day is nearer than some people think.

The New Zealand Land Problem

A similar thing happened in New Zealand in connection with the land problem. There, as in some other countries, land sharks had secured millions of acres, which they held as land sharks do. The people decided that such holding of land was not good for the country and were not afraid to say so. The minister of labor, in the course of a debate, said: "The colony does not want these large estates. Their owners should be the last to seek protection from the state. I regard large estates, whether partially in use or not at all, as a social pest, an obstacle to trade and a barrier in the way of progress." And so the government inaugurated the progressive land tax, and provided in certain cases for the forced purchase of large estates. "The progressive land tax," Mr. Reeves told the legislature, "is a warning to the large landowners. They should regard it as proof that the colony has had enough of them." There was no worrying about the "sacred rights of property." The new Zealanders recognized that the people were being fooled out of their sacred personal rights, and without any beating about the bush took the measures that were necessary to stop the wrong. When the Canadian people get behind legislators of that fearlessly progressive type our Canadian landsharks will begin to sit up and take notice, and there will be definite reason to hope that the common people may at last come to their own. To that end we need today increase of personal knowledge, personal conscience, personal courage and personal initiative and energy on the part of every individual citizen.—Contributed by W. R. Wood, M.P.P., of Neepawa, Man.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RETURNS

Previously acknowledged	\$21,769.74
Beresford G.G.A.	100.00
Cameron G.G.A.	26.20
Pilot Mound G.G.A.	1,052.50
Strathclair G.G.A.	94.75
W. Kingdon, Minnedosa P.O.	40.00
Vista G.G.A.	30.00
Beresford G.G.A.	144.50
Ladies of Otterburne District	40.00
Bird Tail G.G.A.	58.70
Dunrea G.G.A.	15.00
Vista G.G.A.	23.70
Culross Presbyterian Church Picnic (Shoal Lake)	25.00
Fairfax G.G.A.	40.00
Harrow G.G.A., Carnegie P.O.	25.00
Ninga G.G.A.	287.60
Collected by Miss Love, of Nings, for Belgians	50.00
Riverside Sewing Circle	25.00
Firdale G.G.A.	25.00
Baswood G.G.A.	35.00
Strathclair G.G.A.	30.50
Osprey G.G.A.	22.75
Dugald G.G.A.	25.00
John C. Randall, Oakburn Association	50.00
Tremaine G.G.A., Rapid City	102.00
Oakville G.G.A.	60.00
Total receipts	\$24,200.94

OAKVILLE'S CONTRIBUTION

The Oakville G.G. Association has forwarded an additional check of \$60, being balance of returns for their Patriotic Acre pledges. This amount has been donated by D. A. Moore, P. M. Arthur and A. Page. This makes a total of \$1,366 received from Oakville Association, a very creditable sum, and the Central association wishes to thank all those who have contributed so generously to our Patriotic Acre fund.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RE SERBIAN RELIEF

The following letter has been received by Central from the Serbian Relief headquarters in Corsica:—

Ajaccio, July 18, 1916

Secretary,
Man. G. G. Association,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Sir:—The Serbian Colony in Corsica is honored in having to thank you for the generous gift of your noble compatriots to the refugees of our unfortunate country. You have proven that your hearts are close to ours no matter how great the distance between our two countries may be. In the name of my compatriots I express our most grateful heartfelt thanks. Rest assured that we will never forget your coming to our rescue at the most trying moment of our existence.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the sum of £430 15s 3d, which came thru the Serbian delegation at London. Kindly accept, sir, the assurance of our profoundest respect.

Yours most gratefully,
HARVO NARAKOVITCH

AS OTHERS SEE US

The following article contributed by W. R. Wood, M.P.P., to the Neepawa Press will be of interest to many of our readers who may not have seen it when published:—

Rupert Brofke, the young English poet and litterateur, whose career came to an untimely end by his death from blood-poisoning a few months ago when on his way from Egypt to Gallipoli, has the following interesting references to life and thought in Western Canada in a volume of "Letters from America," recently published. While his impressions may not have been in every case absolutely accurate, his paragraphs are interesting as presenting some of the things that appeared outstanding in the view of a passing traveller.

"Already the West has been a nuisance to the East in the fight of 1911 over reciprocity with the United States. When she gets a larger representation in parliament she will be still more of a nuisance. It is generally believed in the West that the East runs Canada, and runs it for its own advantage. And the East means a very few rich men; who control the big railways, the banks and the Manufacturers' Association; subscribe to both political parties and are generally credited with complete control over the tariff and most other Canadian affairs. Whether or no the Manufacturers' Association does arrange the tariff and control the commerce of Canada, it is generally believed to do so. The only thing that its friends say is, it acts in the best interests of Canada, its enemies that it acts in the best interests of the Manufacturers' Association.

"The Westerner has strong views on a tariff which only affects him by perpetually raising the cost of living and farming. The idea of even a Conservative in the West about reducing the tariff would make an Eastern 'Liberal' die of heart-failure. And the Westerner also hates the banks. The banking system of Canada is peculiar, and throws the control of the banks into the hands of a few people in the East, who were felt by the ever optimistic West to have shut down credit too completely during the recent money stringency.

"The most interesting expression of the new Western point of view, and in many ways the most hopeful movement in Canada, is the co-operative movement among the grain growers of the three prairie provinces. Only started a few years ago, it has grown rapidly in numbers, wealth, power and extent of operations. So far it has confined itself politically to influencing provincial legislatures. But it has gradually attached itself to an advanced radical program of a Chartist description. And it is becoming powerful. Whether the outcome will be a very desirable rejuvenation of the Liberal party or the creation of a third—perhaps Radical Labor—party it is hard to tell. At any rate the change will come. And, just to start with, there will come very

shortly to the Eastern powers who threw out reciprocity with the States for the sake of Empire, a demand from the West that the preference to British goods be increased rapidly till they be allowed to come in free, also for the Empire's sake. Then the fun will begin."

APPLES FOR MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS

I am pleased to be able to announce that arrangements have been completed by which our Associations will be able to secure their fall and winter supply of apples along purely co-operative lines. Delegates from our Farmers Co-operative Organizations in Ontario have been in conference with us and mutually satisfactory terms agreed upon. While the apple crop in the East is not large and the quality on the whole not of the highest, yet we are assured that our orders will be carefully handled and that everything possible will be done to give us a service that will be satisfactory both as to quality of goods and prices charged. In next week's issue we will be in a position to give our readers the fullest possible information and in the meantime our Associations can rest assured that orders for fruit will be taken care of and satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. H.

LATE MEMBERSHIP DUES

The following branches have forwarded dues this month: Gilbert Plains, Deepdale, Vider, Shoal Lake, Rivers and Wheatland, Otterburne, Spruce Bluff, and Desford.

Note—We hope other branches and secretaries will still keep in mind the work of the Association thru the busy season. Some of our branches have their membership dues all forwarded—others have not yet remitted any for this year.

ORGANIZATION WORK

By J. Milton Simons, Organizer for American Society of Equity

After a new local has been organized the first thing to do is to begin doing business, that's what they organized for, and make a success of it.

Now, then, what is the organizer's duty? Is he, after organizing the farmers in a local union, to go away without a word of advice and not point out the way for them to proceed, leaving them ignorant of the ways and means whereby to go forward and do things? I fear too much of this has been done. My plan is to give good sound advice and urge them to begin doing business at once and that thru headquarters, and not do it alone by guess and by chance. They have gotten together now so they must learn to work together and that thru the right channel. Hap-hazard, slipshod, bull-headed, blind man's buff and every other foolish way must be cut out and they must do business according to business principles.

Right here is where the organizer can do the farmer's a great service. Insist on their loyalty to the cause and to each other. Confidence lost must be restored. This is to be a brotherhood of man, past doubts and petty jealousies and anything that will hinder and obstruct the way must be buried like the Indian's hatchet. They must join hands in their new life as it were.

Another thing I believe should be done after organizing a local.—Have an investigating committee, say three of the members, appointed and investigate every move, and what they learn between the dates of the meetings report to the regular meeting. In this way pitfalls may be avoided. They should be careful so as to make as few mistakes as possible.

These bumps hurt, but go ahead and do business co-operatively. The organizer should bend every effort to advance the cause and assist locals by good sound advice and do all in his power to keep them on their feet. We must work together, brothers, in the cause of equity. If it is a good thing push it along.

Note—Some timely advice in the above which our Manitoba Associations might profit by.

INSPECTORS' GRAIN SAMPLES

Q.—What becomes of all the samples of grain taken out of the cars for government inspection at Winnipeg?

A.—These samples are held in the chief inspector's office in the Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, for a considerable length of time and are then sold, the profits going into the general funds of the Grain Inspection Department.

Such transport Acre flour to the shipping Atlantic the flour Europe Grain reader. this ship 9 in one the port the morning the short time see of the 2 for a ve Departm cargo pi of twenty its arriv found its port.

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THE FLOUR SHIPMENT

Such splendid time was made in transporting the train load of Patriotic Acre flour from the mills at Moose Jaw to the port at Montreal, and in transshipping the same thru to a trans-Atlantic carrier, that in all probability the flour will have been landed in Europe by the time this issue of the Grain Growers' Guide reaches the reader. The 40,000 sacks of flour in this shipment left Moose Jaw August 9 in one solid train load, and landed in the port of Montreal at 7 o'clock in the morning of August 15, having covered the distance in the remarkably short time of less than six days. Fortune seemed to favor this splendid gift of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, for a vessel in the service of the War Department was just ready to load a cargo principally of flour, and inside of twenty-four hours from the time of its arrival in Montreal some of it had found its way to the hold of the transport.

President Maharg and the secretary arrived in Ottawa on Monday morning, August 14, and at one o'clock made the formal presentation of the documents covering the gift to H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, at his official residence, Rideau Hall, the proceedings being photographed by a moving picture artist. The party was accompanied by several members of the Federal government, including Hon. Martin Burrell, Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. Robert Rogers, all of whom showed great interest in the gift and its presentation. Mrs. Musselman was the only lady in the party, the exceedingly short time in which to make arrangements—less than two hours—having made it impossible to assemble a large party at Rideau Hall for the occasion.

Moving Picture of Shipment

A good film picture was secured and will add greatly to the interest of the whole film which is being prepared with the co-operation of the provincial government. Excellent pictures of unusual interest were secured also at Montreal Harbor, where the officials took great pains to assist in this work. These pictures, besides showing the actual loading operations and a good view of the vessel, will show what few have been permitted to photograph, namely, the full mechanism of the powerful naval gun carried in the stern of the ship for defence against piratical German submarines. This latter feature alone would make a valuable and interesting picture. Purely by accident, the photographer caught the president at the breach of this gun, but this will make the picture none the less interesting when shown at next year's convention. For military reasons the name of the vessel carrying the flour and the gun for its defence is not now being made public. She is purely a freighter and was manned by swarthy Lascars from the East Indies.

The officers of the ship were most hospitable to our little party, lending every assistance most cheerfully and serving refreshments in the officers' mess. At parting the writer remarked to the captain, "The best luck that I can wish you is that you 'get' a German submarine with that splendid gun aft," and his eyes shot fire as he answered, "We're getting them." Characteristic of the president was his parting word, "If the Germans send you down we'll put up twice as much to replace the flour lost." One cannot meet these hardy men of the sea upon whose skill and courage depend the life and liberty of the nation, and who know so much better than we can know the fearful risks which they are taking, without feeling a deep sense of respect and gratitude toward them.

The vessel was scheduled to sail on Saturday, August 19. Her destination is not made public, but her hold contains 40,000 sacks each bearing the emblem of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, with its motto, "Equity," and declaring in unmistakable terms to our brothers across the sea the loyalty of the farmers of the wheat plains of Saskatchewan and to the world at large the solidity of the British Empire.

J. B. M.

Saskatchewan

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

QUESTION RE FRANCHISE

We held our regular monthly meeting in my home on July 21. Owing to the yearly school picnic close by there was a small attendance but we had a good meeting. Having the promise of more members was encouraging, and we arranged for discussion at the next meeting. The women here are getting much interested in meetings, and I am sure we will soon be able to report very interesting letters to The Guide. I am thinking we women need more knowledge on the question of voting. I sent in one hundred signatures to Moose Jaw over two years ago to be presented to our premier, and surely these will still be in evidence for those who want the ballot, or will we have to go all over the work again? We hope you can enlighten and make plain to those of us women who are anxious for the franchise and feel it our duty to accept this privilege, and do all we can for the improvement of the laws in our province. Perhaps this is not directly in your line of work, but, knowing you to be in sympathy with us women, we solicit your advice in this most important problem. Thanking you in advance.

Yours faithfully,
MRS. H. AIKMAN,
Kenaston W.G.G.A.

Hanley, Sask.

Franchise for Women

The secretary of the Kenaston W.G.G.A., in the letter above, asks for advice on the question of the franchise for women, from the wording of which it would seem she is still in some doubt as to whether the women of Saskatchewan have won their freedom. It would appear from this that our members do not read the pages of The Guide as carefully as they might, seeing that a letter was published from the Hon. George Langley only a few weeks ago giving all information necessary on this point. However, in the absence of Mr. Musselman, I will try to make the position clear so that our women members will not need to be in any doubt as to how they stand, in view of the great opportunity which is to be presented to us, and to them, in December next of deciding on the abolition or otherwise of the government liquor stores.

First, our women members may dismiss from their minds all idea of their having to go over the work of winning the franchise again; the fight has been fought and won so far as provincial politics are concerned, and from this time forward the women of Saskatchewan may hold up their heads as free women, as they have never been able to do before.

As far as municipal politics are concerned, those women who had the vote before by virtue of owning property have the vote still, and those who were shut out from this privilege previously will still find the door locked, bolted and barred against them, so that, in the language of the markets, "the position is unchanged"—they are still non-entities, and must extract from that fact whatever comfort they are able.

In regard to provincial politics, any woman who is a British subject, either by birth or naturalization, provided she is over twenty-one years of age, has resided in the province for twelve months and in the constituency in which she desires to vote for three months prior to the date of the election, will be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the provincial parliament, or on any question respecting provincial affairs, such as the closing or otherwise of the government liquor stores. A short time previous to the day of election a notice will be issued calling on all duly qualified persons to register, and all persons who are found to comply with the requirements will have their names placed on the roll and will be entitled to vote.

This is a great victory, and it is to be hoped the women of Saskatchewan will show themselves worthy of the trust thus reposed in them. It is a victory that would rejoice the hearts of

the women of England, who are still debarred from exercising this privilege, tho their strongest opponent, Mr. Asquith, has recently declared that they have presented an unanswerable case and must have their place in any future extension of the franchise. Victory is coming to women the world over. The war is removing every obstacle to their enfranchisement, and the women of Saskatchewan need to be proud of the fact that they are in the van. Let them show it by their actions.

S. W. Y.

GASOLINE FOR GOPHERS

We have recently found a very cheap and effective method of exterminating gophers which might be of some value to our Grain Growers, and if so, you might publish it in The Guide, if you see fit.

Take a wad of cotton or waste about the size of a walnut and saturate it with gasoline. Throw it in the hole and plug the hole with dirt, being careful that all holes are closed, and in about twenty minutes you will find the gopher dead at the entrance of his den.

You need not mention my name in connection herewith, but I should be pleased to hear of some who try this, as it works fine.

Yours truly,
J. R. MOSIMAN,
Guernsey, Sask.

J. R. Mosiman, Esq.:—I am pleased to have yours of the 29th. The letter is characteristic of you, not only in that it shows how fully alive you are to every opportunity for service, but also that you desire no publicity for your own name. I think the suggestion a thoroughly good one, and I should like to see it tried out fully. There is, of course, more or less difficulty in finding all the holes to a gopher's nest, and plugging each one of them, but this gopher cure would be so simple that it might come very widely into use.

I will publish your letter in The Grain Growers' Guide, as well as The Prairie Farm and Home, and unless I hear from you objecting to the coupling of your name with it, I will permit your name to go with your letter. Why not? You are one of a number of men in the province whom I am anxious to have better known by our people.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

COMBINED ACTION URGED

Central Secretary:—Re the closing price of grain on the Winnipeg Exchange over the long distance telephone of Saskatchewan. I might say along with the article I wrote some time ago on the above subject, you also stated you would like to have a general opinion from the associations of Saskatchewan on the subject and, if wanted, to back the same up by writing articles on the subject, and as yet I have seen no further report in The Guide on the same, and would ask you again to call the people's attention to this important matter. If a thing is not worth asking for, it is not worth having. Surely we cannot expect our government to give us privileges if we do not let them know we want them, or even the officials of our association to work for us on such subjects if we do not speak our minds on the subject.

This is a matter that is very important to anyone on a rural telephone line who has wheat to sell, and if we asked for it in right style no government would refuse us such an important privilege, when it costs so little compared with the results. Hoping you will again try to get the public interested in the matter to make this a successful issue, I remain,

Yours truly,
ALEX. FOULSTON.

Tugaska, Sask.

Note:—From the correspondence reaching the Central office dealing with this matter of furnishing daily the closing price on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to all the public telephone exchanges throught Saskatchewan, there

can be no doubt that the public generally would greatly appreciate such a service. The writer is in a position to state that this matter is being carefully considered by members of the government, but it would be wise for locals desiring this service to express themselves in the matter by forwarding resolutions to the Central office.

J. B. M.

DAILY GRAIN PRICES WANTED

Central Secretary:—At a regular meeting of the Redvers Grain Growers' Association the following resolution was passed, moved by W. Hopley, seconded by L. Foster: "That this local is of the opinion that the government should send daily grain prices to rural telephone centrals." Carried unanimously.

ALEX. COLEMAN,
Sec., Redvers Local.

HELP BLINDED HEROES

Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Hostel, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, N.W., August 3, 1916.

Secretary, S.G.G.A.:—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks your memo of July 12, enclosing draft for \$59.14 from the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, for which I send an official receipt.

Will you allow me, please, to make myself the mouthpiece of the gallant fellows here, who will so materially benefit by your substantial assistance, to offer you and all who have contributed, an expression of my sincere and most cordial thanks for this evidence of practical sympathy with what is being done here for their welfare.

I enclose a copy of the report of our first year's doings, which I hope will interest you.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR PEARSON,
Chairman, Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee.

MEMBERSHIP PRIVILEGES

Central Secretary:—Is a person who paid dues for 1915 considered a member in good standing for 1916 and has he a right to vote and hold office and have the same rights of members who have paid?

A. W. BURNELL,
Sec'y Hawoods G.G.A.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 10th instant, which enquires regarding the standing of a member whose fees are in arrears, according to the constitution of the association, and this is the law under which we are governed, once a party has been received into your local as a member, he remains a member without regard as to whether his membership fees are kept paid up or not until either he has resigned or he has been expelled from the local by the action of the local.

Technically there is no fee for joining the association, but a membership fee of \$1.00 per annum must be paid by each member to the local secretary, and, of course, every member who has joined the local, and who has not resigned nor been expelled, can be held legally responsible for the \$1.00 membership fee for each year during which he has remained in membership and for which he has fallen in arrears.

This arrangement leaves the matter entirely with each local, and each local will take such action as it sees fit. It was considered very unwise that the constitution should contain a provision which would arbitrarily cancel the membership of every faithful Grain Grower, who for one reason or another had fallen slightly in arrears in the payment of his annual membership fee. The responsibility of the member is to the local. The local, on the other hand, is responsible to the Central for 50 cents per annum for each of its members whether these members have paid their membership fee or not. It should be borne in mind, however, that the local does not require to pay any membership fee to the Central for any of its members who are life members of the association.

It follows, of course, that if members in arrears are members, and they are, they have the full right of members, and must be accorded such at all meetings which they may attend. The remedy, of course, lies with the local organization as it can expel any member, as provided in section 13, sub-section 4 of the constitution.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

SUITS FREE! Remarkable Cloth That Won't Wear Out!

Now, readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just on Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free and postage paid. Send 2 cent postal card at once! Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."—Advertisement.

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The Mutual Life of Canada is prepared to advance money on liberal terms to any desiring accommodation where satisfactory security is furnished.

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COLIN FRASER, Box 34, Regina, Sask.

OR TO

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Winnipeg, Man.

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

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Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

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Alberta

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

EXECUTIVE MEETING

At a meeting of the executive of the U.F.A., held in Edmonton, August 4, 5 and 7, 1916, all members were present, with Director A. Rafn and F. C. Clare. The secretary reported in regard to last year's enlarged annual report, and in view of the success of same it was decided to issue a similar report this coming year if the necessary support was forthcoming.

The matter of certain articles which had appeared in the press intimating that the farmers were divided and not prepared to support the resolution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, condemning the increase in tariff on B.C. apples and advising our unions to purchase their supply elsewhere, was discussed, and a strong resolution passed reaffirming our attitude on this question and calling on our unions to support the Central Office by purchasing their apples this year outside B.C. if at all possible.

An appeal was read in regard to the Serbian Relief Fund and the secretary was instructed to recommend this fund to our members as worthy of their support. The secretary was also appointed to represent the Association on a joint committee for the purpose of working out details of the proposed fall fair to be held in Calgary. A number of other matters were discussed, notably the hospital question, details of which have already been published. The following financial report up to July 31 was submitted to the meeting by the secretary and is published herewith on resolution of the executive:—

Financial Statement

The following is a brief statement covering the principal items in connection with the general financial standing of the Association up to and including July 31, 1916:—

Total receipts to date \$10,730 against \$8,222 for the same period last year; an increase of \$2,508. Membership receipts show \$4,761 for the men against \$4,000 last year; women \$247 against \$158. Life members (three) \$36. Sale of buttons \$280 against \$154 last year. Sale of general supplies \$886 against \$550 last year.

Our expenditure is \$9,366 against \$7,213; an increase of \$2,153. The main items in this increase are covered in the cost of printing the three editions of the annual report, some \$600 increase in officers' expenditures, and a similar item in convention expenses which were not figured in the statement last year and are really offset by equivalent items on the receipt side as outlined in my last report.

Association Prosperous

Generally speaking, therefore, the Association may be considered in a very prosperous condition compared with previous years, both financially and from the point of view of membership. Altogether some eighty new unions have been organized since the beginning of the year, with a total membership to date of nearly 2,000, so that our old unions have not quite held their own. We did not, however, make any special effort to get in membership dues at the close of the half year as we did in 1915. Had we done so our membership receipts would probably be fully equal to last year, but in any case our relative position is very much better than it has been in any of the last three years during which I have been keeping comparative records.

P. P. W.

SPLENDID BOTTREL PICNIC

The Bottrel U.F.A. Local, No. 286, held their annual picnic on July 14 on their beautiful picnic grounds, situate on the ranch of E. V. Thompson of Dog Pound. Mr. Thompson very kindly granted the union free use of these grounds for picnic purposes, and the union has erected at considerable cost a splendid building 20 by 52 feet on same, which is known as the Bottrel U.F.A. Hall. The union holds its meetings in this hall, and on picnic occasions part of the building is used as a booth and the remainder for dancing and other social gatherings. The morning of the 14th being fine and the roads in good condition, the people from the surrounding districts turned out

in great numbers to take in the sports and to otherwise enjoy themselves during the day. The sports committee had arranged a splendid program consisting of horse racing, bucking contest and athletic sports, all of which were keenly contested. Seventy-five dollars in prizes was paid to the winners of the different events. The net proceeds from the booth were \$110, \$80 of which the union donated to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. One feature of the day's proceedings which is entitled to special mention was the splendid work done by the ladies of the Red Cross organization, who in a large tent erected for the purpose served lunches with tea and coffee to the hungry ones during the whole afternoon. A number of the young girls in connection with the Red Cross also took part in the day's work and spent the afternoon selling flowers to the visitors. The amount raised from the sale of lunches and flowers was \$100 for the benefit of the Red Cross and other Patriotic purposes. Dancing took place in the hall in the evening and music of a high class was supplied by the local orchestra. The union desires to take this opportunity of thanking all those who assisted in making the affair the great success it turned out to be.

RESOLUTIONS RE HARVEST

The following resolutions have been received from one of our unions in the southern half of the province, and are published at their request for the guidance of any other unions who may have been considering this matter:—

Resolution No. 1—"That it is the opinion of the members of this local union that any charges for threshing of over six cents for oats and ten cents for wheat in ordinary condition is an extortion."

Resolution No. 2—"That the members of this union will pay as a maximum wage \$3.00 a day to competent men in the harvest field, and that the head office be requested to distribute this information to all secretaries of other locals in Southern Alberta."

SUN PRAIRIE PICNIC

Mrs. J. P. Ransom, secretary of Sun Prairie U.F.W.A., reports as follows: "Our great day of the Sun Prairie Local, No. 367, was the picnic held on July 12. The weather was all that could be wished for, beautiful sunshine and a nice breeze. The U.F.A. gave the lunch, hot tea, coffee, iced tea, sandwiches, cake and pie being served. The band of the 137th battalion and the 211th baseball boys all came down, free of charge, except out of pocket expenses. There was a good program of sports and a glance in the fair building at night. After all expenses were paid we had \$57.50 to put towards our rest room, which we hope will be ready for use by the 1st of September."

SELL TWINE AND COAL

J. H. Berg, secretary of Wetaskiwin District Association U.F.A., reports that they have disposed of all the twine ordered thru the Association and are now getting in touch with mine owners and dealers for coal, of which they expect to be able to purchase five or six carloads.

HAVE CAR OF CATTLE

J. H. Livesey, secretary of Dunstable Local Union, No. 345, reports that at their July meeting arrangements were partially made for the shipping of a carload of beef cattle by the local. Some of the members, however, thought it advisable to wait a little while longer, until beef prices advanced, so nothing further will be done for the present. The local union held a successful picnic and dance on August 4. A good crowd attended and had a very enjoyable time. One new member was enrolled at the July-meeting.

FLOURISHING NORTHERN LOCAL

H. I. Dundas, secretary of Bear Lake Local, No. 148, recently organized in the Peace River country, reports that the third meeting of this union was held on July 29, on which occasion six new members were enrolled. Altho the attendance so far at meetings had been sparse on account of this being a busy season of the year, the prospects are good for a

large number joining the union. The farmers of this district almost without exception have evinced a desire to identify themselves with the aims and objects which the Association advocates. An active attempt is being made to interest the ladies to such an extent that they will see their way clear to form a club of their own and on occasions hold joint entertainments with our union. Miss Nellie Miller has already taken twelve subscriptions for The Grain Growers' Guide and expects to add still more names to her list.

RESULTS OF ADVERTISING

Some time ago at the request of Chas. M. Bonar, of Flat Creek, Alta., secretary of Silver Fox Local, No. 699, we published a notice to the effect that several of the homesteaders in that district were anxious to secure work in the haying or harvest fields in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. We have now received a letter from Mr. Bonar to the effect that in two mails he received no less than fifty-three applications from farmers, each requiring from one to a dozen men. He states that he has sent out a considerable number of men and his supply is now almost exhausted. He regrets that owing to the large quantity of letters received he has not been able to reply to them all and asks us to publish this explanation, trusting that same will be satisfactory to the farmers concerned and that they will not be greatly disappointed.

INTERESTING SPEECHES

Ray Ferster, secretary of Orlando Local, No. 278, reports as follows:

We held a special meeting of the Orlando Local recently, combining business with pleasure by having a social and dance which was enjoyed by at least seventy-five people, especially the address so ably given by J. E. Biore, of Craigmyle, on a number of topics vital to farmers, such as government control of transportation, editing out the middleman, better roads, etc.

CIRCULAR 5 APPRECIATED

The following letter has been received from J. C. Bridges, secretary of Caledonian Local Union, No. 235: "At our last meeting official circular No. 5 was read and the members wished me to write and thank you for same, there being lots of helpful information therein. I am sorry to say that our last meetings have not been well attended, so little business has been done. We have now decided to hold them at 6.30 instead of 4 o'clock and hope that this will improve the attendance. The grain is coming fast now. Hope to have a fuller report to make after our next meeting on August 18."

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$3,138.65
Benton Local, No. 600	12.50
Langdon Local, No. 199	31.00
Namas Local, No. 18	96.00
Battleview Local, No. 688	5.00
Total	\$3,283.15

Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$2,487.93
Hindville U.F.W.A.	50.00
Battleview Local, No. 688	5.00
Langdon Local, No. 199	63.00
P. Jensen, Birdsholm (proceeds of dance at Bradley Gerke School)	11.00
Queenstown Local, No. 160	20.00
Alix Local, No. 569	75.00
Sulphur Springs Local, No. 466	39.39
Rathwell Local, No. 667	10.00
Total	\$2,761.23

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,799.20
Coalville Local, No. 362	63.25
Langdon Local, No. 199	26.00
Total	\$1,888.45

Canadian Patriotic Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,392.10
H. C. Ficht, Champion	10.00
Spring Ridge Local, No. 80	9.00
Alix Local, No. 569	50.00
Summerview Local, No. 147	23.00
Total	\$1,484.10

Polish Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$117.00
Benton Local, No. 600	12.50
Total	\$129.50

And it ally bro touch wi Alice be them t enough Bailey, twins, Is Lord Pu others ar had to b and the us ever time was school n school u could fal meeting we had a dozen v things. Then ti demustra the profs to invite to see w alfalfa— mighty g us from t tell us h found th a man o We began one of l had about Alice serv cakes, and Two or th

for their that day what Ame in pro

Well, know's ab writings f dresses at men and p He is on t view Com teaches cla Tom Whe Frank Wig Winebrens maintains l ropal chur is no more nor a bette out of bo my mind t study book modify our it would b Jeff admits himself a l been too p doing dur when he a wondering he able to mortgage a him to hav descent in friends the All this whether o wrong with

Romance of a Book Farmer

By Herbert Quick in the Saturday Evening Post

Continued from Last Week

And it was the children that gradually brought the Sharpe family into touch with the neighborhood. Jeff and Alice began by attempting to teach them themselves; which was hard enough when there was only little Bailey, but became impossible when the twins, Isabel and Wyatt—named after Lord Puffin—joined the squad. Two others arrived, and at school age they had to be sent to the district school; and the first occasion on which ten of us ever saw Jeff Sharpe at the same time was when he went to the township school meeting to air his views about school matters. We found that he could talk pretty well and, after the meeting was over, he told me that if we had a few more men as able as half a dozen who were present we might do things.

Then the state college sent an alfalfa demonstration train to the county, and the professor in charge of it asked Jeff to invite the neighbors to Sharpesmoor to see what he had accomplished with alfalfa—which he did, and gave us a mighty good time. The professor took us from field to field and asked Jeff to tell us how he did it, and again we found that he was a good talker and a man of the keenest common sense. We began to forget that he had been one of Ridgeway's Pups—in fact, I had about forgotten it long before that. Alice served us tea and sandwiches and cakes, and we had the time of our lives. Two or three editors asked Jeff to write

he called England, tho he had long since become an American citizen and could be elected to county office if he wanted to be—the farmers would see to that. As for the city vote, his being a director in the Farmers' Exchange Bank would help some, I'm sure. Alice never asked him about his people, and he never told her, except that they were typical middle-class English people. Now to Alice this didn't mean much; but at what it did mean to her she was not much overjoyed. To her, upper-class people were those who were industrious and honest and not really poor; but a very poor person who was honest and very intellectual, like Mrs. Doctor Asbury at the county seat, was certainly upper class. As for other classes—there was the lower class, consisting of the worthless, criminal and immoral of society. Old Dan Fifer, who was very rich, but lived a life of open immorality and made his money as a loan shark, was certainly, to Alice's mind, a member of the lower classes, tho his ancestors came over in the Mayflower. A middle-class person, she reasoned, must be somewhere in between these; and that certainly was nothing to be proud of. Probably Geoffrey had done the only proper thing when he cut himself off from that middle-class family, since he was now indisputably upper class—honest, able, and a successful farmer, respected by all.

Therefore Alice was not lifted to any



Some of the cherry wounded British Tannies photographed at an entertainment given to them in London

for their papers. He tells me that on that day he began to have a vision of what American rural life is—as he said—"in process of becoming."

Letters From England

Well, everybody in the Corn Belt knows about O. G. Sharpe now, thru his writings for the farm press and his addresses at meetings of farmers, stockmen and people interested in rural life. He is on the school board of the Fairview Consolidated Rural School and teaches classes in feeds and feeding for Tom Whelpley. He is a member of Frank Wiggin's congregation in the old Winchenerian church, tho he also maintains his connection with the Episcopal church in the county seat. There is no more useful citizen in the county, nor a better farmer—if he did dig it all out of books. I have about made up my mind that if the rest of us would study books as he did, and intelligently modify our practice by their doctrines, it would be better for all of us; and Jeff admits that he would have saved himself a lot of mistakes if he had not been too proud to study what we were doing during those first hard years when he and Alice lay awake nights wondering whether or not they would be able to make their payments on the mortgage and prevent foreclosure. For him to have failed would have been a descent into the pit; for he had no friends then.

All this time Alice was wondering whether or not there was anything wrong with Jeff's history at home, as

great spiritual height when the family in England began to write Jeff. He began to speak, too, of changes in the family which seemed to make it necessary for him to go back. They wanted his advice on the family business. Evidently, Alice told my wife, they had found out that Jeff was doing well and wanted to tag along after him.

They never sent any word to Alice, nor asked for her picture nor the children's. So far as Alice knew, Jeff's family were not aware of her existence—which, as a matter of fact, they were not. Jeff admitted to me that for a year or so the exchanges of letters were very cold and businesslike. If the family circumstances had improved, as they seemed to have done, Jeff felt that it was their affair. They had inferred that he could swim in America and never looked to see whether he might not be sinking. The old estrangement had solidified with time, in Jeff's mind; and he refused to tell them about his family, or tell his family about them—he was too proud and embittered at first; and after all these years he could not approach the subject without embarrassment. He felt a barrier between him and the explanations he should have made; and finally, when it became absolutely necessary, he packed up Alice and all the children and sailed for England without explanations.

Alice came over to consult with her Aunt Lucy about the clothes she should wear. "Of course," said she, "Jeff's

Continued on Page 17



"I'm glad I got an ALPHA and didn't take a chance on some cheap engine"

SOMETIMES a man is tempted to buy a cheaper engine than the Alpha, hoping to save a little money. If you are tempted to take such a chance, it will pay you to first study engine construction carefully. It is only reasonable to assume that if other engines were as good as the Alpha they would cost just as much. Why shouldn't they?

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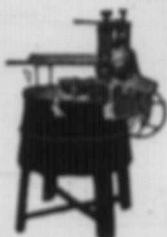
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The Railway Problem

Article V.—Record of Railway Corruption in Canada—The Grand Larcenies of the Grand Trunk

By E. B. Biggar

Has the tendency of private railway ownership to defeat the rule of the people been the same in Canada as in the United States and Great Britain? The Canadian railway corporations were the natural inheritors of the claims and purposes of the old Hudson's Bay Co., whose consistent policy was to monopolize not only the trade but the trade routes of the north-west. Modern history furnishes no instance where the power conferred on a small corporation over nearly half a continent was so imperial and unrestrained by any consideration save the will of the rulers. And when this power was at length challenged by the Canadian people, the evidence furnished to the British Parliament showed that there was no instance in either ancient or modern history—save perhaps the oppression of the Israelites in Egypt—where the moral condition of the subject people was made so completely subservient to the relentless pursuit of exorbitant gains. Out of this school of irresponsible corporation government there graduated many men who, after Hudson's Bay rule was broken, organized land companies and railway companies by which the traditions of the old company were maintained by modified methods.

The pioneers of settlement in Canada

of the province, and no doubt he would have succeeded had not the Grand Trunk risen to power with another set of politicians representing it in parliament in opposition to the Great Western.

In 1868 Sir John Rose, the finance minister, showed that the promoters of the G.W.R. had misappropriated \$1,225,000 of public funds to build a line in the United States (Detroit and Milwaukee) in violation of its charter, and that altogether four millions of its capital was thus illegally used. Now, the Commercial Bank, which had been organized by an allied group for use by the railway had advanced \$250,000 to the Detroit and Milwaukee company while it was nominally a separate company, but by the foreclosure of a mortgage the loan to the Michigan line was wiped out, with the result that the Commercial Bank collapsed, bringing a long remembered disaster. Altho millions of public money had been granted to this road it was wretchedly built, its operation-being marked by a series of accidents.

The Great Western now sought power to lay a double track from Hamilton to London, but a member of the government privately told the applicant that power could not be given as the American contractor had too much influence in parliament. This contractor was



Big guns being hauled by tractors in the Yordan front. On every part of the line new heavy artillery of this kind is smashing a path in the German defenses through which the Allied infantry may advance.

naturally adopted the methods of the old land and the United States when railway building began. The people needed more than wagon roads in opening up new lands for settlement and they did not realize the possibilities of public credit. Nor did their political leaders enlighten them. We may infer the reasons for this when we learn that the first railway in Upper Canada—the London and Gore—chartered in 1834, had as its promoters Allan McNab and a group of other prominent members of the legislature. McNab became leader of a party and was knighted. For some time he was actually chairman of the standing committee on railways, and in that capacity was able to advance the plans of the railway schemes in which he was privately interested. On this same committee was Francis (afterwards Sir Francis) Hincks; J. Cauchon, afterwards made a senator; Malcolm Cameron, a railway promoting lawyer who remained in parliament over 25 years; and James Morris, an active railway promoter who afterwards became postmaster general. The London and Gore became the nucleus of the Great Western Railway, afterwards merged into the Grand Trunk.

The Game Begins

Sir Allan MacNab was for years president of the Great Western and was able to use his government to obtain a loan of £770,000 for his road. It was while on the railway committee that he tried to get parliament to endorse this road with a monopoly in railways in this part

then approached and asked his price. It was the contract for the double tracking. This scheme was dropped for the time but other privileges were sought, among which was the power to disregard that provision of the Railway Act which required trains to stop before crossing the bridge over the Desjardins Canal near Hamilton. In less than two years afterwards a train which did not stop plunged thru this bridge, and among the first recovered of the sixty victims of that memorable railway disaster was the dead body of the great contractor himself. The late Thos. C. Keefer, one of the civil engineers appointed to report on this accident, found that the bridge was not built of oak as provided for, but of pine, and badly put together at that.

So far from being an exception to the methods of promotion and quality of work, these cases may be taken as a type of railway building by private companies in the early days. It was a saying that the Net of incorporators of some of these roads sounded almost like a roster of parliament. During the railway mania of 1855-60 American as well as British railway contractors and promoters came over to Canada to show how railways might be built, even without the money of promoters, by getting the municipalities to give bonuses, which, when added to the government aid, would make the construction profitable, whether the traffic afterwards paid or not.

While Australia, New Zealand, India and the South African colonies were



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FOR SALE OR RENT—PRIME HALF SECTION adjoining Melita, 250 acres, mostly fallow, ready. Within mile of excellent school, elevators, flour mill, creamery. Will sell reasonable or rent to good tidy farmer. R. M. Graham, Melita, Man. 35-2

SECTION OF LAND TO RENT, SIX MILES from Abbey, Sask. Apply O. F. Hall, Abbey, Sask.

developing a railway system which held in trust for the people all the profits of operation, and all the growth in value due to the earnings of the people, Canada was placing in the hands of private persons, to use for their personal gain, a national prerogative the misuse of which was sure to pollute her public life.

Grand Trunk a Rotten Mix-Up

In the Canadian Railway Act of 1850 there was a provision that the Grand Trunk Railway could be built as a government work and perhaps the suggestion arose out of the conditions of things in England. Why was it not carried out? At the time of the issue of the Grand Trunk charter Sir Francis Hincks was inspector-general, or as we would now say, minister of finance, and went to England to obtain money for the road. Looking behind the official reports of his mission it was discovered four years afterwards that Sir Francis had made a deal with the financiers and contractors by which they gave him stock to the value of £50,400 in the company in which he was already interested as a promoter, and that before he left England these shares were converted into cash. Other charges were made against him, one of which was that he and several of his colleagues had taken advantage of their official knowledge to get possession of lands which would become very valuable when the line would be located. The charges were brought up in the legislature. Although the speaker of the house, the Hon. John Ross was himself president of the Grand Trunk, the public indignation was so great that the accusations could not be ignored, and a committee of investigation was ordered. The charge was that Hincks had corruptly bargained with the English contracting firm of Peto, Brassey, Betts and Jackson for the bulk of the stock on condition that they were allowed to practically fix their own prices on construction work, to cover the bribes taken by the members of the government. Sir Francis Hincks who was now prime minister, made different explanations which were quite inconsistent with each other. The committee reported that the stock had been put to his credit "without his knowledge," but this did not tally with one of his own explanations, which was that it had been taken "in trust for allotment to parties in Canada who might take an interest in the company." If this was correct then he was speculatively holding stock the value of which would depend on legislation in his own control as premier. Considering the extent to which members of the government were involved it is not surprising that the committee failed to see evidences of corruption. Of the nine directors of the Grand Trunk, whom the Canadian government had power to nominate, eight were known to be representatives of the English contractors. Besides Hincks and Ross there were Sir E. P. Tache, who became speaker of the upper house; James Morris, who was postmaster general; Malcolm Cameron, president of the council; Sir Geo. E. Cartier, afterwards premier and at the same time chief solicitor for the Grand Trunk; Peter McGill, and others. Various sums, totalling £3,111,500 sterling were voted as gifts to the Grand Trunk, and when one of these items was being voted on the votes of Holton, A. T. Galt and Angus Morrison were challenged on the ground that they were railway contractors or shareholders. The motion was voted down by a majority which comprised the names of the ministers and members who were themselves, in violation of parliamentary rules, shareholders in this and affiliated railways.

The Put Over On Toronto
The case of the Northern Railway

(afterwards the Toronto and Collingwood branch of the Grand Trunk) may be cited as an example of the way in which the municipalities were exploited. When that line was projected in 1850, the City of Toronto was approached for aid. J. G. Bowes, the mayor, was made a director, and he and the officials, without the required authority of the citizens, gave a valuable site for a station with a free right-of-way in, and a cash gift of £25,000, to which next year was added, nominally as a loan, but in reality a gift, of £35,000 more. To cloak the scandal that was caused, a bylaw was illegally passed to cover the advances made, and when the irregularity was challenged, a bill was railroaded thru the legislature to blanket these transactions by a loan of £100,000 for the ostensible purpose of consolidating the city's debt. Sir Francis piloted the bill thru and it was so worded that the debentures which were for twenty years had to be paid at once. It was then discovered that Hincks and Bowes had already, before the bill became law, bought in these debentures at less than their face value. Then it came to light that Bowes and Hincks had bought up from the contractors, at a heavy discount, the very bonds that had been originally issued to aid the railway, and made such use of the local bank that neither of them had advanced any cash to accomplish this purpose. The case was brought before the chancery court where Hincks and Bowes admitted their share in the transaction. Again charges against Hincks were made before an investigating committee, but this committee could not see that Hincks had used his influence "as a minister of the crown." This time the matter was carried to the Privy Council, and there the offense appeared in its true light and was denounced as a corrupt bargain.

Levy Mail Charges

In 1853 practically the whole board of directors of the Grand Trunk was represented in the members of the cabinet and it was at this time that they raised the rate for carrying the mails from \$25 a mile to \$110 a mile per year. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron, one of the board of the Grand Trunk directors, became postmaster general on August 17 of that year, and on the same day the company held its meeting at the capital and graciously agreed to "accept" the increase for the carriage of the mails. Then the meeting adjourned and the directors resumed their work as members of the government. The Hon. Mr. Galt afterwards spoke of the rate of \$110 as having been "agreed upon by the government," when as a fact, there was no record of any agreement on the side of the government except the knowledge of what took place at the meeting of the same gentlemen as directors of the Grand Trunk. When this was exposed another committee of enquiry was held, and a compromise was offered by the new government of \$70 a mile and this would probably have stood had not the Grand Trunk in 1862, presumed to take the matter into its own hands and demand a new scale which in its practical working would amount to rates from \$300 to \$850 a mile. The manner of presenting this claim was so offensive that the government stood out and reduced the rate to \$60 a mile.

These are but random illustrations of what went on in the early years of railway construction in Canada. Fortunately for the public life of Canada no subsequent prime minister ever so scandalized and betrayed the people who had made him the chief guardian of their public affairs. He had dishonored his high office by taking bribes and levying blackmail upon railway promoters and contractors. That was an evil which, to a great extent, was interred with his bones; but the greater evil which he established to live after him, was that a prerogative, involving the greatest of all taxing powers was given over to a few citizens for their personal profit. It violated the first principle of representative government. He made it easy for a member to do wrong under cloak of promoting the country's progress, whereas the purpose of public law is to make it easy for a man to do right, and to make the way of the transgressor hard.

August 30
Romance
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"If I ever cars," she w Jeff's, as he they are so the pickle h have to forg ceived me a idea; an w prepared, to be a mystery explain every see the perf into which b "I won't Liverpool, be to tell. We east from L by train, an little village of the picty only differer station by a big roomy c little dismay. dren. He so I could see t because he c and Jeff calle him that Ma the cart wit and room for I thought it family came back for us; not to be su the prettiest tween the gr turned in, at with a great "This is said Jeff. "A very 'Do your folk "Yes," sa they live—" humming and to the door, opened it, lit the cart and ushered into much ceremon governor's re "Well, Aus Jeff's old bos why he was ago; and I c comforted with the only th for him to use to live. And his peopl find that mic some pretty class just bel clinal standi foolish and world! But I clothes. Wh been welcome the family—a warm—we w such beautiful the maid—the —I have coug new ones all t dinner hour. that you and good enough—and every mar ing dress, and I felt like do them: they ne
A Ho
"After dinn to see me, and while I sai wouldn't for t anything else have an expla make of you."



New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford Cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	- - -	\$450 <u>00</u>
Runabout	- - -	475 <u>00</u>
Touring Car	- - -	495 <u>00</u>
Coupelet	- - -	695 <u>00</u>
Town Car	- - -	780 <u>00</u>
Sedan	- - -	890 <u>00</u>

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time

Ford Motor Company of Canada
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 Ford, Ontario

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No Thresherman can be sure that he is getting full pay for all his work unless he keeps accurate records of the amount of grain threshed as well as his men's time, and receipts and expenditures. This book will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Thresher's Account Book contains—

- 2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses
- 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
- 2 Sheets Standard Journal
- 2 Sheets Standard Ledger
- 2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.
- 10 Sheets Week's Record Forms
- 20 Account Forms
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts

The book is bound with stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 1/4 by 11 1/4. Price of one copy \$1.00 Postpaid. Price for two copies \$1.50

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Why Settlers Leave

Continued from Page 8

on the subject. As a result of the information so gained there has been passed unanimously by the United States Congress, within the last month, a bill creating as complete a system of rural credit as exists in any part of the world. Its object is not only to provide the cheapest possible money for the farming community, but in addition to this to create a security which will be only second to a United States bond and will be a means whereby the small investor will have an absolutely safe and convenient means of investing his savings. The name of the bill is "The Federal Farm Loan Act." It creates a "Federal Loan Board" which consists of five members, including the secretary of the treasury. Four members are appointed by the president—two from each political party. They shall devote their entire time to the Federal Loan Board and shall receive an annual salary of \$10,000 together with actual necessary travelling expenses. One of them shall be known as the Farm Loan Commissioner, who shall be president of the board. They cannot be directors or interested in any other financial institution. The salaries of the Federal Loan Board, together with all expense of organization, are paid out of the United States Treasury.

Immediately upon their appointment, they divide the United States into twelve federal districts, and proceed to organize a "Federal Land Bank" in each district. The Federal Land Banks shall temporarily be managed by five directors appointed by the Farm Loan Board. They shall receive such compensation as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall fix, and their salaries, together with that of the necessary experts, clerks, etc., shall be paid out of the profits of the Federal Land Bank, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Every Federal Land Bank shall have, before doing business, a subscribed capital of \$750,000. The stock shall be divided into shares of five dollars each and may be subscribed for and held by any individual, firm or corporation, or by the government of any state, or of the United States. Congress authorizes the Federal Farm Loan Board to subscribe in the aggregate \$6,000,000 toward the stock in these Federal Farm Land Banks.

As soon as the Federal Land Banks are organized, they proceed with propaganda and to organize what shall be known as "National Farm Loan Associations," which must consist of at least ten men, who are either farmers, owners and occupiers of land, or expect to become owners and occupiers of land and avail themselves of the right to borrow from the Federal Land Bank. They cannot borrow less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000 and must subscribe five per cent. of the amount they borrow to the stock of the association in the district to which they belong. Very stringent rules are laid down for inspection. No amount shall be loaned greater than fifty per cent. of the appraised value of the land and twenty per cent. of the appraised value of the improvements. The money so borrowed to be used for the purpose of paying off existing debts, to acquire more land, to make permanent improvements on the property, and to buy stock or equipment for the increase of the production of the land mortgaged. From these ten original men a Board is formed which has authority to increase the membership of the association under the terms of the law. Each additional member of the Farm Land Association must subscribe five per cent. of his borrowings, the same as the original charter members. Whenever the Farm Land Association subscribes enough stock to the Federal Land Bank to make up the \$750,000, the original stock may be retired. All advances made by the United States government to the Federal Land Banks bear no interest.

The mortgages are passed by the Loan Associations to the Federal Land Banks, and the money is forwarded from the Federal Land Banks to the borrower member of the Association, who is entitled to the money. The Federal Land Bank appoints a registrar, who is trustee and shall hold all mortgages in trust, ear-marked as security against the bonds which are to be

issued against them. These bonds are issued by the Federal Loan Board. They cannot bear interest at more than five per cent. They are exempt from all taxes, both Federal, State and municipal, and in this respect will be the premier security in the United States, along with the bonds of the government itself. They will issue in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

Cost to the Farmer

No Farm Loan Association shall charge more to the borrower than one per cent. in addition to the amount for which the previous issue of bonds shall be sold. If bonds sell at four per cent. he is charged five per cent. and one per cent. additional amortization, which is a form of sinking fund which will retire the loan in about thirty-three years. Five per cent. of the profits of the Farm Land Association are to be set aside as reserve until this amount equals twenty-five per cent. of the stock subscribed and outstanding.

The capital stock owned by the members of the National Farm Loan Association shall be paid off at par and retired upon the full payment of their loans. The owner of the stock shall be paid in dividends accruing and payable on the said stock while it is outstanding. Provision is made for re-valuation from time to time, and the Federal Farm Loan Bank is authorized to advance additional money on the basis of such re-valuation at any time to the extent of \$10,000 which is the limit which any one individual can borrow. Shareholders of the Federal Farm Land Association shall be held individually responsible, not one for another, to the extent of the stock owned by them, in addition to the amount paid in and represented by their shares. Five per cent. of the profits of the Federal Land Banks shall be set aside annually for the formation of a reserve. Such reserve to be responsible for any loss that may be sustained by the Loan Association in the Federal district, and by any loss which may be sustained by any loan association in any of the twelve districts. This inter-locking system provides that the farmer in the newer districts shall be able to borrow as cheaply as those in the older districts.

Joint Stock Land Banks

All bonds are issued by the Federal Farm Loan Board. In addition to this provision is made under the Act for the organization of Joint Stock Land Banks. Anyone can subscribe to stock in these banks. They must have a capital of \$250,000. They carry on business pretty much the same as the Federal Farm Loan Associations. Shareholders are responsible for double the amount of stock subscribed. Bonds issued are negotiated thru the Federal Land Banks in the district, but are a distinct issue and color from the Federal Loan bonds. They are not authorized to charge more than one per cent. to the borrower above the rate at which the previous issue of their bonds was sold, but there is no restriction as to the maximum rate as in the bonds issued by the Federal Farm Land Association.

The machinery of the Joint Stock Banks shall be under the control of the Federal Land Banks in the district and of the Farm Loan Board. The mortgages are deposited with the registrar, who is trustee for the bond issue. After five years, any borrower member of the association can pay off his loan in whole or in part and the registrar shall retire bonds periodically to make up for the mortgages so paid off. And at no time shall the loan registrar allow any bonds outstanding to exceed the amount of the collateral security pledged therefor. The bonds are issued in series of not less than \$50,000, the amount and terms to be fixed by the Federal Loan Board.

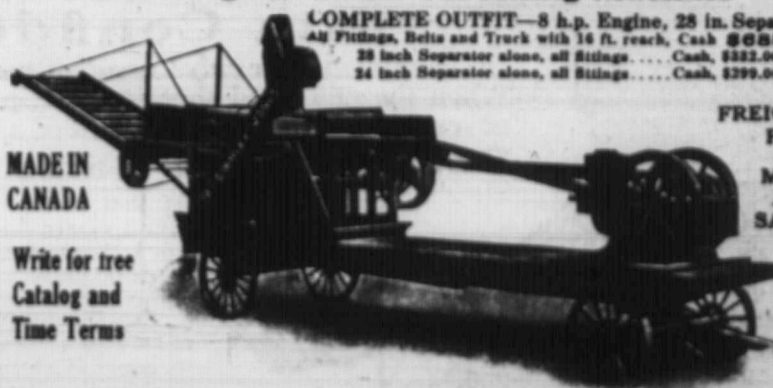
The bonds are printed by the secretary of the Treasury and the cost of printing and engraving is borne by the government, to be paid later on by assessment upon the Land Banks. The bonds have the security first of all of the property mortgaged, which must not exceed fifty per cent. of the assessed value of the land, the security of the group of borrowers to the extent of the stock subscribed and the double liability thereon. They are endorsed by the Federal Land Bank issuing them and have as additional security the group of all the Federal Land Banks.

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A CROOKED ELECTION LAW

It has been announced that polling for the British Columbia elections has already begun among the soldiers from that province now in England or Bermuda, the only two places the war office permitted the vote being taken.

This may seem a rather peculiar circumstance to many—but not to those who understand the dire straits the Bowser government is in in B.C., and who know the lengths a corrupt government will go in order to retain office. A law was passed at the last session in B.C. legalizing this procedure. Against the taking of the vote the greatest kick does not come, but it is against the method of putting into force this law. Indeed these methods are pregnant with the most tremendous possibilities of controverting-public will any government has exercised in this country.

Sir Richard McBride, as agent-general for the province in Great Britain, is returning officer at large. He can open a poll anywhere and appoint a presiding officer to receive the votes of the soldiers. Actually the collection of votes began on Wednesday of this week, and the poll closes on Sept. 14, election day.

The voting is to be over by Sept. 14, the counting of the votes is not to take place sooner than October 12 nor later than October 26.

In the case of the Prohibition and Woman Suffrage referendums, the voting can continue until the 31st day of December, 1916, and the returns do not have to be made until the end of the first week in February, 1917.

The times and places of voting are in the discretion of the presiding officer.

No scrutineers shall be present when the votes are cast.

The ballot bags shall be closed and sealed by the presiding officer without the presence of any scrutineers, and shall remain in his custody until they are turned over to Sir Richard McBride.

The only provision for a scrutineer is that the opposition may have one scrutineer present, at its own expense, on the day when the bags are opened and the votes counted.

If any of the ballot bags or receptacles "appear to have been opened," the Act provides that the returning officer shall not open these bags nor count the votes therein contained, and such bags shall be destroyed unopened.

In the case a recount is demanded, the aforesaid unopened ballot bags are not to be counted, and as to any ballot bags previously counted, if such bags have been destroyed or lost or for any other reason are not forthcoming, the judge shall base his recount on the count previously made, or, in other words the recount shall be no count at all but merely a statutory acceptance of what was previously done.

What is there in this to hinder every vote being polled and then some, whether the voters are actually seen or not? What is there to guarantee immunity from ballot switching? And what a system of recounting! According to the date of counting ballots, all the other votes will have been counted and the soldiers' vote can be then re-distributed as necessary to the best interests of the people—the people in the Bowser government. That, at least, is the way it looks. Isn't that a dandy? Who wouldn't want to run for a legislature with the possibility of the presentation of enough votes to make his election certain if he falls down? An act rendering it possible to use the soldier vote to bonus members-defunct in the public confidence and to perpetuate the system of party politics, as attributed to the Tories in B.C. for years is a procedure that should give nausea even to an over-corrupted electorate. That it did is now evident, for on the protests of the opposition the government finally agreed to allow opposition scrutineers at the polls but it did not come until too late.

It is said that one of the most corrupt party machine workers of the Bowser government has been appointed to assist in taking the vote. Many prominent men, with an honest desire to see representative government re-established in B.C., say that the personnel chosen to carry out this act only guarantees the dishonest intentions of the government. It is to be hoped that this measure will defeat its purpose by creating such an immediate public distrust as to ruin all chance of recovery for its perpetrators.

The Apples of Ontario

Continued from Page 7

This is the brand of the Central Co-operative Apple Shippers of Ontario.

There are uncontrollable and controllable reasons for bad packs. Under the first head is the case where scab develops in barrels after they are packed. I have seen our packers put up first class apples and find that the same apples a month later had gone slack in the barrel owing to the growth of fungus. It is one of the things for which no one apparently is to blame. Certain varieties are more subject to this than others, and keeping the apples cool is the greatest deterrent to this.

Under the second head we find the deviations of dishonest packers, hasty despatch and inefficient inspectors. The big majority of the associations are eliminating these factors slowly and honestly striving to put up a reliable pack. Then, again, many independent dealers ship apples. They are not generally so careful, altho many of them are strictly first class. Too often the fruit inspectors will pass the work of an independent shipper while holding up the grading of a co-operative association.

Then again one year's output differs in quality from another and a variance of necessity occurs. We will doubtless have some trouble with scab this year, as the weather conditions have been ideal for its development. Late sprayings have been practiced in many associations and every precaution will be taken to cool and to keep the fruit cool.

Ontario Output About Three Millions

No far no one has been able to estimate the output of Ontario's apples. The home consumption is so large, the jelly, jam, evaporator and vinegar factories take so many; while independent shippers, individual farmer exporters and co-operative associations all work independently, securing markets where they can. P. W. Hodgetts, of the Provincial Fruit Department, does not risk an estimate. Commissioner Dan Johnson is shy at it. No reliable figures of actual production are attainable.

If we were to calculate from the census returns we would say that there were somewhere around five million six hundred thousand bearing trees in 1911. Five years since then would put a fair percentage of the two million young trees into the producing class, against which we must deduct the many old trees that have been going out and going out fast during the last few years. Perhaps we would be safe in striking an average production of 1 1/2 bushels from six million trees, that places our output at three million barrels, a large number of these being for home consumption, for Ontario eats apples voraciously. Indeed, a recent estimate of the Fruit Department of Ontario places the barrelled fruit in Ontario at three millions. Of these about two millions will be consumed in the province, about half a million is taken by Western Canada, including New Ontario, while our ordinary export usually amounts to a million barrels. But this will not be the case this year, as the crop has been growing less each week.

Scab Has Developed Fast

The outlook in Ontario this season is none too rosy for the growers. Despite many sprayings, the scab has developed fast, the wet spring followed by the very dry, muggy July has been favorable for its coming. Thus there will be a largely reduced percentage of No. 1 fruit. The majority of the fruit will class as No. 2 or No. 3A—this latter a special brand devised to take an apple that is really No. 1 in everything as size, color and flavor, but which has a skin blemish that rules it out of the first class. Such apples will keep well, eat well and answer every requirement of the consumer if properly taken care of.

In such an emergency year as this it will be well for both shipper and buyer to exercise unusual care in cooling and storing the fruit. The scab on any such fruit will not develop in low temperatures. Shipments should be made in refrigerator cars and upon delivery the apples should be taken to the farm cellars where they can be kept cool.

Buyers will run little risk in taking these No. 3A apples in the varieties



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After filling, replace roof section and it bolts back, absolutely rain and snow tight. Chutes, with cut-offs, at 2 heights making bag filling easy. Size 12 feet 5 inches diameter, by 9 feet 11 inches at eaves, total capacity 1015 "Imperial" bushels.

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Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Pride

JOHN always says—"No sir, I am not proud, anything is good enough for me"—then he shows up at the Fair with a bull calf that takes the prize, his bay mare wins the free-for-all, and they say his crop is going to run forty-five to the acre. John is just like you and me. We kind of pretend things don't matter, yet we see to it that we get the best that is going. Right here is where we come in.

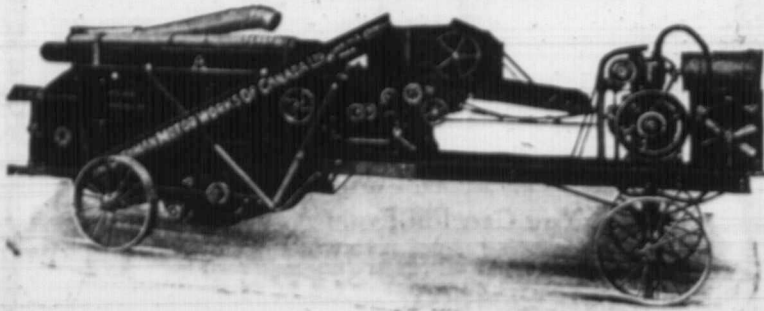
MERCHANDISE which you take pride in owning, and which when you buy you want to get without fuss or disappointment, is the sort we have for you.

WE WILL be honest with you, and own that we are mighty proud of our merchandise, and you, too, will have a pride in possessing it.

THE ONLY real way to find out about it is to send for our new Catalogue. Do it right now. You want to be proud of the things you buy, and we have this sort of merchandise for you. Follow along with an order and you will be proud of the goods you receive.

THE NEWMAN CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

CUSHMAN COMBINATION THRESHERS



HAVE PROVEN THEIR POPULARITY

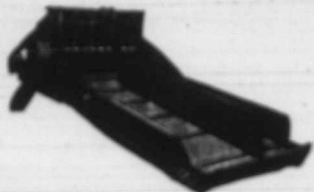
Those who have used these outfits for Threshing are more than satisfied with the efficient service rendered

WE HAVE ONLY A FEW OF NOS. 15 AND 8 SIZES LEFT

Those who desire the best individual outfit on the market today are advised to rush in their orders for one of these sizes.

In addition to the Macdonald Feeder furnished on No. 20 Lincoln we are also exclusive distributors for Western Canada of the

LANGDON IDEAL AUTOMATIC SELF FEEDER



Equip your SEPARATOR with a LANGDON IDEAL SELF FEEDER. Its automatic governing system absolutely prevents clogging, choking and overloading the cylinder. Mechanically produces results almost human in action.

IT ABLY TAKES THE PLACE OF MEN THE LANGDON IDEAL AUTOMATIC FEEDER cuts down costs—eliminates help—increases feed, speed and life of the separator. It feeds the separator as if by hand. Wet, tangled or stuck burnt grain always offers greater resistance. THE LANGDON FEEDER checks the feed when it

should be checked, and the wear knife and retarder fingers intermatch, every bundle must be thoroughly divided and separated before it can pass to the threshing cylinder. YOU WILL NEED THE LANGDON THIS YEAR. It is the one sane way of overcoming the shortage of labor problem. Complete lines of repairs always kept in stock. You can DEPEND upon CUSHMAN SERVICE.

Write us today and state the kind of separator you use

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

Manufacturers of the World-Famous 4 H.P. Cushman Binder Engine that does all the Farm Work

284 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR
Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centres.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons
Belgians and Hackneys

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

We are landing this month four car loads of above breeds from yearlings up. These are of the good big-drafty kind and very few of these colts will be short of a ton at maturity.

If you need a horse next spring, this is the time to get it, as we can sell a lot cheaper now before we have put any expense on them, and the colt will be acclimated in your own locality.

Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal. We guarantee every horse. Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash.

ASK OUR CUSTOMERS HOW WE USE THEM

Some Shetland ponies for sale. Shetland stallion for service.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.
JAS. BROOKS, Manager

WE BUY FLAX

In large or small lots direct from the farmer. Send us by mail small sample of your flax, stating quantity. We will make you spot cash offer. No delay, no commission, no charges.

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, 112 Sutherland Avenue, WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

they prefer. In fact, I would consider the purchase of such apples, this year, the most economical and sensible method to follow thruout the season. The Ontario fruit packed right, has that flavor and satisfying power given

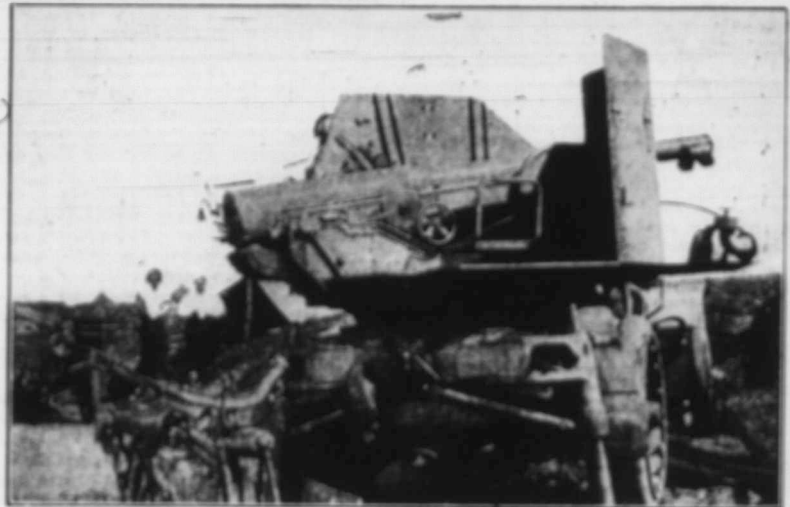
by no other. We gladly paid five cents each last year upon our trip thru the West for one of them, and when the grower has this faith in his own fruit, too much cannot be said in favor of its liberal use in prairie homes.

A suggestion for classification of prices whereby the buyer may have the advantage of a choice and a saving in price when he has to take less desirable grades.

A	B	C	D
Say \$6.00	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$4.00
No. 1 N. Spy King Snow McIntosh	No. 1 Greening Tolman Stark Baldwin Golden Russet Wagner Blenheim	No. 1 Ontario Canada Red Baxter Phoenix Pewaukee	No. 1 Ben Davis Gano Coopers Market Belleflower Swaar
	No. 2 N. Spy King Snow McIntosh	No. 2 Greening Tolman Stark Baldwin G. Russet Wagner Blenheim	No. 2 Ontario Can. Red Baxter Phoenix Pewaukee
	No. 3A (Special) N. Spy King McIntosh	No. 3A (Special) Greening G. Russet Baldwin Wagner	No. 3A (Special) Can. Red Baxter Ontario Phoenix
		No. 3 N. Spy	

By such a method, John Jones could take a barrel of No. 3A Baldwins for \$4.50, or a No. 1 Wagner for \$5.00, or a No. 1 King for \$6.00, or a No. 1 Ben Davis or No. 3A Ontario for \$4.00.

This classification is only a suggestion and may have to be revised some in actual working out. We have found in our association here that a No. 3 Spy brings often as much money as a No. 1 of several other varieties. The sending out in barrels of No. 3 apples is generally discouraged. Each year may make some change in this classification necessary. Generally the No. 3A grades will have better color than the No. 2 grades.



New type of heavy artillery anti-aircraft gun used by the French. It has proved effective in bringing down many enemy planes.

ONTARIO SHIPPING FACTS

Time of Shipment	Name or Variety	How Shipped	From which Sections	Remarks
August	Duchess	In baskets	From St. Catharines to Winthrop and Brandon points.	Astrachans and a few Yellow Transparent go out also.
	Duchess	In barrels	From Southern Ontario first, followed by central and western points.	
Early September.	Calvert Wealthy	In barrels and boxes	Lake Erie points first, followed by central and western points.	A few Maiden's Blush, St. Lawrence and Fall Spinnings go also.
September all the month	Greening King Blenheim Ribston Snow	In barrels and boxes and crates	Shipping begins on Lake Erie and extends for three weeks later from L. Ontario and Georgian Bay points.	Most of the Snows come in October—Lake Erie apples ripen first, those of the northern counties last.
October	N. Spy Golden Russet Roy. Russet Tolman Baldwin Snow Stark Greening, etc.	In barrels, boxes and crates Heated cars for Nov. delivery	From all sections	Order in refrigerator cars when frost danger at unloading points. All apples should be shipped before Nov. 10.

Far

NOTE—Any of the Grain Growers of Alberta write to Mrs. J.

JUS

Dear Mrs. I report the or at Namaka. day, July 13, elected presid rather scatter ing far out is it better to Mrs. E. F. W. A. E. Spurge our meetings Saturdays of members have sure that whe iary become n add many mor E. F. Wheeler a paper on ga ing.

MR Namaka, Alta

FARM LI

Dear Mrs. U.F.W.A. are supplies and been requests prices and to use.

We do enjoy It makes farm living to get Mrs. Spencer the most of 1 a splendid on

At our las asked me to s last two meeti busy ever si have done sev sewing and w the Red Cross on August 9.

M Edgerton, A

Dear Mrs. meeting it w come affiliated accordingly re nine ladies.

largely increas CII Lomond, Alta.

HINTS O

Mrs. E. I W.S.G.G., repa meeting a vis ganized, comp Mrs. Pope. T sell, gave an making, which from the Pre spoke of the n and freshest of those ar

"sweet pois recipes for si which may be most easily d with yeast cak and buns. E cold water fo heating, in or lightly and q of the oven is ant points, an may be ascerta ful of flour o If the flour t heat is right f

After the creamed one sh from the bott lets air into t duces little ai dough to puff in contact with

HAD

Laura memb enthusiasm for as shown by a tary, Miss Flo cream social a were held, and bined with oth dollars was so cety. It was

Farm Women's Clubs

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

JUST ORGANIZED

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—I am pleased to report the organization of a W.A.U.F.A. at Namaka. We organized on Thursday, July 13, Mrs. Harry Colpoys being elected president. As our district is rather scattered and many members living far out in the country, we thought it better to have two vice-presidents, Mrs. E. F. Wheeler being first and Mrs. A. E. Spurgeon second. We are holding our meetings on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Nineteen members have enrolled, and we feel sure that when the objects of our auxiliary become more widely known we will add many more names to the list. Mrs. E. F. Wheeler kindly consented to give a paper on gardening at our next meeting.

MRS. M. S. WATSON,
Namaka, Alta. Sec.-Treas.

FARM LIFE WORTH WHILE

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—The Rosemary U.F.W.A. are wanting some stationery supplies and a minute book. I have been requested to write to you for prices and to procure same for our own use.

We do enjoy the meetings very much. It makes farm life a little more worth living to get out and see one another. Mrs. Spencer's address on "Making the most of farm life" was certainly a splendid one.

At our last meeting our president asked me to send in the minutes of our last two meetings. We have been very busy ever since we organized. We have done several bundles of Red Cross sewing and we are making a quilt for the Red Cross. We are having a picnic on August 9.

MRS. JAMES TAYLOR
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—At our last meeting it was finally decided to become affiliated with the U.F.W.A. We accordingly received subscriptions from nine ladies. This number we hope to largely increase in the near future.

CHRISTINA G. TULLOCH
Lomond, Alta.

HINTS ON CAKE MAKING

Mrs. E. Pope, of the Kawoods W.S.G.G., reports that at their last meeting a visiting committee was organized, composed of Mrs. Carl and Mrs. Pope. Their president, Mrs. Bunnell, gave an excellent paper on cake making, which may be obtained in full from the Provincial Secretary. She spoke of the necessity of using the best and freshest of materials in the making of those articles sometimes called "sweet poisons." There are numerous recipes for simple and delicious cakes which may be eaten without harm. The most easily digested are those raised with yeast cakes, such as sponge cakes and buns. Eggs should be placed in cold water for a few minutes before beating, in order to make them beat lightly and quickly. The temperature of the oven is one of the most important points, and the proper temperature may be ascertained by putting a spoonful of flour on the floor of the oven. If the flour turns slightly brown the heat is right for cakes.

After the butter and sugar are creamed one should beat the cake down from the bottom up and over. This lets air into the cake batter and produces little air-cells which causes the dough to puff and swell when it comes in contact with the heat while cooking.

E. A. H.

HAD ADDRESSES

Laura members are still working with enthusiasm for the Red Cross Society, as shown by a report from their secretary, Miss Florence Douglas. An ice cream social and a concert and dance were held, and from the proceeds, combined with other money raised, thirty dollars was sent to the Red Cross Society. It was also decided to send

three pounds of yarn. The members have made arrangements to send a Christmas box to all of the boys who have left Laura for the front. Mrs. Brown was their hostess at their July meeting, at which ten members and five visitors were present.

When the better farming train went thru a Grain Growers' meeting was held at which addresses were given by Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture; Mrs. Motherwell and Miss Stocking. Mrs. Motherwell spoke on the sacredness of the franchise, and told of the need for all voters to realize its value. That we should spend thought on the public questions of the day was shown by their interesting addresses. Miss Stocking gave a plan whereby the organization could be used for educative purposes, and showed that the community spirit should be so developed that all will unite in the upbuilding of their neighborhood.—C.A.S.

HAS CONTRIBUTED MUCH

The W.G.G.A. of Rutland wish to donate the enclosed twenty dollars to the Red Cross fund, and would be pleased to see it acknowledged in the Grain Growers' Guide. The following is a summary of the Red Cross work done by the Rutland W.G.G.A.:

Nov. 25, \$25.00. June 7, kindly donated by the Unity Dramatic Club, \$70.00. July 21, \$20.00. Total, \$115.00.

MABEL PERRIN,
Rutland W.G.G.A.

I am pleased indeed to acknowledge the receipt of twenty dollars sent by the Rutland W.G.G.A., and thank them for their very generous contribution to the Red Cross Fund.

ERMA STOCKING.

NEW SOCIETY WORKING

Last May we organized a Women Grain Growers' Association in connection with the Cory G.G.A., and have the promise of over twenty members. Mrs. T. Harvey is president. We held a picnic on July 1, and the W.G.G. served tea and made \$50.50. We donated \$25.00 to the Red Cross work. Thinking you might be interested to know our new society and assuring you that any suggestions you have to give us any time will be gladly received.

SARA JORDON,
Sec., W.G.G.A., Cory.

I am pleased that the secretary of Cory has informed me regarding their work, and would be very grateful if other secretaries of new associations would send me reports. Letters telling of their work are very helpful and encouraging to me, and greatly appreciate this sending of our communications.

ERMA STOCKING.
Delisle, Sask.

HAD A GREAT DAY

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—Our picnic was a great success. It surely was a red letter day for farmers. The day was ideal—beautiful sunshine and a splendid breeze all day. There were about 1,500 people. We had the military band of the 137th Battalion, and 211th baseball boys and sports of all kinds for old and young, women and girls. The Nanton baseball team beat the 211th team of Calgary. They danced at night on the grounds in a big building. The ladies served sandwiches of all kinds, pie and cake, hot tea and coffee, iced tea, buttermilk and served supper at midnight to the dancers. We cleared \$60 after paying all expenses—\$60 to fix up our rest room. We have a few more members, that makes a total of fifty-one paid members. Oh, yes, the members that were not able to help with the work the day of the picnic gave us one dollar, so that helped along, too. Do not think we will be able to get our rest room until the middle of August. Will let you know later how we are coming.

MRS. J. P. RANSOM,
Nanton, Alta.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. KING GEORGE V

"My Treasure Book"

Until Mappin & Webb opened a store of their own in Montreal, the woman who possessed a copy of their English catalogue counted herself as of the elect. It was her choicest possession—a rare edition—eagerly consulted—jealously guarded—because so few of these found their way to Canada.

With the opening of the Montreal store, a different policy has been pursued.

Instead of one large "Treasure Book" issued once a year, a number of seasonable catalogues are arranged, each one complete in itself and showing the choicest, the rarest and the most substantial in Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silverware for the individual season.

Our latest catalogue—and a very beautiful one—is ready for distribution. May we send you a copy?



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Every laboring man and his family should be interested in my dental work, because I am the only dental specialist in Canada that gives a guarantee with his work. You know no dentist belonging to the dental trust will give you a guarantee. You know trusts, combines and monopolies are never formed for the benefit of the public. I am the one who first fought trust prices—the first dentist in Western Canada to give specialized dental work with a guarantee, and at prices far less in nearly every case than monopoly dentists charge.

Whalebone Plates at . . . 10.00
Fit Guaranteed

Crown and Bridge work . . . 7.00
Guaranteed 20 years Per Tooth

Teeth without Plates . . . 7.00

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DENTAL SPECIALIST

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

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Guaranteed-the-Best TEA



Especially beneficial to elderly people. Pure and stimulating, with no after effect.

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WINNIPEG



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Our Water Systems are adaptable to every requirement. There is no house or barn too small, and none too large for our equipment. We have been making and supplying Water Systems for a score of years. Our specialties in Pumps, Windmills, Engines, Water Tanks, and Pressure Tanks make our systems unending in service and most-durable and satisfactory.



Water Systems for House and Barn
We gladly quote prices on any water system or pumping system required.



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Water Pump

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Limited
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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 Barrel

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GLADSTONE, MAN.



THIS year more than ever before there is a real financial saving in burning kerosene in your tractor engine. With a reliable product this can be done in almost any tractor. SILVER STAR KEROSENE and ROYAL-LITE GOAL OIL have been for years the standard fuels for oil-burning engines. They are uniform, powerful, and clean-burning. Buy direct from our tank stations and save money.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

SCHOOL AGAIN

There is a school house quite near my home, and this morning I heard a great tramping and clatter outside and I could not think what was the matter. I went to the window and there were great numbers of children, laughing and talking and walking toward the school, and they did not seem the least bit sorry that holidays were over and they were going back to work.

After most of the children were gone and the school bell rang, I saw a woman walking toward the school holding a small boy by the hand. At the beginning of every term we see some woman and sometimes a number of women taking little folks to the school. They are just starting and their mothers are going to see the teacher and see them started on the road to knowledge, at least the kind of knowledge that children learn at school.

As I saw that little boy I thought of the time I started to school and how frightened I was. I was afraid I would do something that would make the other children laugh at me, for I had never played much with children of my own age, and how I did hate to be laughed at. Then I was afraid that I would not be able to do the work, and I did appreciate it if any of the children were kind to me and asked me to play with them.

Just this week there will be a lot of little folks starting to school for the first time, and when you see them strange and nervous, just think of the time you started and be good to them. Take them out to play with you and make them feel at home. They will soon be just as much at home as you are, but at first it is hard. I remember one little boy who came to school to me, and his parents and brothers and sisters had told him such dreadful things about what the teacher would do that if he saw me walking down the school in his direction he turned pale and began to slip out of his seat to get to the door. It is dreadful to tell children such things, but it is sometimes done and starting to school is made harder than it should be.

DIXIE PATTON

THE FLYING GIRL

At many fairs this year there has been a young girl with an aeroplane who has given exhibitions of flying. Miss Kathleen Stinson is her name, and she is young—almost as young as some of the members of this club. She is only nineteen, and she wears her hair in curls down her back and looks quite as young as she is and perhaps, a bit younger.

I had dinner with her one evening, and I asked her what made her learn to fly. She said that one year her mother was not very well and the doctor told her that she must stay outside all the time. They talked the matter over and decided that if they had an automobile and travelled around it would keep her mother outside better than anything else. So they got a car and Kathleen offered to take her mother, altho she had never run a car, but she was sure she could learn. She did learn, but she says she made many mistakes. She ran the car one night many miles on a flat tire and she did not know what was the matter, but that was in the first part of the trip. She soon learned all there was to know about that car, the engine especially, and she was not afraid to do anything with it. Her mother was getting better all the time and Kathleen told her that she would like to learn to fly, and she was sure she could for the engine management in a car and a flying machine are much the same.

You may imagine how her mother felt about it. She said "no," emphatically and decidedly, but Kathleen would not give up the idea and finally when her mother saw how well she could manage the car and realized that she wanted so much to fly she gave her consent.

Then the trouble was to get anyone

to teach her how to fly, for most of the aviation schools had never had a girl apply to be taught and they thought it was not a thing for girls, anyway. But Kathleen thought it was a thing for girls to do, and she kept on begging them to let her learn until one man consented, and he was glad he did, for she learned quickly, she was not afraid but she was careful, and she soon made a name for herself.

When she was flying in Brandon at the fair she heard that a lot of the soldier boys down at Camp Hughes could not get up to see her and they were much disappointed. She could not have that, so she got her machine ready and flew down to the camp and showed the boys what she could do, and she had dinner with them, and said she had a splendid time and they certainly had a good time watching her.

I asked her if she did not feel lonely away up in the sky so far away from people, and she said that the first time she went up alone she did feel very lonely, but that after a while she did not have that feeling, but liked to be away up there above everyone.

I asked her if she ever got lost up there in the sky. She said she did once. She was flying at a fair and she had a machine that she had never used before. She said it went up much faster than her own. After she had gone up for about five minutes she looked down but could not see the people who were watching her from the fair grounds. She said she flew down lower and lower and looked for them, but all she could see was fields of wheat and corn, just wheat and corn and farm houses, and she knew the people at the fair were sitting waiting for her to go back.

She did not know what to do, then she thought that if she flew in a circle she would find them. She did that, and after about twenty-five minutes she saw the white dresses of the women in the fair grounds, and you may be sure she flew straight for them. When she returned she said they were all laughing at her, and asked her if she was trying to show the farmers out in the country how she could fly instead of the people at the fair. That was the only time she was lost.

She is very anxious to go to France to help in the war, for a number of the young men she trained to fly are over there, but they will not let her go yet, as they are afraid something dreadful might happen to her. She thinks flying is a nice occupation for a girl and wishes more girls would learn to fly. Her sister is going to learn, but no other girl has ever asked to be taught at her school. Of course there are other women who can fly but not many.

WANTS TO BE A COWBOY

Dear Dixie Patton:—This is my first time to write to your club. I am going to tell you what I would like to be when I get to be a man. I would like to go to some big ranch in Alberta and be a cowboy. My pony would be black, with a white face, and the saddle and bridle to match her. I would live in a little shack near the river. I would like to play catch after supper with some of the other cowboys. I would train my pony to stay near and come to me when I called her by name. I would not whip her, and she would have no faults for not coming to me. I am a farmer out in Saskatchewan. My father has eight horses and seven oxen. He's got no hired man, for I stay home from school to drive the horses while he drives the oxen. I have driven four horses to town twice. I have six miles to go to school and ride horseback. Papa said I would have to stay home from school this winter and help him haul grain to town. I am a boy of twelve years of age and my weight is ninety-two pounds. Well I guess I will close this time. I am sending you a two-cent stamp and envelope for one of those little pins.

WILLIE RICE.

Demaine, Sask.

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RICK.

Every 10c Packet of

WILSON'S FLY PADS

WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

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

Mr. Farmer

I have an invention for the Massey-Harris Binder which will enable you to turn square corners. Can be attached in two minutes. Guaranteed or money refunded. Price 60c, postage prepaid. Send order early to—

Johann Kristjanson
MOZART, SASK.



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At no other time should quality be given such consideration as in the purchase of your wedding ring. It is a life time proposition, and unless the quality and weight is there, your bride-to-be will be disappointed. Get your wedding ring at Black's, and there will be no doubt as to quality. You will also be protected as to price, as we give splendid value in every wedding ring we sell. 14k, 18k, and 22k Rings—\$5 to \$14. Our 18k heavy, narrow, English style is the one we recommend. PRICE \$10. Send for Catalogue.

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HERALD BLDG., CALGARY, ALTA.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

In every community to ride and exhibit a new 1916 Flying Bicycle. 10 DAY'S TRIAL. If owner is not satisfied after riding say Flying Bicycle 10 days it can be returned and money will be promptly refunded. TWO CENTS will not write on a postcard and we will send free, prepaid, catalogue and colored art book showing complete line of bicycles, tires and supplies and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be satisfied at our low prices and remain a life time. MAKE MONEY taking orders for Bicycles, Tires and Sundries DO NOT BUY until you know what we can do for you. Write today.

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"ECONOMY" BOILERS AND RADIATORS

More Heat With Less Coal

The arrangement of water surfaces and the construction of the fire-pot actually enables a "Pease" boiler to produce a better, quicker heat, with a smaller consumption of coal.

"It pays for itself by the Coal it Saves."

If you want a comfortable and healthy home through the Winter months install a Pease System. Write us about it today. Our Engineering Department will help you free.

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Midland St., WINNIPEG

Harvest Cooking Helps

During harvest time, with the many extra hands, many of us have to double and treble our recipes, and even then it is sometimes hard to keep even slightly "ahead of the game." Here are some recipes I have found very useful in cooking for a large family. Some of them valuable because the things made after these recipes are better a week old than fresh, some because they are easy to make, and I have found that they are nearly all things that men like.

Coffee Cake

1 cup butter.	1 cup cold coffee.
1 cup molasses.	2 teaspoons baking powder.
4 cups flour.	1 lb. citron.
1/2 lb. raisins.	1/2 teaspoon cloves.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.	1/2 teaspoon nutmeg.
1 cup sugar.	

The fruit in this is much a matter of choice, dates or figs may be substituted.

Spice Cake

This cake is actually better after it is a week old than fresh. The recipe makes a large cake. Coffee may be substituted for the sour milk, in that case use a small teaspoon soda and one of baking powder or cream of tartar.

1 cup butter.	1/2 teaspoon cloves.
1/2 cup molasses.	1 cup raisins.
2 eggs and 1/2 cup sugar.	1 cup brown sugar.
3/4 cups flour, or 1 cup sour milk.	1 teaspoon cinnamon.
4 eggs and 1/2 cup sugar.	1/2 teaspoon nutmeg.
3/4 cup flour.	1/2 cup dates or figs.
1 small teaspoon soda.	

Mix in the order given, dissolving the soda in a little hot water, bake slowly for one to one and a half hours.

Mocha Icing

I do not often ice spice cake, but when I do the following icing seems to belong to this particular cake.

1 rounding teaspoon butter.	1 1/2 cups icing sugar.
2 teaspoons cocoa.	Enough coffee to moisten.

A pinch of salt.

Be careful and do not add too much coffee, a very little makes the icing soft enough to spread.

Spice Cookies

Mrs. M.C.D. who sent me this recipe is a very fine cook and I am sure you will find these cookies excellent. They do not have to be rolled out, which is after all the hard part of cookie making.

1 cup clean dripping.	1 cup sugar.
1 cup molasses.	1/2 cup boiling water.
1 cup soda.	1/2 teaspoon ginger.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.	1-2 teaspoon nutmeg.

Flour to stiffen.

Roll in balls about the size of a walnut. Flatten slightly with the palms and bake until they are a nice brown.

Molasses Date Cake

Dates always make a nice moist cake and one that keeps well.

Butter size of an egg.	2 cups sugar.
1 cup molasses.	1 cup milk.
2 eggs.	3 1/2 cups flour.
1/2 teaspoon soda.	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon.
1 teaspoon cloves.	1 teaspoon allspice.

1 lb. dates.

Ginger Snaps

I wonder why it is we get so much poor molasses in this Western country? So much of it is black and bitter, and still we pay enough to have the best brands going. "Domolco" is the best I have found yet. Ginger snaps made according to the following recipe are really good and will keep for two or three weeks, if they are in a tightly covered can. If you are in a rush, try rolling them out and cutting in squares instead of with the cookie cutter. They taste just as good and one can do it in half the time.

2 cups Domolco molasses.	1 teaspoon salt.
1/2 cup sugar.	1 cup shortening.
1 small teaspoon soda.	2 teaspoonful vinegar.
	2 teaspoon ginger.

Flour to roll out.

Boil the molasses, sugar and shortening about one minute, cool, add the vinegar, the soda dissolved in a little hot water, and lastly the flour containing the salt and ginger.

Peanut Cookies

1 cup peanuts.	1/2 cup shortening.
1 cup brown sugar.	1 egg.
1/4 cup sour milk.	2 cups flour.
1/2 teaspoon salt.	1/2 teaspoon soda.
	1 teaspoon vanilla.

Drop from a spoon on a well buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven.

Steamed/Brown Bread

The following recipe will make nine tins of brown bread. This is especially good with baked beans, and steamed brown bread is easily made if one is a little short of white bread.

Steam three hours.

2 quarts graham flour.	1 quart molasses.
2 level tablespoonfuls salt.	3 quarts cornmeal.
	5 level teaspoons soda.

3 quarts milk.

Pie Crust for 10 Double Crusts

3 cups lard.	9 cups flour.
2 1/4 level teaspoons salt.	4 cups water.

Baking Powder Biscuits

3 quarts flour.	6 tablespoons lard.
4 tablespoons baking powder.	3 pints milk.
	3 teaspoons salt.

Eggless Cookies

2 cups butter.	2 cups sugar.
2 cups sour milk.	2 nutmegs grated.
2 teaspoons soda.	7 cups flour.

If one is making cake wholesale this recipe answers the purpose very well, and may be baked as layer cakes or iced with different kinds of icing.

Layer Cake

4 cups sugar.	2 cups butter.
2 cups milk.	6 teaspoons baking powder.
6 cups sugar.	12 eggs.

Doughnuts

This recipe makes a good many; they are not rich, but light and easily digested, as doughnuts go. Be sure and have the lard good and hot so they will not "soak" fat.

1 heaping tablespoon butter.	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon.
2 1/2 cups sour milk.	2 cups sugar.
1 level teaspoon salt.	3 eggs.
	1/4 of a grated nutmeg.

Flour to roll out nicely.

Ginger Bread

Try this recipe for ginger bread. I have long hunted for one that could be made to taste like something without using cream, and this seems the best yet.

1 cup molasses.	1-3 cup butter.
1 egg.	1/2 cup sour milk.
2 cups flour.	1 teaspoon ginger.
1/2 teaspoon salt.	1 small teaspoon soda.

Cinnamon and cloves and a few raisins or dates may be added and the mixture baked in gem pans. I know of nothing the children like better in the cake line, and this is surely more wholesome than rich cake with icing.

Mushrooms and Steak

Mushrooms are very plentiful in some parts of the country and are really delicious cooked in a variety of ways. There is nothing that quite puts the finishing touch to a steak like a few mushrooms stewed and added to the gravy, or if the steak is broiled, stewed and a bit of butter added and poured over the steak.

Mushroom Stew

There is no way one gets the real mushroom flavor as well as in a stew. Peel the mushrooms, cut in small pieces, add enough water to cover well and stew slowly for one hour, then add enough flour and butter mixed to thicken slightly, pepper and salt and lastly one or two cups of milk or cream if you have it.

Canning Powders

Some enquiries have come in regarding canning powders. Don't use them if you can avoid it, they are to say the least very unwholesome and if the canning methods published in the last few issues of The Guide are followed there is no need of using canning powders.

The Country Cook.

BUSY SAM


"I hear you are married, Chloe!" said the mistress.

"Yes'm; I's married," answered the maid cheerfully.

"And are you happily married, Chloe?"

"Oh, yes'm; I's happily married; Sam he ain't no loafer, he wucks mighty hard gettin' me lots of washin'!"

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NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

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Modern Language, Music, Singing and Recitation. Specialized Kindergarten department under trained teachers. Excellent situation. Heating system. Special attention given to health and the study of literature and growing girls carefully supervised. Good grounds—tennis court and skating rink. House bright and electric light. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Fall Term starts September 12th. Write for Prospectus

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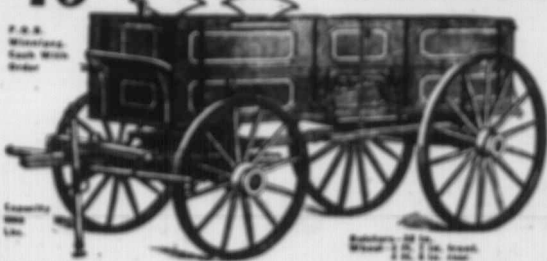
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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will only be about half a crop. Better obtain your supply early.

Crabapples and apples indicate a crop less than in 1915, but prices are lower. This in spite of additional duty.

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Hens	Per lb.	15c
Roosters (any age)	"	13c
Turkeys	"	20c
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Send us your live poultry and secure prompt remittance at highest market prices.

Spring Chickens	Per lb.	20c
Turkeys, one year old birds		24c
Turkeys, old hens and toms		20c
Hens		15c
Young Roosters		14c
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Young Roosters	Best Market Price
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of sheep and lambs this week. Good quality sheep sold at \$7.50 to \$8.25, and choice lambs from \$10.00 to \$10.75.

Toronto, August 23.—Trading was dull at today's cattle market. There was a drop of 15 to 25 cents on all grades of cattle. There was a fair inquiry for choice cattle, but very few of this sort were to be had. Common cattle went very slowly. Some commission men declared they found difficulty in cashing at all. The cooler weather had little or no effect in brightening the market. There was very little demand for stockers and feeders, and in some cases no bids could be obtained. Prices eased off from 20 to 40 cents in this department. Milkers and springers were fairly active, with \$75 to \$100 as the range for good to choice.

Hogs were weaker yesterday, with about 3,700 being on the market. Tuesday's prices were fairly well maintained during the early trading, but prices eased off 25 cents towards the close. For hogs weighed off cars \$12.25 to \$12.50 was paid, and for hogs fed and watered \$12.10 to \$12.25 were the prevailing quotations. Demand was not as keen as on the opening days of the week, and the heavy run tended to weaken the hog market.

Calves and lambs were fairly steady, with a slightly increased demand for choice spring lambs. For the latter the quotations were 11 to 12 cents a pound, with culls at 9 to 10 cents and light handy sheep at \$7.50 to \$8.50. Choice year calves were unchanged, selling at \$11 to \$12, with medium veal calves going at \$9 to \$10.

Calgary, August 26.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports as follows:—

Cattle—The favorable market for fat and feeder cattle continued all the week, until Friday, when the heavy run had a tendency to break prices. The very top for fat steers was \$6.50, with average lots selling at from \$6.00 to \$6.25; cows \$5.00; feeders \$6.00.

Hogs—The highest point reached on hogs was \$11.25, all Thursday's and Friday's receipts selling at this figure, buyers allowing shippers full benefit of C.P.R. billings. The market looked ready to go lower, as we had a restricted outlet. Due to all the demand being for light select hogs, buyers are quoting a still more serious grading to take effect Monday, August 28, as follows: Heavies, 250-300 pounds, 1 cent dock; over 300 pounds, 2 cents; titty sows up to 300 pounds, 3 cents; over 300 pounds, 4 cents; piggy sows up to 300 pounds, 5 cents; over 300 pounds, 4 cents; stage up to 300 pounds, 5 cents; over 300 pounds, 6 cents. (Cattle prices this week a year ago \$6.50. Hogs \$9.25).

Country Produce

Winnipeg, August 28.—Note: Prices quoted are all f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is a tendency to a raise in prices in butter in the near future. Export demand is heavier and local receipts have fallen off owing to harvest operations being now in full swing. Fancy dairy is quoted at 22 to 24 cents per pound today. No. 1 dairy is 21 to 22 cents per pound and good round lots are 20 cents per pound still. It is worthy of note that invariably if any raise in price takes place the first quality product gets the most benefit from it. Aim to produce only first grade butter.

Eggs—Lower supplies owing to threshing are responsible for a stiffening of the price in the egg market. Dealers are offering 20 to 22 cents per dozen subject to candling for eggs this week.

Potatoes—There are indications of the Eastern potato crop being only average again this year, but just at present it is too early in the season to offer any definite opinion as to the probability of prices. There is a good demand right now locally for Manitoba potatoes, these selling at 50 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—Prices are the same on cream this week. Sweet cream is worth 34 cents per pound of butter fat and sour cream 30 to 32 cents per pound of butter fat.

Hay—Just this week hay prices are higher due to shortage of help, which has gone to the grain harvest, to bale and forward the hay to market. The average quality of the hay crop is good and so soon as this temporary lack of help is overcome hay prices will probably recede somewhat. Today dealers quote for No. 2 Red Top \$10 to \$12 per ton, No. 2 Upland \$9 to \$11 per ton, No. 2 Timothy \$15 per ton, No. 2 Meadow \$7 to \$8 per ton, and Clover and Timothy hay \$13 to \$14 per ton.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$7,508.99
Arlington Beach Ladies' Aid, Arlington Beach, Sask.	25.00
Mrs. Cameron & Sons, Neeramar, Sask.	19.00
Total	\$7,543.99

WHEN TO CUT WHEAT

Senger Wheeler writes stating that during an extended trip thru the country judging in the standing fields of grain competition he was surprised to find the majority of farmers undecided as to the proper time at which to safely cut their wheat. This is an off season and grain is riper than the straw would indicate. Senger Wheeler's advice about cutting is as follows:—

Don't wait for the straw to ripen this season. Examine the berry. If the smooth side of the berry shows an amber or yellow shade it is ready to cut. If the berry is still green it will shrink somewhat but when the berry is turned a slight yellow color and when squeezed a small drop of water comes out and no milk, it is fit to cut. At this stage it will mature by drawing on the green straw. This should be done this year regardless of the color of the straw. In another off season I know of the grain was red and dry while the straw was still green, while in another season, the opposite to the present, while the straw was cooked dry the berry was still green.

DEWART ELECTED IN TORONTO

On August 21 there was a sensational bye-election in the constituency of Southwest Toronto when H. H. Dewart, K.C., captured the seat in the local house for the Liberal party. This constitu-

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ency has been Conservative for the last twenty-seven years, and was vacated by the death of Hon. J. J. Foy, attorney-general in the Ontario government. There were four candidates, two Liberal, one Conservative and one Socialist, but Mr. Dewart secured a clear majority over them all, despite the fact that cabinet ministers of Ontario government were on the platform against him throughout the campaign.

The questions which it is stated caused Conservative voters to vote against their government were those of the Nickel Trust, the mismanagement at Camp Borden and the government's attitude towards Hon. Adam Beck's hydro-electric scheme, altho the prohibition question was also discussed, the Socialist being the only candidate who was wholly in support of the government's prohibition policy.

From reports received it is apparent that federal questions did more to influence the election than provincial issues, and that the tide of public opinion thruout Canada is turning strongly against the Borden government.

SASKATCHEWAN COMMISSION REPORT

The Brown-Elwood Commission appointed to inquire into the charges made by J. E. Bradshaw, Conservative M.L.A. for Prince Albert in the Saskatchewan legislature, against the Scott government and Liberal members, has presented its report.

Twenty-seven charges were laid. Ten were dropped and fifteen dismissed by the commission on account of lack of evidence. Of the remaining ten charges, the commission agrees in finding against the members charged in seven cases. These seven charges affect four private members.

With regard to the other three charges, the commissioners make separate findings, Commissioner Brown finding that no case is made out establishing the truth of the charges, and Commissioner Elwood, while not always finding that the charge as laid was proven, finds that there was evidence to either support the charge or to establish some connection between the charge and the party charged.

Finding Not Unanimous

Of the thirteen men named by Mr. Bradshaw in his twenty-seven specified charges, seven are exonerated by the commission of the charges laid against them, namely, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Hon. Geo. Langley, Hon. A. P. McNab, A. Totake, Liberal whip, J. Nolin, C. Lochead and S. S. Simpson. Two others, J. F. Bose and G. Ens, ex-M.L.A.s, are exonerated by Commissioner Brown, but not by Commissioner Elwood.

The other four, Sheppard, Moore, Pierce and Cawthorpe, are held to be guilty, the first two receiving money in connection with the securing of licenses, the third of bribery, and the fourth of both bribery and receiving money in connection with a promise to stifle prosecutions.

The charge against Hon. A. P. McNab, in their findings, on which the commissioners are not unanimous, was that he was a party to having charges against William Robertson withdrawn, "on condition of promise of political support." Neither of the commissioners find this proven, Commissioner Brown dismissing the charge and Commissioner Elwood holding that while McNab was a party to having the prosecution withdrawn, he is "unable to say" just what portion of the assurances given by Robertson, to McNab was the factor which decided McNab to interfere. In other words, Commissioner Brown acquits McNab and Commissioner Elwood declares his inability to come to any conclusion on the charge as laid.

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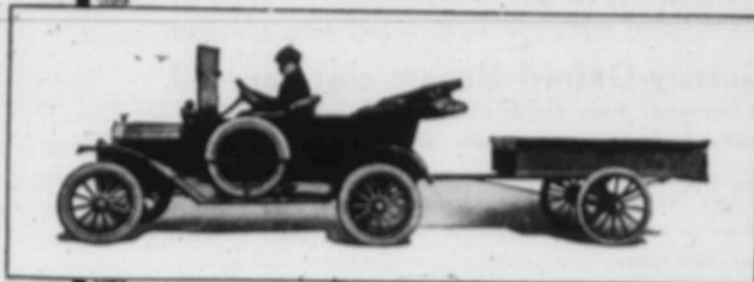


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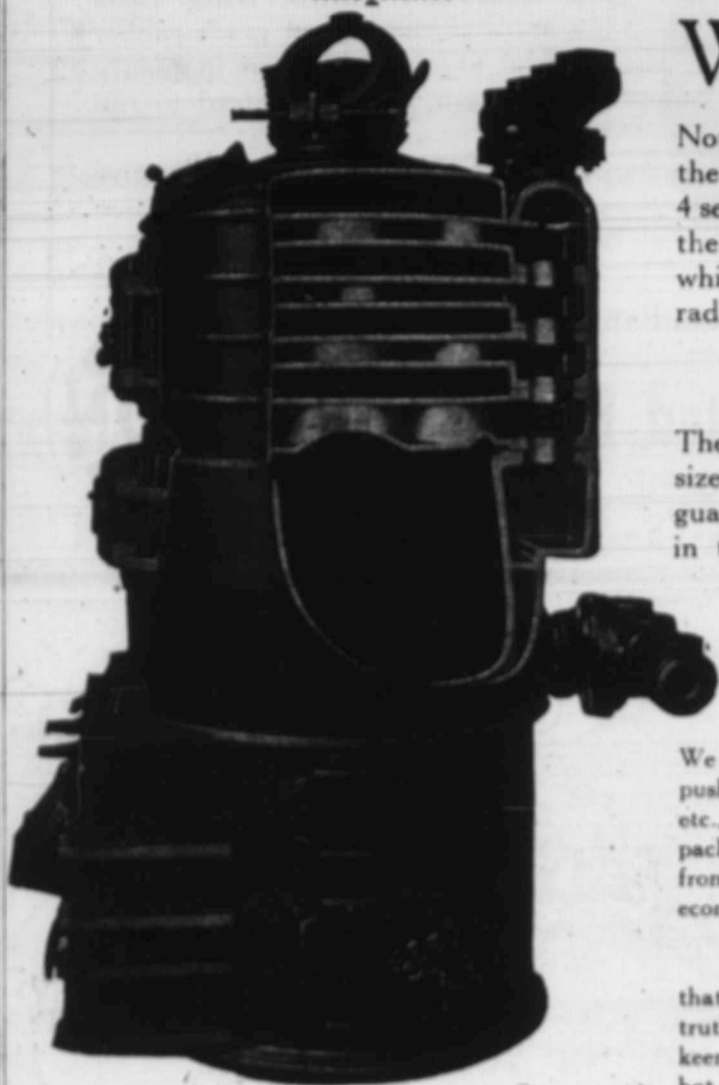
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