

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

**ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION**

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

**JULY 21, 1915**



**SHADY PASTURES**

**Circulation over 34,000 weekly**

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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Carman	57 85	62 75	52 75	N. Battleford	83 30	88 20	78 20
Hartney	63 45	68 35	58 35	Prince Albert	82 20	87 10	77 10
Neepawa	60 95	65 85	55 85	Regina	72 85	77 75	67 75
Swan River	69 10	74 00	64 00	Rosetown	82 80	87 70	77 70
				Saskatoon	79 20	84 10	74 10

ALBERTA				ALBERTA			
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JAMES MASON, General Manager

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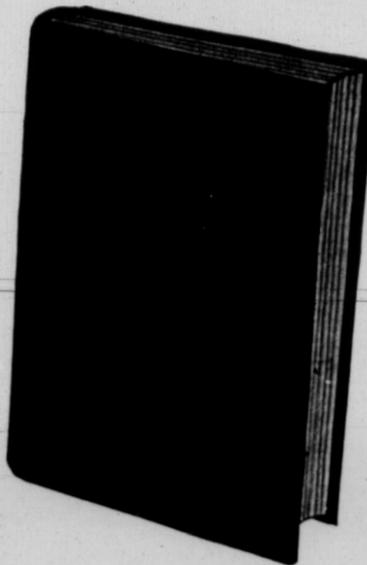
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## FARM MANAGEMENT



This is a vital subject to every farmer who is anxious to make progress, provide himself with a better home, educate his children and enjoy some of the comforts of life. The book entitled "Farm Management," by G. F. Warren, is regarded by all authorities as the very best information on the subject of farm management that has yet been published. The author has made a life-long study of the success due to the proper management of farm business. Probably seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada are losing anywhere from \$100 to \$500 per year, according to the size of their farms, by not applying the best business methods to their work. How many farmers are able to tell how much money they are making out of their farm and which branch of their farming operations is paying the best returns? No matter whether a farmer is engaged in grain growing, livestock, dairying or any other system of farming, he will find it dealt with in this book.

**Farm Book-keeping**  
 Perhaps the most valuable portion of the book is that showing farmers how to keep simple records and accounts. This matter is set forth so clearly that even the most ignorant farmer can take a notebook and pencil and work out a system of book-keeping that will show him whether he is making a profit or loss and which department pays him the best.

E. R. Halbritter, Trochu, Alta., a farmer who purchased this book from us, says:

"I find it a work of unusual excellence and merit; it is clear, direct and full of material needed by any up-to-date farmer who hopes to succeed to climb on to a green branch of Prosperity. Indeed this is a masterly treatment of the subject, and I confess that I could not do without it for ten times the price."

It contains 600 pages, is printed in large-type, well illustrated, fully indexed and handsomely bound. Postpaid to any address in Canada. **\$1.90**

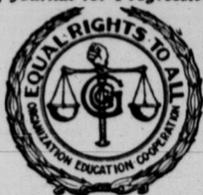
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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**  
 "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
 A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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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**FRED W. GREEN DEAD**

(Press Report)

Moose Jaw, Sask., July 13.—F. W. Green, one of Moose Jaw's most prominent citizens, known thruout the prairie provinces as a member of the executive and honorary secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, last night, after an illness of many weeks.

Early in the year Mr. Green's health broke down and he was forced to take to his bed suffering from pernicious anemia. For several weeks he was under the care of local physicians, but when his condition showed no marked improvement, it was thought best to risk taking him to Montreal, where he was placed in the Royal Victoria Hospital, under the care of three of Canada's most famous blood specialists.

Shortly after he reached Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. Green and John R. Green, his brother, his condition seemed to improve somewhat, and hopes for his ultimate recovery were held out. A few days ago, however, it was seen that his strength was slowly ebbing and that the end was near. He passed away last night at 9.30.

**Moose Jaw Old Timer**

F. W. Green has been a familiar and prominent figure since the beginning of things here, coming to Moose Jaw in 1882. He took up farming on the site of his present estate, Boharm, and there remained until 1890, when he was appointed Dominion government immigration delegate. In 1895 he was appointed a director of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Society, and in 1906 he was made the president. In 1907 and till 1910 he was one of the board of directors, holding the office of secretary-treasurer. In 1906 he was made chairman of the executive committee of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which office he held up to his death.

In addition to these offices, Mr. Green has been secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, chairman of the Boharm school board, a member of a delegation of western farmers which waited on the Dominion parliament in 1910, agricultural representative of the university advisory board for Saskatchewan, member of the royal elevator commission, and had in addition taken an active and effective interest in all affairs pertaining to farmers and their work.

Fred W. Green was born in Rippingale, Lincolnshire, England, April 30, 1859. In 1884 he married Miss Margaret Anderson, at Brandon, by whom he is survived. He also leaves four sons, Alfred, Barkely, and J. H. Green, of Boharm, and William R. Green, of the firm of Grayson, Armstrong and Emerson, barristers, of this city, and six daughters, Anna, Mary, Sarah, Eva, Frances and Grace Green, of Moose Jaw; his father, Robert Green, and his brother, John R. Green, of Moose Jaw.

**Body on Way West**

Montreal, July 13.—The body of Fred W. Green, a prominent worker in farmers' organizations in Western Canada generally, and in Saskatchewan particularly, who died last night in the Royal Victoria Hospital here, was forwarded tonight to Moose Jaw, where interment will take place. The remains, which left here tonight at 10.15 o'clock,

are due to arrive in Moose Jaw Friday night.

Mr. Green had been in the Royal Victoria Hospital for nearly a month. He entered June 19 last, and had been steadily failing, so his death was not unexpected. The nature of the illness which caused his death cannot be learned.

**CHEAP FARES FOR FARM HELP**

Winnipeg, July 19.—The various railway companies have put into effect a one cent a mile rate on all railways for men who desire to seek work on the farms in Manitoba. Beyond the western boundary of Manitoba from Winnipeg the rate has been fixed at one and a half cents per mile. Already there is a demand in many districts for farm help and men out of work in cities and towns should find no difficulty in securing work in the country from now on.

**NATURE ON THE PRAIRIE**

Photos and Notes by S. J. Wigley, Edgerton, Alberta

**I—The Anemone**

Few flowers receive a warmer welcome upon the Western plains of Canada than the crocus anemone or pasque flower, the state flower of South Dakota. It is the first flower to bloom in spring and bursts from the ground before the snowdrifts have melted. The plant is a perennial with finely divided hairy leaves and solitary flowers, from one to two inches across. The flowers clustering from one root or clump are many in number and



Crocus Anemone, or Pasque Flower

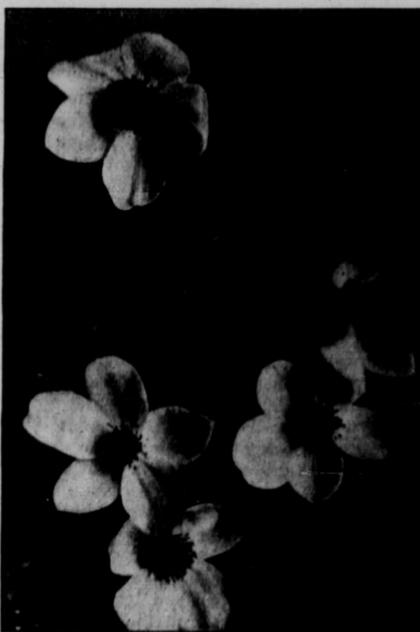
very conspicuous. The bluish or pure white petals—or to be more strictly accurate, the petal-like sepals—are from five to seven in number and at first resemble the crocus in being only a few inches in height. The stem soon elongates and then the leaves put in an appearance. Later a "plumose" fruit follows the flower and is a favorite food for young gophers during the last few weeks in May.

These seeds with their long silky styles so closely resemble the clematis that botanists differ in the classification of the plant. Hence it has two botanical names—Anemone patens and Pulsatilla hirsutissima.

**CANADA ANEMONE**

(Anemone Canadensis)

This beautiful flower is found in all parts of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The word anemone in the Greek



Canada Anemone

language means wind and this anemone is one of the most handsome of the "wind" flowers. Many of our flowers have stories or legends connected with them. Anemone was once a pretty nymph in the garden of Chloris. Jealous of her beauty, Chloris turned her out and left her to perish in the wild woods. Here the Spirit of the West Wind found her dying and turned her into a beautiful white flower.

Anemones belong to the buttercup family and are perennial plants with only one set of floral leaves, colored like petals, but usually regarded as sepals by botanists.

In the red wind-flower (anemone multifida) these sepals number from five to nine and vary in color from greenish to red. The leaves grow at the base of the flower stalk, but there is also a stem leaf which forms an involucre a little distance below the flower.

**MANITOBA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION**

The Manitoba Conservative convention was held in Winnipeg on July 14, 15 and 16. The 1,693 delegates present selected Sir James A. M. Aikins as the party leader, and after lively discussions an outline of a new party platform was decided upon. Altho no official platform has yet been issued, the policies to which the Conservative party of Manitoba, under the leadership of Sir James Aikins, stands pledged, are as follows:

Total prohibition so far as is possible under Manitoba's powers, by the re-enactment of the Hugh John Macdonald act of 1900, with no provisions for referendum or repeal.

The repeal of the Coldwell amendments to the Public Schools Act.

Woman's suffrage.

A broad educational policy upon the principle of promoting efficiency and the provision of an adequate elementary education for every child, irrespec-

tive of race or creed; the inculcation of a thorough knowledge of English; the furthering of agricultural education and adequate assistance for the University of Manitoba.

The amending of the Controverted Elections Act to prevent saw-offs by providing for compulsory hearing of election protests.

Total abolition of the patronage system in connection with government supplies and contracts.

The appointment of an auditor-general, who may be dismissed only upon a two-thirds vote of the legislature, to open all tenders in public, to investigate and certify to all payments, and to have power to summon and examine persons under oath.

The total elimination of the spoils system of civil service, and the appointments to and retentions in that service to be based upon merit and efficiency alone.

The strict enforcement of election laws.

An aggressive and progressive agricultural policy.

The appointment of a producers' agent at the Union Stockyards, to advise as to market conditions, prospective prices, delays in transit, excess charges, etc.

A more practical system for destruction of noxious weeds and insect pests.

A better and more adequate system of compiling crop statistics.

The construction and operation of public abattoirs.

The furthering of the co-operative movement in communities, and the establishment of a "co-operative bureau."

A broad, sympathetic and effective policy regarding unemployment and the broadening of the scope of the labor bureau.

Annual provincial conventions, run by the people.

Clean and business-like administration, and the abolition of manipulation and "machine" politics.

**CHEER UP SOCIETY**

N. J. Kerswell, J.P., Makaroff, Manitoba, wants everybody to join the "Cheer Up Society." The entrance fee is nil, and the financial obligations the same. The object is to cheer up; the head officer is each member's own heart; the results, to remove the growing gloom from reading about the war and all its consequences, and to remove the gloom of our daily trials; to enable each member to put forth his best, and thus climb the hill of difficulties more easily. He suggests that if you feel that you cannot become a member of the "Cheer Up Society" you should (1) Sit down and count your blessings; (2) Get as much sleep as possible; (3) Get a good bath; (4) Put on a good-fitting suit of clothes; (5) Then ask yourself if you ought not to be a member of the "Cheer Up Society."

**A WARNING**

We have received several letters from our readers informing us that they have not received returns for produce consigned to the National Poultry Co., 389 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg, Man. As a consequence we have discontinued this advertising, and would recommend our readers not to send any further produce to them.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

## A GRAIN GROWERS' SONG

(Tune of Yankee Doodle)  
The sun is sinking o'er the hill,  
The evening bells are ringing,  
And thru the air so cold and still  
We hear glad voices singing:  
The Grain Growers' Clubs, the Grain  
Growers' Clubs,  
The great Association;  
We are going to make our Grain  
Growers' Clubs  
The best ones in the nation.

The chap who goes to see the show,  
That costs about a dollar,  
Just gets a chance to spend his dough  
And wear a standup collar.  
The Grain Growers' Clubs, the Grain  
Growers' Clubs,  
They will not take our wages,  
But you get more enjoyment there  
Than on the city stages.

The lectures in the city hall,  
The sayings and the speeches,  
Have nothing to compare at all  
With things that nature teaches.  
So come and join our jolly club,  
Ye sturdy sons of labor,  
Oh, come and join our happy crowd,  
Yes come and bring your neighbor.

And now let's give a ringing cheer  
For this Association,  
Let every member who is here  
Join in the demonstration.  
Hail to our dear Grain Growers' Club,  
Hurrah for Saskatchewan,  
The greatest club,  
The grandest province from  
P.E.I. to B.C.  
JNO. L. ROBINSON,  
Kuest, Sask.

## TIT-BITS

"Do I believe in lawyers?" said the little man, bitterly. "No, sir; I do not."  
"Why not?" asked his companion.  
"Because a lawyer never says right out what he means," retorted the small man, viciously. "He twists things about so. Suppose he wanted to tell you that two and two make four; he'd begin: 'If by that particular arithmetical rule known as addition we desire to arrive at the sum of two added to two, we should find—and I say this boldly, without fear of contradiction—I repeat, we should find that by particular arithmetical formula here-before mentioned—and, sir, I take all the responsibility for the statement I am about to make—that the sum of the two added to the other two would be four.' No, sir," finished the little man coldly; "I do not believe in lawyers."

## HORSES! MULES! HORSES!

## UNRESERVED

## Auction Sale

At the  
**ALBERTA STOCKYARDS, CALGARY**  
By order of the Mortgagee, I will sell  
by Auction

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 28th, 1915  
At 1 o'clock sharp

### 300 Head of Horses

### 35 Head of Mules

Comprising:  
Heavy Teams of Mares (about 50 head of these have colts)  
100 Head 3 and 4 Year Old Mares  
100 Head of Well Broke Geldings.  
The Mules are big and heavy, all well broke, young and sound, and will be sold with guarantees.

Farmers and others requiring Horses should attend this Sale. A large part of these horses will be sold in Carload Lots, the balance in teams and single, and will be sold absolutely without reserve. Don't miss this opportunity if you are needing horses. Never were prospects better in the horse business, with big crops to harvest, and the Government demand, this should be a money-making investment.

Terms Cash. No Reserve.  
A. LAYZELL, Auctioneer  
520 Centre Street Calgary, Alta.  
Phones: M1568, M2273

## The Mail Bag

## AN OPEN FORUM

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

## THE GRADING SYSTEM

Editor, Guide:—I have before me a special bulletin, No. 14, issued by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, January number, on "Is the present system of grading wheat equitable?" by Prof. E. F. Ladd. The bulletin deals with a new phase of the wheat question, taking for a test the crop of 1914 and shows results with feeding experiments on hogs with wheat that weighed 44 pounds per bushel and 57 pounds per bushel (No. 1 northern). Their conclusion is that there is but 6 cents per bushel difference in feeding value between the two, that is, in favor of the heavy weight wheat. The bulletin also gives the findings for the milling and baking tests for the grades Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and rejected. The editor of the North Dakota Farmer (February number) says from this bulletin it would seem that the present system of grading wheat was developed many years ago, when conditions were entirely different from what they are at the present time, when feeding stuffs had but very little value, when feed and mill products sold at from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per ton. This is not a new question, several other investigations have called attention to the same matter, but in a more forceful way this bulletin from the food department of the experiment station points out the fact that the farmers, during the past year, have been heavy losers. In other words, if there has been a fair profit in the milling of Nos. 1 and 2 northern then the profit has come from the lower grades, Nos. 3 and 4 and rejected wheats. When we consider the commercial value of the various products, is far in excess of that for the higher grades, the increase in value for the milling of Nos. 1 and 2 northern was above 18 per cent., whereas the profit or increase in the value for the rejected wheat was 31 per cent.; on an original investment of \$1.17 the final returns are less than on the investment of \$1.04 for rejected wheat. In other words, the amount received for milling 100 pounds of Nos. 1 and 2 northern was 35 cents, while for milling 100 pounds rejected the returns were 57 cents. Following out this line of thought, as the result of these experiments and confirming what others have found, it is estimated that the farmers of North Dakota, thru this system of grading, received \$3,000,000 or more less than the value of the products from milling should have netted them for the lower grades in 1914. The volume of a loaf of bread was greater in the No. 4 and rejected, the texture was better and the color only slightly inferior to that of No. 1 northern. From the above statement I would make a suggestion, appoint a commission to be composed of the following gentlemen: Prof. Saunders, of Ottawa, Prof. E. F. Ladd, of North Dakota (provided he will act), and Prof. Magill, chairman of the grain commission, to go over the milling, baking and feeding tests made in Ottawa for the past ten years and have our grades based on its milling, baking and feeding qualities, establishing a laboratory at Fort William. I would ask The Guide how many millions have the Manitoba farmers lost in the milling value of the wheat over the standard. Prof. Ladd's bulletin does not take up the higher weights, as the 1914 crop did not run very far above the standard. One thing more on page 6 (898) you give a cartoon showing how many friends the farmers has. I would like to see you publish a cartoon giving the inside of the grain exchange, showing where the millions of dollars go that should find its way into the pockets of the producer. If the bulletin issued by Prof. Ladd is correct it must be worse in Manitoba. Take the 1913 crop I am safe in saying that no better crop passed thru Winnipeg in twelve years, taking weight, color and condition, and the greater part graded 2 northern wheat, weighing 66 pounds, grading No. 1, not more than 10 per cent. No. 1 hard. No time should be lost to remedy the present system of grading.

J. B. COULTHARD,  
Clearwater, Man., June 7.

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Editor, Guide:—Albert McGregor and his two friends have done good service by calling attention, in your issue of June 23, to the need of proportional representation.

I wish to add the suggestion that instead of ten votes in a ten-member electoral district, each elector should have one vote only. Then he can pick out the exact candidate he wants, and will not be bothered by selecting nine others, some of whom he will not care about. Also it gets rid of the "cumulative vote," which has been tried and found unsatisfactory. You have it "culminate," which is a misprint. A ten-member district would do, but an odd number is better, seven or nine.

The best method of proportional representation is what is known as the single transferable vote.

ROBERT TYSON,

Sec. for Can. of American Pro-  
portional Representation League,  
20 Harbord St., Toronto, Ont.

## CO-OPERATION AND THE RETAIL STOREKEEPER

Editor, Guide:—In a recent number of the Grain Growers' Guide a letter appeared from a correspondent which proved, superficially at least, that if co-operative purchasing by the farmers of the province was carried to the lengths which its advocates desired, there was a gloomy outlook for the retail traders, particularly in the smaller and agricultural centres. Without any desire to put words into the mouth of this correspondent, it may be said that he foresaw that many of these merchants would be forced to close their doors, as the farmers would only buy from them certain small incidentals, which they could not buy co-operatively. An examination, however, will show that the picture is over-drawn.

To begin at the foundation, what is the justification for the existence of the small storekeeper? The answer is, the service which he renders to the community. This may be roughly classed as three-fold:

(1) He supplies goods which the consumer is unable to purchase elsewhere for himself; (2) He supplies goods which the consumer could purchase of his own accord, but which he does not take the trouble to procure, partly thru force of habit, preferring to leave these matters to others, partly thru ignorance of where to buy, or simply thru disinclination; (3) He supplies goods which the consumer can and does procure for himself.

In this filling the community's needs, the storekeeper renders an acceptable and legitimate service, for which he is, of course, entitled to legitimate profits. To what degree will the wider introduction of co-operative methods disturb him in these functions? It can be shown that co-operation means that the storekeeper will be forced, not to abandon his trade, but merely to alter his methods.

As regards the first class of service mentioned above, the storekeeper's position is secure, and under present conditions cannot be assailed by co-operative methods. The goods dealt in under this head include those produced by manufacturers who do their own retailing, or by arrangement supply the retailers with goods to be sold at a fixed price, generally on commission. In this class it is conceded that the retailer is likely to retain the advantage.

In the second category, altho there is hope for improvement by the adoption of co-operation, the position of the retail merchant is hard to shake. His principal safeguard lies in the inertia of the average individual purchaser, who can only with difficulty be induced to help himself even when the means lie ready to his hand. This slowness to take advantage of his opportunities too often follows the farmer even after he has become a member of a co-operative association. To arouse interest, to awaken enthusiasm, and having done so, to

impart as much perpetual motion as possible to the tyro in co-operation, is the aim and its attainment will be the reward of the co-operators. Here again the retailer wins.

In the third class of service rendered by the small storekeeper, the co-operator and the retailer meet on apparently more equal ground. However, even here the storekeeper has an enormous advantage owing to the shackles placed on our markets by present conditions of trade. The wholesaler finds it to his advantage to sell in large quantities to the local distributor rather than to the local consumer, and if the manager of a co-operative association goes direct to the manufacturer, he may possibly secure two trade discounts, whereas in all probability the wholesaler will be given three. Legislation, which many governments would consider arbitrary, is one remedy for this state of affairs, unless the time is nearer than it would at present appear when co-operative sellers can supply all the needs of co-operative buyers thruout the country. Once more the retailer has the best of it.

It will thus be seen that under all conditions at present obtaining or likely to obtain in the near future, the retailer has no cause for alarm. There can be no doubt that he will be quite capable of protecting himself even if co-operation should spread to the very limit of the expectations of its friends. But supposing for one moment what is nearly incredible, namely, that the retailer is incapable of making some re-adjustment to cope with a diminishing trade, there is an argument which one is reluctant to use, for it is so conclusive as to be almost cruel. This may be put in the form of a question. Which is likely to be more beneficial to Saskatchewan's future, one thousand prosperous and flourishing storekeepers or ten thousand prosperous and flourishing farmers?

The value of these remarks, if they have any value, is academic alone, but if this writing should produce a more intelligent idea of the obstacles to the spread of co-operation, then my time will not have been wasted.

"A LOOKER-ON."

Regina, Sask.

## FARMERS FOR PARLIAMENT

Editor, Guide:—Let me congratulate the farmers of Manitoba in their nomination of Mr. Henders for the Federal House. This is the beginning, but ought to have been started long ago. I had a resolution before the U.F.A. convention several years ago to put up an independent farmer in every farming constituency and I can't help but think that the politicians go thru our resolutions beforehand and any that are objectionable they get some weak kneed farmer to jump up and have them tabled. Now I would like to suggest that in the next Dominion election that we end to Ottawa at least six members from these three Western provinces and let them be Hender and McKenzie from Manitoba, Maharg and Musselman from Saskatchewan, and Speakman and Woodbridge from Alberta. We can elect these men if only we will throw aside that cursed partyism and vote for our own interest. Start these men in like a ram to batter down the walls of special privilege and then the farmers would soon see how easy it would be by standing together and to have a majority not only in the Federal House, but in the Provincial House as well. Now, Mr. Editor, I want someone to tell me what to do in the next election. I am a Free Trader, never belonged to any party, and I absolutely refuse to vote again unless there is a farmer, Free Trader independent of both of the lovely old parties, put up in my constituency. We ran an independent for the Provincial House in the last election, but thru jealousy and want of backbone he was defeated. Gleichen U.F.A. had a resolution up at our last convention for political action, and I think the time is ripe for action all over the three provinces.

CHARLES BLUNDEN,

Granum, Alta.

"No, I didn't come up to business yesterday," said the stout man in the corner of the carriage. "The last of my daughters was getting married, so I had to give her away."

"Really? Who was the happy man?" inquired a polite fellow-passenger.

"I was," said the parent, emphatically.—Tit-Bits.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 21st, 1915

## DEATH OF F. W. GREEN

There will be deep and genuine regret throuth the entire farming districts of Western Canada at the sudden and untimely death of Fred W. Green. He has for the past ten years been one of the most prominent farmers of Western Canada. He came to the West when both he and the West were young, and built his homestead cabin where the "wise ones" told him wheat could not be grown. But Mr. Green had the faith and the energy and developed one of the finest wheat farms in the world. From the quarter section on which he homesteaded his farm steadily expanded until it covered three sections. His farming knowledge grew with his years, and he was regarded as one of the best and most successful bona fide farmers in the Prairie Provinces. He was one of the many "green Englishmen" who have made abundantly good in this country. Mr. Green was associated with the Grain Growers' organization from its very beginning and held important offices, having been Secretary-Treasurer and Managing Director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association from 1909 to 1914. To him belongs the credit of placing that great farmers' organization upon a sound financial footing with a handsome surplus in the treasury. Mr. Green possessed extraordinary energy, of which he gave to the very limit to the cause of the organized farmers, at considerable financial sacrifice to himself. Aside from his work in the Grain Growers' Association, Mr. Green held high positions in practically all the agricultural organizations in his province. The farmers of Western Canada have lost one of their best friends, and the cause of agriculture one of its warmest supporters.

## OUR SECOND CROP REPORT

This issue of The Guide contains the second crop report which covers conditions up to July 10. A general summary of the 640 reports received indicates that so far crops are average. Repeated frosts and lack of rain in some localities, cool weather and too much rain in others, have kept crops from making the best possible growth and, as a consequence, harvest is expected to be from one to two weeks later this year. Since the last report on May 29, the actual damage to crops has been slight. Hail storms have occurred in some localities, but little actual damage has been done. Cutting seems likely to be general about the second week in August. With favorable, sunny, hot weather from now on, interspersed with weekly showers, there is every reason to expect a good average crop being harvested this fall. In some districts, where scarcely any crop was harvested last year a very greatly increased demand will exist for help when cutting starts. There is every appearance of labor being scarce this year and altho a large number of reporters mentioned that no men will be required until harvest time, it would seem to be best to hire men now, so that no delay will be experienced when the grain is ready to cut. There are two other features of this report worthy of notice. Summer-fallowing, wherever practised, seems to be nearly all completed. This shows that farmers generally are looking far-

ther ahead than merely this year's crop, and indicates that a large portion of land will be in good condition for seeding next spring. In Southern Alberta, where crops have been virtual failures for a number of years, owing to drought, an abundant rainfall has made crop prospects extremely favorable this season. If nothing untoward happens, the good crop as promised this year will do a great deal to assist in the development of that part of the West.

## LIVESTOCK MARKET NEEDS

The keeping of livestock is the basis of the only permanent system of agriculture. This fact cannot be too often nor too strongly emphasized. Many objections are advanced against the keeping of livestock but, except where natural conditions are not suitable, not one of them is really tenable. Abnormal conditions exist at present, feed is high priced but feeders who have been in the business for years have not decreased the number of stock they are keeping for market. In fact indications point to beef cattle prices being high for some years to come. Previous to the outbreak of the war there was evidence of a world shortage of cattle; since then enormously increased quantities of beef are being used by the contending armies in Europe. These, added to the fact that cattle for market cannot be produced as rapidly as some other classes of stock make profitable prices assured. To take full advantage of this opportunity market requirements must be considered. There is always a good demand for choice, well fitted, high grade cattle. Every farmer, by having a good pure-bred bull in his herd, can produce high-grade steers and heifers, which will be eagerly bought up as soon as they reach market. It is in the production of uniform, high quality cattle for market that money is made from livestock. Scrub stock is always discriminated against. Every farmer should consider seriously whether it would be advisable for him to raise some stock and if he decides in the affirmative he should under no circumstances use any other than a good pure-bred bull.

## PROTECTING THE GRAFTERS

Among the many surprising incidents connected with the investigation of the Manitoba Parliament Buildings scandal, there is none which has aroused more public indignation than the action of the officials of the G. N. W. Telegraph Co. in destroying a number of the telegrams which were wanted by the Royal Commission as evidence. The G. N. W. Telegraph Co. recently came under the control of the Canadian Northern Railway Co., and its president is that well known patriot, Zebulon A. Lash, K. C., senior counsel and director of the C. N. R. It was learned by the commission that telegrams relating to the huge fraud had passed between some of the conspirators and their friends in the East, and officials of the telegraph companies in Winnipeg were subpoenaed and ordered to produce all telegrams which they had handled between Winnipeg and Ottawa to or from ex-Premier Roblin, Hon. Dr. Montague, Dr. Simpson and Hon. Robt. Rogers. The G. N. W. officials, however, said they were unable to comply with the orders of the commission, all

telegrams from Winnipeg to Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal and from those cities to Winnipeg having been burned on orders from the head office at Toronto, two days before. It was admitted that it was the rule of the company to keep telegrams for at least six months in order to check accounts and trace errors, but one of the G. N. W. officials declared that the commission had nothing to do with the burning of the telegrams—the company had merely decided to burn them a little oftener than before. Explanations were demanded of Mr. Lash, and that gentleman has made a lengthy statement admitting that the telegrams were destroyed in order to prevent the commission securing them, and defending the action of the company on the ground that it is the duty of a telegraph company to preserve absolute secrecy as to what passes over its wires. In the face of this it is somewhat remarkable that M. H. MacLeod, general manager of the C. N. R., had no difficulty in obtaining copies of all the telegrams in question a few days before the burning took place and handed them over to a Winnipeg lawyer acting for Hon. Robt. Rogers. If C. N. R. officials can get possession of any telegrams they choose to ask for, it does not seem as if the secrecy Mr. Lash insists upon is very rigidly enforced. It is, of course, proper and essential that ordinary telegrams should be regarded as confidential by the telegraph companies, but when the wires are used for the purpose of defrauding the public and getting away with the swag, it is certainly not the duty or business of any company or individual to protect the criminals from detection. Corporations have in the past been able to increase their profits by siding with corrupt politicians against the public. But there is a new spirit in the air today and grafting politicians and corporations which assist them will eventually meet with the just punishment which is their due.

## A COALITION GOVERNMENT

There is undoubtedly all thru Canada a considerable feeling of dissatisfaction with the way the Ottawa government is conducting the business of the country. There has been a good deal of talk about a political truce during the war, but so long as there are two parties, each anxious to assume the honors and distribute the spoils of office, a political truce can never prevail. The life of the present parliament expires in September of 1916 and there must be an election before that date unless the life of parliament is extended by special legislation. Altho there is dissatisfaction with the Borden government, there is no great desire to have the Laurier government returned to power, but if an election is held within the next year, it is difficult to say what might happen. The graft investigations in Manitoba will undoubtedly cause considerable loss to the Conservative party and British Columbia would also probably return some Liberal members, while there would not seem much prospect of Conservative gains in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Ontario and the Maritime Provinces Conservatives would undoubtedly hold their own and probably gain some seats, while reports from Quebec would indicate that the Liberals would gain considerable in that pro-

vince. Sir John A. McDonald once said that an election was like a horse race, which has been proven true in Canada, but the prospects indicate that an election might bring surprising results. It is most undesirable that an election should be held during the war, and it seems almost certain that the war will continue for at least another year, as there is nothing to indicate that the Germans have up to the present time suffered any serious reverses. They will, however, be defeated in the end, but only after a great struggle which will be greater than any which has yet occurred. For that reason it is desirable that the best energies of Canada's public men be devoted to the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. The general election would upset the country considerably and interfere with the prosecution of the war. The graft exposures at Ottawa, in Manitoba and British Columbia indicate the state of rottenness in our political life, but there is nothing to show that the situation would be any less rotten by a change of government at Ottawa. In Great Britain the problem has been solved by a coalition government and in Australia there is a strong demand for a union of both parties during the war. In South Africa there is considerable dissatisfaction and political turmoil. In the Ottawa government there are several incompetent ministers who could well be disposed of and the best members of the Liberal party be taken into the government. The present finance minister, Hon. W. T. White, has made a miserable failure of the finance department, which is recognized by his own party as well as by his political opponents. There are several other things which would recom-

mend a coalition government and the big interests in Canada would undoubtedly heartily favor it because it would save them a great deal of money. So long as the coalition government lasted they would not be forced to contribute to the campaign funds of both political parties. From the standpoint of the tariff both protectionist parties would then be in one camp. In other matters of policy, such as railway and banking legislation, there is practically no difference of policy between the two parties, so that they ought to work well together. From the standpoint of the public it would be well to have the leading men of both the old parties in one camp, because it would then afford an opportunity for the radical and progressive elements in both parties to unite and become a real opposition party when the war is over. Altogether there are a great many reasons why a coalition government and the extension of the life of parliament till peace is declared would be a good thing for Canada and there are very few arguments against it.

protection without getting any benefit from it in increased prices, agriculture being perhaps the best, tho not the only, example of this. Nevertheless, some people profess to be surprised that the cities have been growing at the expense of the country and that the fertile prairies of the West are not attracting the people as they should.

We hope that one of the Royal Commissions now at work in Manitoba will be turned loose on the Winnipeg Telegram. The financial affairs of that journal would be interesting reading for the people of Canada and we fancy would throw considerable light on the methods followed under our present political system.

The "Made in Canada" proposition and the new increases in the protective tariff are making a success in one direction. They have succeeded in reducing the public revenues so low that Canada in war time is short of money for ordinary expenditures. But so long as Special Privilege gets enough the Finance Minister has fulfilled his mission.

If our public men were as efficient as are our soldiers at the front, Canada would be the most prosperous land beneath the sun.

Saskatchewan has banished the bar. The abolition of the wholesale liquor store must be the next step.

Canadian soldiers are willingly dying for their country at the front. Are those who stay at home equally willing to live for their country?

CAUSE AND EFFECT

The tariff is a burden upon all industries, because it increases the cost of living, of machinery and of materials, thereby increasing the cost of production. Some industries are compensated for this burden by the protection of their own product, which enables them to charge exorbitant prices for their goods, the cotton industry, for instance, which has duties of from 27% to 42% and which locked out its employees in order to reduce wages while paying a dividend of 50% to its shareholders. Other industries have to bear the burden of



IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME

ing uni wa thi or val for uni two mu star of the col and be the high V one smo mar to j sole thar rem pure G Mar ing. abou rou was char all t rang pou

# Producing Grand Champions

By J. D. McGREGOR

The production of a grand champion steer is a possibility within the reach of every progressive breeder and feeder. However, in order to gain such success at least three chief requirements are necessary, namely, the right type of breeding cattle, ability to feed cattle and an up-to-date knowledge of what constitutes a prime beef show steer.

Under the first heading—the right type of breeding cattle—much importance necessarily is attached. From bare-backed cows and high-standing, plain-fleshed bulls one can never expect to produce a grand champion steer or a load of market toppers. Instead there must be used neat, thick-fleshed, roomy cows and a bull which shows lots of meat over his back, a good smooth shoulder, well covered hooks, a heavy pair of hind quarters, deep, well-sprung ribs, and his whole body showing thickness, straight lines and uniformity, set on short legs. Like begets like, and only by breeding the best to the best can any breeder expect to produce the best. If when buying his new herd bull the breeder would put \$50 to \$100 extra into him and thereby secure a better class bull, he would go a long way towards the improvement of his whole herd. For instance, by paying \$300 for a bull instead of \$200 he is often enabled to get the best there is both in breeding and individuality. He breeds this bull to say thirty cows the first year and produces twenty-eight calves. The same applies to the second and third years. In all he has eighty-four calves, which really means that by the extra \$100 on the cost of the sire the eighty-four calves cost him about \$1.25 extra apiece. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred I would say that his calves from the better bull will sell on the open market as beef cattle for from \$5 to \$10 more than calves from a cheaper bull. Then, besides, if he retains his heifer calves he will have the satisfaction of knowing that a decided improvement is noticeable in his herd. If a man is in the pure-bred business this is particularly true, as he is selling cattle for breeding purposes and the better his cattle are he can realize a much larger price from them. I heard of a man the other day who paid over \$2,000 for a pure-bred bull to use among a large number of cows, mostly grades. I don't vouch for his wisdom in this particular case, but it will serve as an example of how much importance some breeders attach to the sire at the head of their herd.

## Get Produce Uniform

No matter what breed a man is keeping he should strive to have his produce uniform in type, color and size. In this way if he is feeding carlots of steers this uniformity often serves to add one or one and a half cents to their selling value, and when selecting steers to feed for the show he has his whole crop uniform and will be able to select two or three good prospects very much alike to start with. For instance, if a man sends a carload of fat cattle to the market, if they are, say, all solid black in color, all about the same type and weight, they invariably will be more attractive to the eye of the buyers and will realize a higher price.

When selecting breeding cattle one of course wants weight with smoothness. However, a great many men have trained their eye to judge the weight of their cattle solely on height and bone rather than sogginess and thickness. I remember the day we shipped the pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull "Golden Gleam" up to Forrest, Man., for a short season's breeding. When he was led off the cars about ten farmers were gathered round. Several remarked that he was a small bull. The man in charge of "Golden" asked them all to guess on his weight. Guesses ranged from 1,250 to 1,600 pounds. The bull was then led

Among the prominent livestock men in Western Canada, in fact thruout America, perhaps no name is more well known than that of J. D. McGregor, of Brandon. In 1912 and again in 1913 a McGregor steer won the premier honors for the best fat steer at the Chicago International Livestock Show. Such a performance is a phenomenal one, and could only be accomplished by a breeder who is an expert. In this article Mr. McGregor describes just what requirements are necessary to produce high-class livestock. It is not to be expected that every breeder of livestock can fit and show an International winner, but every farmer can benefit materially by knowing the proper methods to follow in producing champions. Again it should be remembered that there is always a ready sale for choice cattle, no matter how draggy the market is for the other grades, and in view of the fact that all signs point to cattle prices being exceptionally high for some time to come, greater attention than ever is being given to livestock, and incidentally mixed farming, in this western country. Hence this article should be particularly appropriate at this time.

over to the elevator scales and tipped them in ordinary breeding condition at 1,965. These farmers were greatly surprised, but will maybe know the next time that because a bull is extremely low set it does not necessarily follow that he is light in weight. It was on this trip that "Golden Gleam" sired "Glencarnock Victor 2nd," grand

with his feeds to make a success of cattle. On thin cattle gains will come pretty easily, but as the steer fattens he becomes more particular with his likes and dislikes, and a man must be very careful or he will put him off his feed. This would mean practically a week's loss of gains anyway, which would be serious. Then, as the steer



"Evriex of Harviestown" (Imp.) Show bull of the McGregor herd this year.

champion steer at the Chicago International, 1913.

## Feeding Cattle Correctly

The second heading, the ability to feed cattle correctly, is very important to any breeder or feeder of champion cattle. I have learned purely by experience that a feeder must be intensely interested in his work and regular

reaches the high stages of fattening one must see that he keeps smooth in flesh and pliable in skin. This can often be done by supplying fresh green succulent feeds, such as turnips, green corn, green alfalfa hay or boiled barley. To keep up a steer's appetite always feed good fresh-smelling grains, keep the mangers clean and fresh and never let the grain lay in front of the

steers in their mangers. Always practice cleaning out whatever is left in their mangers after every feed. In this way no feed is allowed to sour and a steer is taught to expect feed at a certain time, he gets hungry for it, and will eat more this way than if allowed to nibble every time he feels like it. He is also less apt to get off his feed. However, this does not apply to young calf feeding, when it is often advisable to have feed before them at all times. A man raising market topping, prize winning cattle usually keeps his young stock fat from calves up. It is true, I believe, that a man can put cheaper gains on calves than cattle of an older age. It is also true that once a calf is allowed to lose his fat and flesh he will never be as thick fleshed again nor ever have as great an early age weight as he would have had if kept thrifty and fat right from weaning time thru. To raise champions one must feed plentifully from calthood on, not allowing his steers to be thin at any time in their life.

## Balance the Ration

Science can be applied to feeding as well as breeding. For instance, when feeding alfalfa hay as the roughage one needs less bran and oil cake with his barley or oats to balance up his ration. He should try and figure how he can get the most economical and speedy gains. Invariably he will find that only by balancing his ration can he get the best results. Barley is a better fattening feed than oats, because it contains more carbohydrates or fats. Oats are better feed for young growing stock, because they contain more bone building ash and more crude protein. Hence when feeding cattle to get them fat for market it pays to use barley with its high percentage of carbohydrates. However, to get the very best results by bringing out their full value they should be balanced up with a feed high in protein. Alfalfa or clover hay and oil cake are ideal for this. They not only increase the feeding value of the barley but keep the animals more healthy, thus they shorten the feeding period and give a higher finish than is possible with barley alone, no matter how it is fed. A daily ration to use as an example could be given as:

Linseed meal or oil cake, 3.0 pounds.

Barley, 10.0 pounds.

Oats, 7.0 pounds.

Clover or alfalfa, 4.0 pounds.

Silage, 15.0 pounds.

This ration could not be used exactly and in many cases could not even be used as a basis to work on, as a feeder often must use just what feeds he has on the farm. However, I do believe that it would decidedly pay him in the end to buy oil cake if the price is at all reasonable. Oil cake at \$30 a ton would be reasonable enough under ordinary circumstances. People often ask what is the right age to feed cattle off. I would say that at two years of age cattle should be fat and off to market, and often younger than that if a man is raising his own feeders. It is hard to say just whether a man should tie his steers up or feed them in open yards and sheds. For myself I would by all means feed in open yards and sheds. I believe the steers will feed better and will be less trouble and expense. They are less apt to get off their feed with yard feeding and when shipping time comes will go to market with at least a quarter as much shrinkage—which means a lot when a man is selling 8½ cent cattle. Of course this applies to fitting steers by the carlot. However, if only fitting single steers I believe it is always preferable to have them in a loose box with a green paddock for them to run in every evening during the summer. Single steers to win must be very fat. This stage of perfection is reached most



Barns on Glencarnock Stock Farm

Continued on Page 17

# On the Screen

A SERIAL STORY

BY OLIVER SANDYS

Continued from Last Week

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Daphne Greening, an Australian girl, married to an Englishman, leaves her husband because of a quarrel caused by his foolish jealousy. She resolves to become an actress and, under the name of Daphne Barry, seeks a position on the London stage. The first successful actress she succeeds in interviewing advises her to keep off the stage, and tells her of the difficulties and temptations of stage life. For two discouraging weeks Daphne continues her search for a position on the stage and fails to notice in the "agony" columns of the newspapers her husband's penitent request that she return home. At last she secures an engagement to rehearse a dangerous horse for a motion picture company, the leading lady, whom she very closely resembles, being unable to manage the animal.

Miss Fuller was older and less robust, and she showed the effect of ten years of hard work on the stage. She was pretty, and there was a timid, appealing expression in her eyes that was rather attractive. Daphne's eyes, blue too, were bright and fearless. She had not shed tears enough or known trouble enough to make them anything else. Soft-eyed women are invariably those who have suffered.

"Don't get up, Miss Fuller," said Hughes briskly, "or you'll get a set-back. I've brought your understudy along. I want you to give her a pointer or two about your business with Cabbage Tree. She's just come to ride, so's you can rest up properly. I'll be getting along. You know your way back, Miss Barry. Right. Rehearsal at three sharp."

He left the two girls together.

For a moment or two their mutual recognition of the astonishing resemblance between them kept them silent. It is one thing to see one's reflection in the glass every day; another to be confronted with it in the flesh.

"How old are you?" asked Miss Fuller.

There was no similarity in their voices. Daphne's was slow and sweet, the voice of a lady; that of the other pleasant enough but uncultivated.

"Twenty-four," answered Daphne.

"I'm twenty-six. I've worn badly. Funk and nerves mostly. Sit down and let's look at you close. Yes, you're better looking than I am."

As she spoke a sharp exclamation of pain escaped her. She went rather white.

"Oh, that's nothing," she said lightly. "It's my back, where Cabbage Tree kicked me. I'm only supposed to have sprained my ankle, so I have to keep quiet about the bruise. If I don't play in the big show I forfeit my salary, you see. Hughes is a good sort, but he doesn't give anything away. Tell me, are you in a funk about Cabbage Tree?"

"Oh, no," smiled Daphne. "I'm looking forward to it. I like riding."

"Riding!" Miss Fuller's voice dropped to a confidential tone. "If it were only that! But it isn't. There's something about that horse that isn't natural. He's a devil! I'm not saying it to frighten you. You don't look as tho you could be frightened. I want to put you on your guard. The play is mostly riding, shooting, murder, and sensation right thru and Cabbage Tree's the only one in it who's not acting. In the early scenes he doesn't come on, and when he does it's only to buck about and look nasty. That comes natural to him! But it's the last scene that's too realistic for me. There's an almost perpendicular drop down the cliff where Cabbage Tree is supposed to be shot, and I have to pull him over and fall clear. That's how I hurt myself."

She shuddered at the recollection of it, and perhaps with the foreboding of a fall to come. "And I do everything to make it easy for him. Going down that mountainside I hold his head—"

"With a tight rein?"

"Yes."

"You shouldn't do that," said Daphne. "Going down any steep place a horse must have his head if he's to do it safely."

"They didn't teach me that at the riding school," said Miss Fuller in a surprised voice. "I had twelve lessons before I signed on. Hughes said that was essential. He engaged me for my pantomime, altho I'd ridden very little before, and then only pretty-pretty horses quiet as cows. Where did you learn?"

"In Australia."

"Cabbage Tree comes from there. Perhaps he'll behave better with you. If you could only make him better for me!"

"I'll try," promised Daphne. "Horses want understanding. They can understand one, too. Perhaps Cabbage Tree knows you're frightened of him."

"I dare say. I tremble all over when I'm on him. The first time I saw him he terrified me. I put up my hand to pat his neck, and he turned on me as if he were going to bite, and I jumped away."

"Probably he meant no harm. You shouldn't have shown you were frightened."

"I couldn't help it. He was showing the whites of his eyes. Everybody says that's a sign of vice in a horse." She clutched hold of Daphne convulsively. "I know you've got nerve, and I envy you for it; but all the same I beg of you to be careful."

had an open mind, but much energy at the back of it. She wanted to succeed, not from vanity, but because success would mean a living and the comforting assurance of independence. Unless she could attain independence there would be nothing for it but an ignominious return to Jameson.

In riding boots, neat jacket, and a skirt cut to wear astride, she looked a very workmanlike figure when she came out into the village street on her way to rehearsal. But her ease was in appearance only. She was keyed up. She felt like the swimmer who is about to take a first plunge in deep water. In her case the plunge was into a new venture and perhaps a new life, and it was equally vital that she should swim and not sink.

When she reached the clearing she found the cast for the wordless play already assembled there, and she was the cynosure of many curious eyes.

The voices of theatrical folk have this peculiarity—their whispers are pitched to carry; and Daphne caught spray tags of conversation without being able to help herself.

"The image of Fuller, isn't she?"

"A bit more slap-up, eh?"

"Don't suppose she can ride any better."

"One of Hughes' sporting fancies."



She kissed it every night before going to bed and every morning when she awoke

I've had a feeling all along that something—something dreadful is going to happen, and now you're here I'm sure of it!"

## IV.

The actress's apprehensions made a very slight impression on Daphne. Like all those who have been brought up among horses from childhood, she did not understand fear of them. When she thought about Cabbage Tree at all, it was with the confidence of one who knows from experience that the most intractable animal may be controlled by the practised rider.

Of far more moment to her just then was the question of her ability to satisfy Hughes histrionically. Sure as she was about her riding, she knew that she had everything to learn in stage matters. She had seen enough, too, that afternoon to appreciate that work on the conventional stage was something quite different from that required in the wordless play. Even her knowledge of the former was vague enough.

While she changed into riding-kit in her cottage bedroom her mind was exercised as to how she would acquit herself. Every woman believes she can act. Some are never convinced to the contrary, even after repeated failures. But Daphne was not that sort. She

"Well, she don't look an outsider, anyway. See the way her hunting-stock's tied?"

She was flushing pink to the very edge of that sporting article of dress when a youngish-looking actor separated himself from one of the groups and came up to her.

Altho it was not a dress rehearsal, he, like the other men, wore shirt, riding breeches, and colonial hat. There was some strenuous riding for others as well as the principal woman. He introduced himself as one Egerton, the injured actress' husband, and when he had got over the astonishing resemblance between the two he plunged into discussion about the play.

"I dare say Lilly's been making you think Cabbage Tree's a regular fiend," he said. "He's not. He only wants managing. My Lil's the cleverest little girl in the world—off a horse." His face grew serious. "I wish to Heaven she hadn't got to ride on Tuesday week!"

"Perhaps I can help to calm her nerves and Cabbage Tree's as well," said Daphne. Her eyes went with approval to the spot a little way off where half a dozen horses were tethered. They looked a useful lot, she thought.

"Which is Cabbage Tree?" she asked, walking toward them.

"The bay with the white star on his forehead."

Daphne looked him over attentively. He was a well-made animal, showing power and a capacity for speed. He stood about fifteen-one—a consideration when the rider has to mount without assistance, as she knew she would have to.

The remembrance of that made her give attention to the girth. She tightened it, and then, measuring the stirrup leather by her arm, lengthened it one hole.

Egerton watched this proceeding with interest. It showed him the practical horsewoman.

"I guess you won't have much trouble with him," he laughed.

Daphne's hands had gone to the bridle. She saw with satisfaction that the bit of the double-reined snaffle was not too thick.

"Not unless he wants it," she smiled, and turned to contemplate the scene immediately before them.

It had been changed since the morning. Then the most prominent features about it had been a row of Indian "lodges," with their squaws, papooses, and braves squatting about, trying hard to look the genuine article. These now had given place to a typical Australian log hut, with its adjacent stockyard.

A pile of firewood was stacked against one of its walls; the customary long-handled axe lay among a pile of chips; several big colonial saddles with their heavy knee-pads were in evidence.

One or two of the men lounging by the hut were making tentative casts with fourteen-foot stock-whips.

Tho the tall, sombre blue gums and other evergreen forest trees of the bush Daphne loved and remembered so well were lacking, the scene was real enough in essentials—so real as to make her mind hark back to the days when such sights were familiar to her. She felt stirred.

Egerton noted her pleased glance, and because he was a colonial himself he understood something of what was passing in her mind.

"Takes one back, doesn't it?" he said.

She gave him a quick smile.

"Rather! You, too?"

"Sure. I've been stock-rider and cow-puncher—East and West. So have three of those other fellows. Old Hughes likes the real thing when he can get it. Rakes us in from station and ranch to monkey about in his dramas of real life! Here he is. That means work. Blot on the landscape, isn't he?"

The manager's appearance was something of an anachronism in relation to his surroundings. It was a foible of his never to conduct a rehearsal except in a frock coat and a silk hat. Curiously enough the inappropriate garb accentuated his nationality and speech.

"Now, then, you rubes," he cried playfully but energetically, "get busy! We've got to get this sensation framed up. First scene: The Bank at Barralong."

"Where's the manager? Come on, Pope. Read newspaper. Pantomime. By jings! Can't you think of some better business than that mossy-backed stuff? Cut it out. Once more. Now, Miss Barry. You're supposed to be daffy on this chump, and you're anxious some because you hear there's a plot to steal the dough. Laugh lightly and show your revolver, Pope, and for the land's sake don't hold it like that!"

"Scene two: Outside. Kiss her and say good-by! Suffering cats! Don't you know how to kiss a woman? Hold her round the waist. She won't bite—never knew one that did. Where's Mayflower? Up like a bird, Miss Barry, and off you go. Cabbage Tree ain't your mount till the last act. Bush."

Continued on Page 22

# Marketing Your Grain

A Series of Articles Showing the Various Stages and Steps by which the Grain Crop of Western Canada is carried from the Farm to the Foreign Market

## Article IV.--The Legal Grades

The following are the sections from the Canada Grain Act regulating the grades of grain:

107. The grades mentioned in this section apply only to grain grown in the western inspection division.

### Spring Wheat

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least seventy-five per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

No. 1 hard White Fife wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than sixty per cent. of hard White Fife wheat, and shall not contain more than twenty-five per cent. of soft wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 60 per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least forty-five per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

Any wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2 Manitoba northern shall be graded No. 3 Manitoba northern in the discretion of the inspector.

No. 1 wheat rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs.

No. 2 wheat rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs.

No. 3 wheat and lower grades rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs: Provided that wheat which is inspected No. 3 northern scoured, or lower, may be graded in such regular grade, not higher than No. 3, as the inspector determines.

No. 1 wheat inspected as "No grade" for moisture and dried shall be graded as dried of the grade to which it belongs.

No. 2 wheat inspected as "No grade" for moisture and dried shall be graded as dried to the grade to which it belongs: Provided that, on the written order of the owner, any No. 1 dried or No. 2 dried wheat may be graded as No. 3 northern.

No. 3 wheat and lower grades inspected as "No grade" for moisture and dried shall be graded as dried of the grade to which it belongs: Provided that wheat which is inspected No. 3 northern dried, or lower, may be graded in such regular grade, not higher than No. 3 northern, as the inspector determines.

### Winter Wheat

No. 1 Alberta red winter wheat shall be hard pure red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel.

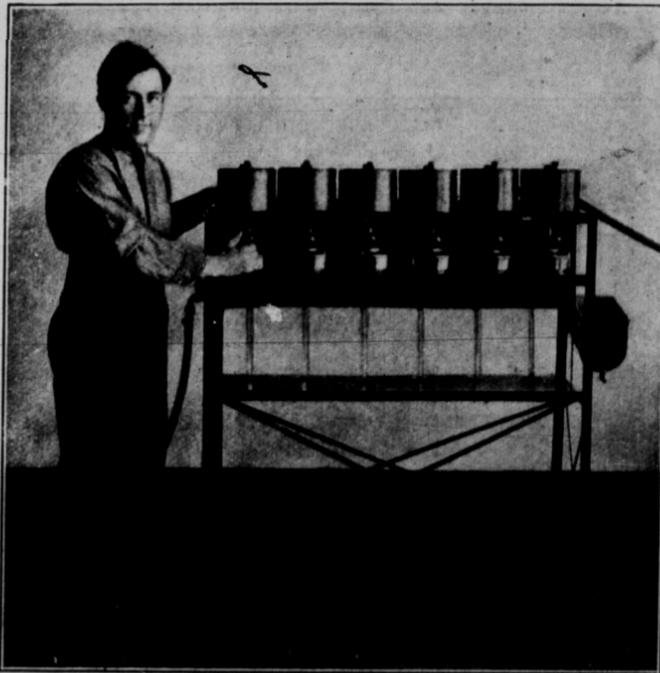
No. 2 Alberta red winter wheat shall be hard red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Alberta red winter wheat shall include hard red winter wheat not clean enough or sound enough to be graded No. 2, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Alberta white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Alberta white winter wheat shall be white winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

This week we give the statutory grades of grain from the Canada Grain Act, and the ruling of the chief inspector on the grading of wheats other than Fife wheat, which is specifically mentioned in the act. There are thousands of farmers who will see this article who have not yet secured a copy of the Canada Grain Act. We would urge every farmer to write at once to the Department of Trade and Commerce, House of Commons, Ottawa, and get a free copy of the act and to study it for their own protection. As we have said before, we are not giving very much new information in these articles, for there is very little new to give. What is necessary is that farmers study the laws and regulations already made for their protection.



This is a special machine used in the inspection department for testing the amount of moisture in grain.

No. 3 Alberta white winter wheat shall include white winter wheat not clean enough nor sound enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Alberta mixed winter wheat shall be red and white winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel, and containing not less than 50 per cent. red winter wheat.

No. 2 Alberta mixed winter wheat shall be red and white winter wheat

mixed, sound, plump, clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

### Goose Wheat

No. 1 goose wheat shall be plump and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 goose wheat shall be plump and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 goose wheat shall comprise such as is not good enough to be graded as No. 2, reasonably clean and

weighing not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

### Oats

Extra No. 1 Canada western oats shall be white, sound, clean and free from other grain, and shall contain 95 per cent. of white oats and shall weigh not less than 42 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Canada western oats shall be white, sound, clean and free from other grain, shall contain 95 per cent. of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western oats shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain, shall contain 90 per cent. of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western oats shall be sound, but not clean enough or sufficiently free from other grain to be graded as No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 black or mixed oats shall be sound, clean, free from other grain, and weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 black or mixed oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

Extra No. 1 feed oats shall be sound, except as to frost, shall contain no more than two per cent. of wheat nor more than two per cent. of other grain, shall be reasonably clean, and shall weigh not less than 38 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 feed oats shall be oats excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage other than heating, shall contain not more than five per cent. of wheat, nor more than three per cent. of other grain, shall be reasonably clean, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 feed oats shall include oats weighing less than 34 pounds to the bushel, or otherwise unfit for No. 1 feed.

### Barley

No. 1 Canada Western barley shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada Western barley shall be reasonably clean and sound, but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 extra Canada Western barley shall be in all respects the same as No. 2 barley, except in color, weighing not less than 46 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada Western barley shall be reasonably clean and reasonably free from all other grain; shall include weather stained and slightly shrunken but sound barley, and weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Canada Western barley shall include all damaged barley weighing less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

### Rye

No. 1 Canada Western rye shall be sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 Canada Western rye shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain.

All rye which is from any cause unfit to be graded as No. 2 rye, shall be graded as rejected.

### Flax Seed

No. 1 Northwestern Canada flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet, and contain not more than twelve and a half per cent. of damaged seed, and weigh not less than 51 pounds to the



George Seris, chief grain inspector, who has full charge of grain inspection under the commission

Continued on Page 23

# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## THE PARASITIC WOMAN

There crosses our trail once every so often the woman parasite who is a dead weight about her husband's neck and a nuisance to society. Two came by this week.

The first was the ambitious wife of a young business man who was doing well enough, one would say, but not fast enough to keep up the style of life to which his wife aspired. She was one of those tiresome women who feels herself to be completely thrown away upon the small town in which her husband's business is situated, so she drove him from town to city and from country to country. It should have been said at the outset that it was the sequel that was chanced upon this week, and it is the old, old story. The man is serving time in a penitentiary thru having tried to catch up to his debts by forgery, and the woman is suing for a divorce in order to marry another man who can provide for her properly.

The second is a less extreme and more common example of wifely selfishness. The second woman laughingly assures one that she is no housekeeper, and has no shame about acknowledging that when she married her husband, some years ago, she took on a job for which she had no training and for which she had no intention of fitting herself. She doesn't pretend to keep house, and the maid, having a free and easy mistress, doesn't pretend to keep house either, and the children, who are quite a good size, having a happy-go-lucky mother, don't pretend to keep house, and so the dust is left undisturbed and the clothes are not hung up and things are allowed to spoil on the pantry shelves. More food comes into the house than would feed a family twice the size, and fully half of it goes out into the garbage can.

With the tightening up of money conditions resulting from the war, the father is rather put to it to keep the pot boiling, but yet her ladyship will neither move into a smaller house nor do without help nor make any sacrifice to lift her share of the burden.

Her plan of life is to get everything she can from the man and give as little as possible in return. We all know this sort of a human leech, for the many varieties of her are well distributed over the country, and these are the cases in which the man gets the worst of it in the marriage lottery.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## MUCH MISGUIDED HELP

Dear Madam:—May I ask for your assistance in connection with supplies for the soldiers.

As secretary of the Red Cross Society and also of the National Service Committee, I am in a position to speak of supplies for the sick and prisoners who are relieved by the Red Cross Society, and also for the fighting men whose needs are looked after by the Canadian War Contingent Association in England, for which the National Service Committee is the collecting agency in Canada. A short time ago the supplies were coming in made and packed according to instructions with hardly an exception—supplies to be proud of. For the last five or six weeks a change for the worse has appeared, due, I believe, to the fact that there has been a number of new workers who are not profiting by the experience of older and more experienced helpers.

While we welcome warmly all who desire to help, we must insist that certain rules must be observed both in making, tying up and packing, if the goods are to leave Canada in a useful condition.

Full and clear directions as to Red Cross supplies are to be found in "Suggestions for Work" in the monthly bulletins, which are supplied free of charge from provincial and local branches or from the Canadian headquarters at 77 King Street, East, Toronto. Yet we frequently receive cases of slackly rolled bandages which are absolutely useless until re-rolled. Some-

times these are made of old cotton or linen, and are entirely unserviceable. Sometimes the ends are tightly sewn up instead of being fastened with safety pin as directed.

We also receive parcels containing what are called surgical dressings, but which have been made by persons who do not understand the work. The result is simply a waste of most valuable material. No one should attempt to make surgical supplies for Red Cross work who has not read "Suggestions for Work" and secured, as therein directed, the assistance of a trained nurse as supervisor.

As regards "Comforts for Fighting Men," the head of the ladies' committee of the Canadian War Contingent Association begs me to use every influence to stop the stream of colored mitts and tiny Balaclava helmets, fit only for small children.

For weeks past, notices have appeared asking women to stop all knitting except that of socks. Of these there cannot be too many. But they

above, and should follow out the instructions.

Those who want to send articles to the fighting men should send no clothes other than socks, colored handkerchiefs, candy, tobacco, gum, or money to buy. These are most acceptable, but must be packed in boxes not to exceed 56 pounds in weight, and should not be enclosed in the socks.

We all want to help, but those help most who will work according to instructions issued by those who are in touch with the recipients of the supplies.

One more caution. Mr. T. G. Colmer, secretary of the Canadian War Contingent Association, states most definitely that the British War Office is providing all the sand-bags and respirators necessary, and begs that none be sent from Canada.

Relying on your kindness to spread this information as widely as possible, I remain,

ADELAIDE M. PLUMPTRE,  
Corresponding Secretary, Canadian Red

living for that long and toilsome year in heat and zero will have to be paid for in another year of the same, or perhaps worse. The farmer who puts in from ten to fourteen hours of hard work for a season many times reaps no harvest for his pay.

The minister rarely misses a dollar of a large salary, and has very little expense. If the farmer could depend upon a certain income for his work he could make it a point to manage to save out of it a little for his bank account.

Many a good honest farmer who has met with misfortunes of many different kinds, has to keep his shoulder at the wheel when his back is bent and his hair is grey simply because he has not himself been able to save for these days.

We have in our country today many houses of poverty, but of what little they have they are sharing it to keep the ministers in plenty. For these people to feel it their duty to afterwards support these ministers, it looks to me quite unnecessary. I am,

Yours truly,

ANON

## ENJOYS "SERMONS FOR THE UNSATISFIED"

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am always interested in the Homemakers page, there is so much freedom of expression. One can tell what the people are thinking of and just how far some have departed from the dark ages.

My husband and I enjoy the "Sermons for the Unsatisfied," by J. S. Woodsworth. I wish there were men in every community preaching sermons like those. The dawn of a real brotherhood would begin. Few church people I meet think that the church has any duty to perform in an economic way, two having told me that lately. I think it is time the light was shown to the people by scholars who do know that the other world affairs caused Jesus very little thought. He was concerned with this world. Co-operation is in the right direction, Socialism is the stepping stone to the co-operative commonwealth. Let us forward march.

Thanks to Miss Beynon for the help she gives us. Some of your correspondents ask for a cure for ants. Wormwood tied up or laid where they frequent will drive them away very quickly, if you can get it in the west.

SOCIALIST

The pen name you chose had already been taken so I gave you another.

—F. M. B.

## MARRIED LIFE NOT EASY

Dear Miss Beynon:—After reading "Discouraged's" letter, asking for someone to write to her thru the page, I will try and send her a line. She is not the only one with a husband of that sort. Mine is just the same, and, my dear, the sooner you come to some understanding with him the better for you both. Such a heartless man as that is bound to get worse and more selfish, and should you have half a dozen children, what on earth would you do? Women are tied down far too much. It will be a happy thing if we can get the vote, as some men do not know how to treat a woman. It seems as if my husband wanted a hired man and not a wife, so he could get his work done cheap. Married life is no snap, and homesteading, too, with no money or stock, also poor crops, besides other troubles, it is hard to keep up courage sometimes. This letter is for "Discouraged," not for those with good husbands. Glad to say there are not many men as selfish as her husband and mine. I have done my part, and am sure "Discouraged" has done the same. Write again to the page, "Discouraged," and let us know how you get on.

Can anyone tell me how to remove fly spots from sewing machine and oak sideboard without injury to the wood? —Z.Y.X.



A desk fitted in cleverly under a sloping roof

must be tightly sewn together in pairs and tied in bundles of six pairs; not thrown, helter-skelter, into a box to be sorted out on arrival in England. Nor must they contain parcels of tobacco, cigarettes, candy or gum, as these are all dutiable and must go in separate boxes, while the socks may go in bales, protected by waterproof paper and not weighing over 56 pounds per bale.

Not infrequently we receive huge bundles, "Not to be opened." As these are generally not fit to stand the journey to England, the injunction has to be disregarded, and the reason for the injunction is discovered in the breaking of all packing rules. These bales sometimes weigh over 200 pounds, and the socks contain bundles of cigarettes or gum so tightly sewn into the toe as almost to require a surgical operation to get them out.

Now, dear madam, will you help us to get this put right?

The rules laid down are not mere whims. They are based on explicit instructions from those who have to distribute the goods and who know what is really wanted.

Anybody working for the Red Cross should get a copy of "Suggestions" as

Cross Society and Secretary National Service Committee, 77 King Street, East, Toronto.

## WHY SUPERANNUATE MINISTERS?

Dear Miss Beynon:—The letter in the issue of June 23, entitled, "Preachers' Life Not Easy," appears to me an article of much difference among us, and may I put in my opinion?

In regard to saving money for old age, it appears that nearly everyone but our ministers has to toil and sweat with that anxiety in mind. Men of many occupations which we all need in our country, such as miners, carpenters, farmers, railroadmen, and others too numerous to mention, toil with much earnestness, and many times with very little profit, but they and they alone must try for years, and many times deprive themselves of comforts and even what look like necessities of life, so that when too stiff and weak to work they will not have to lift the latch of the poor house gate.

Many of our good and honest laborers are disappointed with their year's work and nothing saved, and even their

# The Guide Crop Report

Reports from 640 Grain Growers' Association and U.F.A. Secretaries showing the Condition of Grain Crops thruout the West up to July 10

The second Guide crop report, covering conditions up to July 10, is given in detail below. Reports have been received from 640 local secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations and the U.F.A. Many of these reports were filled out at a regular meeting of the organization, so that the information contained is unquestionably reliable. General crop conditions as indicated by the reports appear reasonably favorable. Absence of sunshine and warmth seems to have been general. Rain has been too plentiful in Northern Alberta. Local hail storms are reported, but no great damage seems to have resulted. Frosts and cold weather have been responsible for keeping the crops back, so that harvest will be from one to two weeks later this year than last. With a reasonable amount of warm weather and occasional showers to help the crop to mature, there is every reason to expect that an average crop will be harvested this year. Cutting should be general about the third week in August.

It is interesting to note that in the drought-stricken districts where last year no crop to speak of was harvested, excellent prospects are entertained and, naturally, expectation of a greatly increased number of men to handle the crop is mentioned in the reports. There will be scarcely any demand for men, except in districts where the hay crop is heavy, until cutting starts. The detailed reports follow.

**Springfield**

The two reports received state that

weather has been reasonably favorable for crops since the last report on May 29, but just at present, July 10, the crops need rain. About twenty per cent. of the wheat is headed out. Straw is medium length. Summerfallowing has been completed in good shape. With favorable weather wheat cutting should commence from August 10 to 15. No more harvest help than that required last year is expected, and no demand exists just now for men.

**Provencher**

Five reports received. Weather condi-

15. No increase expected in the demand for men, and owing to short hay crop no extra help will be required.

**Lisgar**

Seven points heard from. Weather since May 29, altho rather cool, has generally been favorable to crops. Average about sixty per cent. of wheat headed out. Oats just starting. Straw will not be a rank growth. Rain is not urgently needed but showers would be helpful. Summerfallowing is just completed. Harvest expected to commence about same time as last year. Wheat

Frost and drought delayed crops in June, but with favorable weather harvest should be about the same time as last year. Summerfallowing is about completed. From 15 to 25 per cent. more harvest help will be needed this year, but there is no demand for men at present.

**Souris**

Thirteen points heard from. Weather has not been altogether favorable for crops since last report. Too cool. Weeds are reported as bad this year. From 75 to 80 per cent. of the wheat is headed out. Other grains not so far advanced. Oat crop is likely to be good, according to one report. Cutworm damage is considerable. Straw is not rank. Seven report rains needed to mature crop. Harvest a little later this year. Wheat cutting should commence about August 10. Two points report 20 per cent. increase expected in men required to harvest crops. Others report same number as last year required. Little demand for men just now.

**Brandon**

Fourteen reports received. Weather conditions generally favorable for crops since last report. From 25 to 75 per cent of wheat in head. Oats just started. Straw will be a fair length but some crops are weedy. Good rains are needed to help crops to mature. Summerfallowing is just about completed. Three report under present conditions an earlier harvest, while the rest think operations will be later than last year. Wheat cutting will start

Continued on Page 18

## Official Crop Area in Western Canada

The following table is compiled from the reports of crop areas issued by the three Provincial Departments of Agriculture for the years 1914 and 1915:—

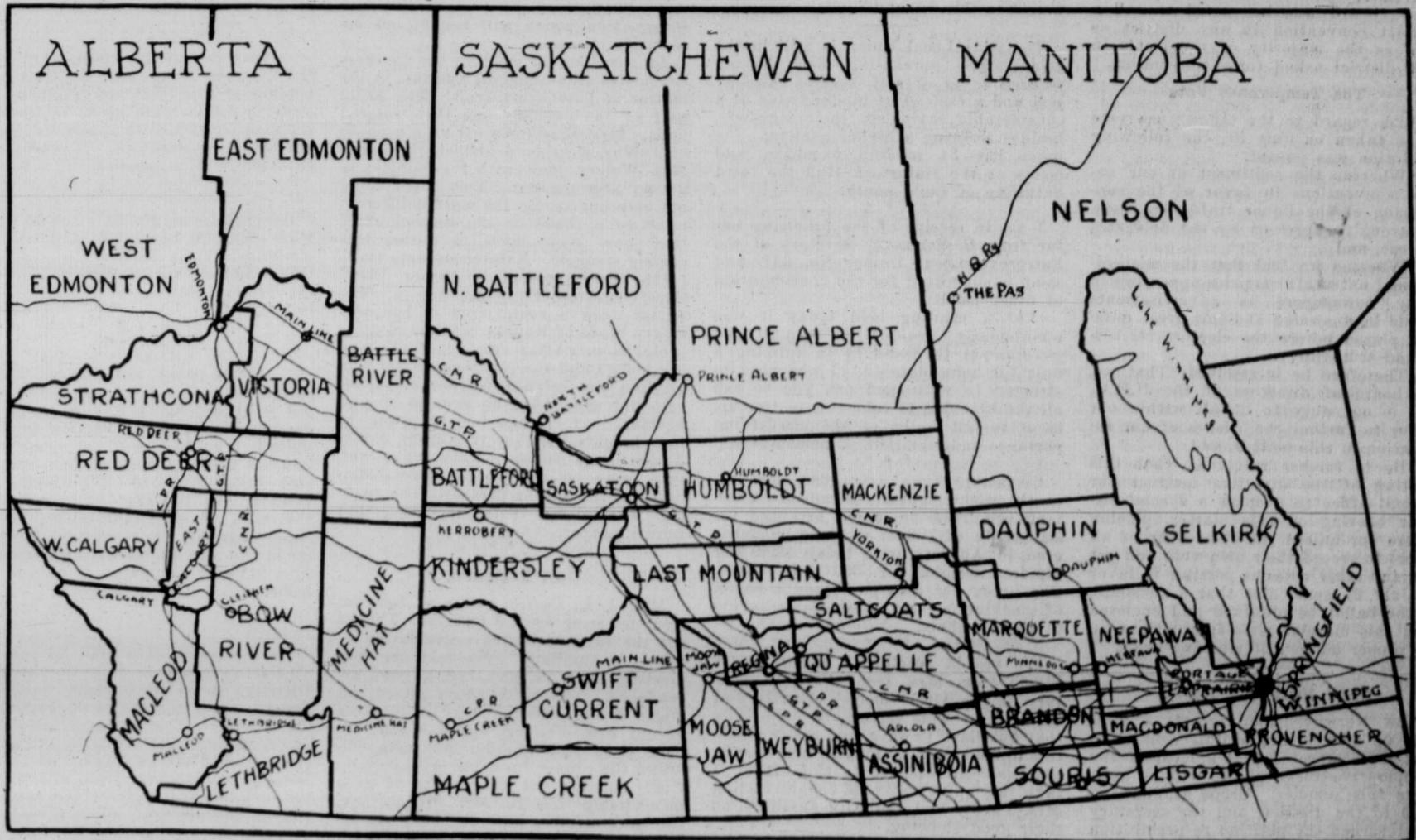
CROP	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		TOTAL CROPS		Total Acre Increase or Decrease	Total Per Cent. Acre Increase or Decrease
	1914 Acres	1915 Acres	1914 Acres	1915 Acres	1914 Acres	1915 Acres	1914 Acres	1915 Acres		
Wheat	3,366,200	3,664,281	6,003,522	6,884,874	1,039,491	1,245,000	10,409,213	11,794,155	1,384,942	Increase 13%
Oats	2,064,114	2,121,845	2,792,611	2,846,949	1,147,382	1,450,000	6,004,107	6,418,794	414,687	Increase 6%
Barley	1,187,136	1,039,849	313,537	272,299	340,992	420,000	1,841,665	1,732,148	Decrease 109,517	Decrease 5%
Flax	100,191	64,863	802,794	539,674	41,656	50,000	944,641	654,537	Decrease 290,104	Decrease 30%
Other grains (Rye-Peas)	13,880	20,502	Not Available		16,648	20,000				
TOTAL	6,731,521	6,911,340	9,912,464	10,543,796	2,586,169	3,185,000	19,199,626	20,599,634		

tions since the last report might have been more favorable for best returns. Too much frost and cold is reported. Most of the wheat is headed out and about fifty per cent. of the oats. Barley not so far advanced. Expectations are for an average crop. One reports too much rain and two too little. Summerfallowing is completed except in those districts where there is a scarcity of feed. Harvest will be from one to two weeks later this year. Wheat cutting should start about August 10 to

cutting August 10. More harvest help will be required this year and there is a small enquiry in some places for men already.

**Macdonald**

Five reports received. Weather has been fairly favorable, altho two reports state too much cold weather. One report states all wheat headed out, others average about 50 per cent. Rest of crops starting to head. Straw will be about average, with rank growth in some places if rainy weather continues.



Federal Electoral Constituencies, used as Guide Crop Report Districts. Map also shows principal towns and railroad lines

# 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.

**OFFICERS:**

Hon. President—D. W. Warner . . . . . Edmonton  
 President—James Speakman . . . . . Penhold  
 Vice-Presidents—  
 H. W. Woods . . . . . Carstairs  
 S. S. Dunham . . . . . Lethbridge  
 Rice Sheppard . . . . . Edmonton  
 W. D. Trego . . . . . Gleichen  
 Sec. Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge . . . . . Calgary

**DISTRICT DIRECTORS:**

Victoria—P. S. Austin . . . . . Ranfurly  
 Edmonton—George Long . . . . . Namao  
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickery . . . . . Strome  
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan . . . . . Cowley  
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop . . . . . Beddington  
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham . . . . . Stettler  
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks . . . . . Jenner

**DIRECTORS' MEETING**

A meeting of the board of directors of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in the secretary's office, Calgary, on June 17 and 18, morning, afternoon and evening sessions being held on each day. There were present: James Speakman, president; H. W. Wood, S. S. Dunham, Rice Sheppard and W. D. Trego, vice-presidents; P. S. Austin, Geo. Long, J. A. Bishop, E. E. Sparks, H. G. Vickery, D. Buckingham and G. W. Buchanan, directors.

Two resolutions previously passed dealing with the appointment of honorary officials were rescinded, and it was resolved that the appointment of honorary officials be for one year only, unless otherwise decreed by the annual convention.

The committee on agricultural credits reported progress, and was given another three months in which to complete its report. In the meantime the committee was asked to prepare articles for publication in The Guide on the agricultural credit systems of other countries.

Mr. Buchanan reported that satisfactory results had been achieved in regard to the sheep trailing grievance.

**Crop Reporting**

The president was requested to write an article for The Guide, showing the importance of correct crop reports.

The question of the incorporation of the United Farmers of Alberta was left in the hands of a committee for further consideration, a vote of thanks being passed to Mr. Dunham for his valuable assistance.

W. F. Stevens, livestock commissioner for the province, waited upon the board and explained his proposals for the administration of Dominion lands non-operable for farming purposes, and a resolution was passed heartily endorsing the principle of Mr. Stevens' suggestions. J. H. Ashcroft, of the Edmonton Stockyards Limited, also attended the meeting and gave an outline of his company's scheme. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Ashcroft were both accorded a hearty vote of thanks for their interesting addresses.

The board was instructed to call a district convention in any district as soon as the majority of the locals in such district asked for a convention.

**The Temperance Vote**

With regard to the temperance vote to be taken on July 21, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas the sentiment at our annual conventions in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic has been so strongly expressed by the delegates thereat, and

"Whereas we feel that the misleading and untruthful articles appearing in many newspapers as advertisements should be answered and this great question placed before the electors correctly and truthfully;

"Therefore be it resolved: That we, the board of directors of the U.F.A., feel it our duty to do all within our power to further the wishes of our association in this matter, and

"Be it further resolved: That this meeting of the directors instruct our Central office to prepare a special circular bearing on this matter, placing before our unions the clear duty of all voters to record their own vote and get as many other votes as possible in favor on July 21 next; also that a facsimile of the ballot be obtained and enclosed with this circular with instructions on the proper method of marking same."

**NEW NORWAY NEWS**

New Norway Union reports a total paid up membership of thirty-one, and that it is expected that a local of the Co-operative Elevator Co. will be built there this summer. Crops are looking good in the district, and the secretary has returned the petition re prohibition question with a goodly number of names attached.

**AGAINST POLITICS IN U.F.A.**

The following letter has been received from Stretton Union, No. 17, re district convention:

"With reference to Circular No. 7, re Gleichen resolution, I am directed to state that this union is not in favor of political action being taken by the U.F.A., also I am to state our reasons therefor. In 1911, this union proposed a similar resolution to the convention at Edmonton, which was opposed by almost every other represented union. We were then at the stage of development attained lately by the Gleichen Union. We have learned since that if you allow contentious matters of that kind to enter the union, then the union is detrimental to our organization. This will occur in the U.F.A. later when more progress is made and men find that creating a farmers' party is only juggling names in a system already obsolete. If a district convention is held in this constituency, kindly inform us so that we can send a delegate."

**AGAINST ELECTION DEPOSITS**

The following resolution has been passed by the Custer Union and it is recommended for the consideration of all our unions:

"Whereas the Dominion Parliament has enacted a law requiring a cash deposit of \$200, and likewise the Alberta Legislature has enacted that a \$100 deposit be made by each and every candidate for said Parliament before they are eligible to election to either of the respective Parliaments, and

"Whereas we believe the law acts as a curtailment of the free expression of the desires of the people, and

"Whereas this money is forfeited if fifty per cent. of the number of the votes cast for the winning candidate is not polled by the other candidate or candidates, thereby penalizing an important minority, and

"Whereas this law is contrary to the principles of a pure democracy which we are supposed to have in this country.

"Therefore be it resolved that we demand the repeal of the law and respectfully ask the co-operation of all other unions in this demand."

The Olds Local Union is still in the co-operative purchasing field, having secured a car of salt, several cases of jam and a carload of binder twine at a considerable saving to their members, besides securing a higher quality. The union has 34 paid-up members, and meets at the Hainstock Hall the third Saturday of each month.

I am in receipt of the following letter from E. Snowsell, secretary of the Fairgrove Local Union, No. 337, and same is submitted for the consideration of other locals:

"At a meeting held today it was unanimously decided to request the government to assist us in forming a unit for home defence. I was also instructed to write and ask you to ask all the branches to take this matter up, as it is felt to be of the utmost importance under existing circumstances."

Claysmore Local, No. 660, met recently with eighteen members in attendance. The union has arranged for its supply of twine, same to be delivered in August, price being \$9.40 per hundred weight for 550 feet twine. The union has also purchased a barrel of machine oil at a considerable saving to the members.

We are in receipt of a cheque for \$16.50 from Mrs. Irene Parly, secretary of the Alix Women's Auxiliary of the U.F.A. This represents one-half in that auxiliary to date, and easily places this branch as the strongest numerically that has yet reported to this office. I take this opportunity of congratulating Mrs. Parly and the Alix auxiliary on their good showing.

The Stern Local, No. 568, reports

fair progress. The business done by the local covers five carloads of fence posts, two carloads of lumber, besides wire fencing, etc. They saved on these goods at least one-third of the regular retail prices. The secretary complains, however, that the members cannot be got together for the holding of meetings, the executive doing practically all the work, which means that the members entirely fail to appreciate what co-operation means, and that in all probability something will happen one of these days, when someone else will get the blame, whereas it is entirely due to the indifference of the members themselves in looking after their own business.

One of our new locals, Fawn Lake, No. 703, reports two very successful meetings at the Highridge schoolhouse. Nine new members were accepted and several are on the waiting list. This union provides a good program at each meeting of singing, instrumental music and speaking. The secretary states that they find it helpful to pay attention to the social side, particularly during the summer months, as it assures a good attendance for business. The average attendance of members at the meetings of this union works out at around 75 per cent. of the whole.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY**

The following reports are to hand from Mrs. R. W. Barritt, provincial secretary of the Women's Auxiliary:

Mrs. F. L. Crawford, secretary of the Cayley Women's Auxiliary, writes as follows, with minutes of their third meeting attached: I was very delighted with the sentiments expressed in both your letters, which I read to the members of the auxiliary on Saturday, June 12. With regard to the first of these I might say that everyone was ready to help that woman who stated her wants. We hope to be able to send her a barrel of clothes in a week or so. The petitions I distributed to the women, who, I think, will do their very best in this all-important question. I am enclosing a report of our last meeting. Shall be pleased to receive any information which will benefit our association.

At our June 12 meeting the business committee transacted all business in the matter of purchasing fruit. The social part of the evening was then entered upon. Mrs. Frank Walker read a paper on "Why we should abolish the bar." Mrs. Walker dealt with this subject in a very able manner. This paper could not help but arouse the most indifferent mind to a sense of the responsibility that now rests upon us during this coming struggle. References were made to the statements of Kitchener, Lloyd George and other prominent men. The reader drew a comparison in her own native State of Kansas before and after prohibition. After hearing of the misery before and the prosperity after prohibition was established, one could not help but say, "Let us now be up and fighting. If Kansas could attain to such heights then surely Alberta can." A discussion followed this paper, and then some petition forms were distributed to the women present. The meeting was closed with repeating the Lord's prayer.

**Just Beginning**

Mrs. J. L. Carter writes as follows: Your letter of April 5 received. Thanks for the information re organization of women's auxiliary. We held our first meeting May 19, and had a good attendance. Twelve members joined our club. I am enclosing copy of minutes of our first meeting, and ask that we hear from you whether we have followed the proper form for organization. I am sending the fifty cents of each membership fee to Mr. Woodbridge. Our next meeting is to be held June 16, and trust we will hear from you, with instructions where to get aid for our

work, in time for our next meeting. We need plenty of help as we are all beginners at this work.

The minutes show that the meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. B. Fulton, who took the chair, with Mrs. Carter as secretary. Mrs. J. B. Fulton was elected president, Mrs. E. L. Warren vice-president, and Mrs. Carter secretary-treasurer, with a full board of directors. The meetings of the auxiliary are to be held the third Wednesday of each month, from 2 to 5 p.m., and each member is required to bring to each meeting a proved recipe and a useful household hint. The auxiliary has adopted the motto of "Help one another." Lunch is provided at all meetings, consisting of tea and coffee, with one kind of cake and sandwiches. Mrs. Smith was asked to prepare a paper for the next meeting on preserving fruit. Arrangements were made for the holding of a buttonhole contest at which suitable prizes were to be given. The next meeting was arranged for June 15, at the home of Mrs. J. L. Carter.

The ladies of the Sarcee Butte Local, No. 462, have decided to remain for the time being as regular members of the U.F.A., rather than organize an auxiliary. The ladies of this local recently raised the sum of \$13.50, proceeds of a concert, and this amount is being forwarded to Mrs. R. W. Barritt, to be used in alleviating distress in the area stricken by drought last year. This contribution is very greatly appreciated.

A splendid picnic of the Mere, Alaska, University, Carlisle and Acadia Locals took place at Sibbald, on Thursday, July 1. Altho the day was cold, between six and eight hundred people were present, including J. A. McColl, M.P.P. for the constituency. Baseball, football and other sports were indulged in all the day long, and at night a big dance took place in Harry Ball's new store. The Oyen band was in attendance and did much to enliven the program. Regret was expressed that no speaker from U.F.A. headquarters was present.

A very optimistic report is in from the Empress Local, No. 673. The membership of this local now numbers 110, showing an increase of 89 in the first six months of the year, the local only having been organized December 12, 1914, with 21 members.

Belmont Local, No. 537, reports a few more members but small attendance at meetings. It is hoped, however, that this condition will be improved upon if the present outlook in regard to crops is realized.

Have you noticed a competition in our official paper, the Grain Growers' Guide, for a free library? If you have not, why not make it a point of discussion at the next meeting of your union? You have a great opportunity to start a good library in this competition inaugurated by The Guide, and however far you may be advanced in the work of our organization, neither the ownership of a library by your union nor the increased circulation of The Guide is calculated to do you any harm.

—P. P. W.

As the result of a visit by the provincial secretary on July 10, Crossfield District Association has completed arrangements for the incorporation of the district. The proposed articles of incorporation were discussed and adopted and, with the acceptance of the by-laws by the registrar, the district will be on proper footing for the continuation of the business, which already aggregates more than \$30,000 for the first six months of the year.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion . . . . . Virden
President:	R. C. Henders . . . . . Culross
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood . . . . . Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie . . . . . Winnipeg

DIRECTORS:	
Peter Wright . . . . .	Myrtle
J. L. Brown . . . . .	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur . . . . .	Longburn
Frank Simpson . . . . .	Shoal Lake
W. H. English . . . . .	Harding
R. J. Avison . . . . .	Gilbert Plains

# Manitoba

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

## AUSTRALIAN FARMERS' ORGANIZATION

The following letter from the secretary of the Farmers and Settlers' Association of New South Wales, dated from Sydney, addressed to R. McKenzie, secretary, will be of special interest as giving some idea of what the farmers of Australia are doing:

Dear Sir:—I am extremely pleased to have your letter of 10th ultimo, and to know that Mr. Wright, of Tombong, has called upon you and interested you in our organization. I have awaited the arrival of the printed matter you mention, and this came to hand yesterday, and I am sending you some of our printed matter that will supplement my letter. Further details on any particular aspect of our organization I will be very glad to furnish.

As you will note, we are an incorporated association under the non-trading clauses of our Companies Act. We have a fairly comprehensive memorandum of association that will cover all organizing activities, but recent events in our legislation will probably compel our attention to the marketing of our produce, and we will appreciate any further literature in connection with your trading developments. I am now giving special attention to your prospectus of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., as this seems exactly on the lines we are contemplating.

### Dairymen Organized

Our butter industry is well organized, and each dairying centre has its co-operative society and factory. Whilst the dairy farmer, as a unit, is notoriously the most difficult of all producers to organize, the directors of the societies and the factory managers have control of the industry and have formed a combination, the head of which is the Coastal Farmers' Co-operative Society. This society contemplates establishing its own agency in London, so as to control its own distribution.

The South Australian Farmers' Co-operative Union is launching out in fairly wide lines, but I think with rather too-much speculative tendency. I will try and obtain their articles of association, as they may interest you. I have had a call recently from a representative of the Bristol and Dominions Producers' Associations Ltd., and you will see by their prospectus that they contemplate business in Canada. Major Norton, their representative, was formerly commercial agent in England for South Australia, and he impressed me as having a wide knowledge of marketing conditions and the elimination of unnecessary middlemen as between the producer and consumer. I would recommend you to open communication with Major Norton at their Bristol office.

Now, as regards our organization: We celebrated our twenty-first birthday at our last annual conference. From very small beginnings we have steadily progressed, and now have just over 400 branches throught New South Wales. Our branches range from ten members as a minimum up to about 150. Monthly meetings are generally held, and any matters affecting the district interest are considered and discussed. The feature of our association is the annual conference, which is held in Sydney in the month of July. You will note our annual conference report, and its perusal will perhaps convey the best idea of the range of our discussions.

### Seeking Representation

The present special activity of the association is being directed to secure direct representation of producers in our legislature, as it is mainly owing to the want of practical knowledge on the part of our legislators that our principal hardships and difficulties are due. Our present government is in the hands of the industrial unions, and

their direct aim is to nationalize the means of production, distribution and exchange, to eliminate freehold and to have state control of all utilities.

Our railways are state owned, and altho vested in commissioners who are supposed to be free from political control, the labor unions have an almost complete ascendancy, and the producers get a scant consideration and no satisfaction.

### A Protectionist Country

The Commonwealth fiscal policy is Protection, and I can gather from a glance thru your president's address at your convention that we will at least have his sympathy. As regards the feeling among Australian producers the position is decidedly "mixed," and it will probably surprise you to learn that the majority support the Protectionist policy. We are, however, evidently going thru our "period of evolution" consequent on the federation of our states, and the administration of the policy being in hands distinctly hostile to the producers. This is, however, too big a subject to deal with in a general letter.

You mentioned you were sending a copy of The Guide. This unfortunately has not come to hand. I would be glad if you would send us a further copy. I have requested the manager of our official newspaper, The Land, to include you on his complimentary list, and this he is very pleased to do. I note the catalog issued by The G.G.G. Co., and find it very interesting, and I think if our farmers had the opportunity of securing their goods and machinery at similar prices they would be greatly benefited.

Our principal machinery firms are Massey-Harris Co. and the International Harvester Co., of New York. We have a few local manufacturers, and some combined effort by co-operation among farmers is sadly needed to counteract the octopus grip of our combines and manufacturers.

Re agricultural credit system, we have the outline of a good scheme in our Advance to Settlers' Act, which is controlled by the commissioners of the Government Savings Bank. I will include with the printed matter the acts of parliament connected therewith. The Closer Settlement Promotion Act may not be so applicable to your conditions, but this act is conceived in the most liberal spirit, and it is a distinct misfortune to New South Wales that its administration is in hostile hands. I will also include with the printed matter some of our statistical reports that will give you a good idea of our production.

### Want Elevators

One of our great disabilities is our obsolete system of marketing our wheat in bags, and we are moving strongly to have your elevator system inaugurated, and any literature or legislation in connection with your system of handling and transporting and marketing of grain will be much appreciated.

We are now busy preparing for our annual conference, which will open on July 12. I will be very pleased to hear further from you, and with best wishes.

Yours sincerely,  
P. I. CAMPBELL,  
General Secretary.

### JOINT PICNIC

The Grain Growers of Grund and Fram held a joint meeting in Memir school, Monday afternoon, July 5. Among the speakers were M. McCuish, the association's organizer; Miss Christopherson, and Mrs. Johnston. Mr. McCuish was the first speaker and reviewed the work done by the Grain Growers during the past twelve years, stating that the undertakings of the Grain Growers were sometimes slow thru not having all the farmers in the

organization and urged the members present to do their part in getting every farmer in the district interested in the movement by joining one of the local branches. Mr. McCuish also gave an outline of the general policy of the organized farmers on the open market and the tariff in general, as well as the co-operative business that many of our branches are now engaged in. He explained that co-operative selling of farm products was yet in its infancy and any assistance the farmers got along that line had to originate among themselves. A start had been made thru the Central Farmers' Market, of Winnipeg, and if that market was to succeed and extend its usefulness it was up to the farmers themselves to subscribe to the market stock and ship their produce to the market prepared in such a way that it would command the highest price. Mrs. Johnston, who is a firm believer in co-operation, advocated the forming of a Women Grain Grower's Auxiliary—part of their duties being to encourage more interest in the poultry business, stamping each egg put on the market. Miss Christopherson, of Grund, addressed the gathering on the duties of the Grain Growers' Auxiliaries, and asked to have a meeting called of the ladies in the two districts (Grund and Fram) for the purpose of organizing a Women Grain Growers' Auxiliary. T. Johnston, secretary of Fram G.G.A., and Fred Joel also spoke in favor of the activities of the G.G.A. work in their two districts.

### McCUISH AT SOMERSET

M. McCuish, organizer for the association, visited the Somerset district on July 3 and 4, and while here made arrangements to hold a re-organization meeting in the Hall over the Union Bank, on July 10. Owing to the rain on Saturday noon there was not as large a turnout as was hoped for. R. Lemieux was in the chair. After making a few remarks about the cause of failure of the Somerset Branch he called on Mr. McCuish to address the gathering. In the course of his remarks he dealt with many of the public questions of great importance to the farmers. Mr. McCuish was firm in condemning the protective tariff as robbery, legalized by our government for the benefit of a few manufacturers. The speaker told of times when we failed—in some of the cases the reason was that the bulk of the farmers did not hold together in the making of a strong association. The co-operative undertakings of the Grain Growers were explained as well as the objects of the Central Farmers' Market. R. Lemieux was elected president, and J. B. Foster, secretary pro-tem. The next meeting will be held on July 27, when a full complement of officers will be elected.

### BINSCARTH MEETING

A very limited number of members of the above body formed the audience which, with Bert Griffiths, president, in the chair, listened nevertheless with deep interest and appreciation on Saturday evening to addresses by Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake, and R. McKenzie, Winnipeg, director and secretary-treasurer of the parent association. These gentlemen are touring the district in the interests of the association, having covered some 300 miles by auto since the previous Tuesday. It is regrettable that the local executive allowed a nominal expenditure in advertising to stand in the way of getting an audience of such number as would remove the reproach often levelled at farmers of apathy to their own interests, besides being a poor compliment to speakers of such known calibre.

Mr. Simpson, after referring to the towns already visited, at which they had attendances of upwards of 150, went on to speak of the dealings of local branches in staple commodities. The savings effected by these had been

felt—a dollar was a dollar—but their chief effect was educational, and a greater membership was necessary for really effective action. They had plenty of gratuitous advice in this time of stress, to produce more, but they must see to it that they received a correspondingly extra benefit. In the past 10 or 12 years they had learnt a good deal in the matter of conducting their own business. With the object of bringing the actual consumer in touch with the producer, what was called a farmers' market had been established in Winnipeg. The Grain Growers' Association had taken hold of it, but there was still room for improvement. It was not advertised and Winnipeg people did not know of its existence. Judging from the produce exhibited, he himself was of the opinion that many farmers looked upon it as a dumping ground for stuff they could not dispose of elsewhere. Was it any wonder that poor prices obtained there? He instanced "promiscuous" eggs at 16 cents a dozen and the choice article bringing 30 cents. People were willing to pay for the best when they could obtain it. Farmers were not entirely free from blame. In the past any old thing in the way of butter and eggs had been good enough for the local storekeeper, but the best only should be sent where cash was expected.

Large buyers purchased heavily when prices were low (one Winnipeg firm alone having on hand five million pounds of meat) and by means of cold storage took advantage of a rise in prices. This method of business was practicable to farmers by co-operation.

They might also take a leaf out of the capitalists' book in looking after legislation, by which means they secured the advantages they possessed. Farmers should train themselves to look after their own business.

Mr. McKenzie eulogized the community spirit of the association, in which there was a force that was going to revolutionize present business methods. Another feature was the training of farmers for public business. They were allowing others to impose on them economic burdens. The farmers made millionaires and then sent them to parliament to protect those millions, and until farmers would discharge their duties as responsible citizens they could not look to have things as they should be. Agriculturists had been taught the common notion that it was their business to raise crops and the other fellows' to market them. He contended that bringing the grain to the elevator was merely one stage in its production. They should endeavor by co-operation to market it to the miller. The question of farm credits was getting to be a live one. Our economic system was as hard on the business man as on the farmer. The banks gathered all the surplus earnings of the community into their hands, and granted credit to the wholesalers. These in their turn supplied the retailers at 30, 60 or 90 days, adding interest and a liberal allowance to cover probable losses. The retailers, as business men, must again follow this procedure with their customers. But suppose the credit, instead of being given to the man at the top, were given to the man at the other end. There were two forms of capital—fixed capital and working capital. The fixed capital of a farmer was too often secured by a mortgage to a loan company, while his working capital consisted of the amount of credit he could secure from the local merchant.

In other countries, such as Australia and New Zealand, long term loans were guaranteed by government bonds. In these circumstances the fact that he had given a mortgage did not lower a farmer's credit at the bank, as it did by our system under which heavy payments always came at the commencement and the term was too short.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the speakers who were warmly applauded, and the meeting closed with the National Anthem.—(Reported by The Binscarth Express).

**MR. GREEN'S DEATH**

All members of the Association will be deeply grieved to learn of the death of Honorary Secretary Fred W. Green, which took place at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Monday evening, July 12. In spite of the fact that all knew that his condition was serious, hope had been held out for at least a partial recovery and his death has come as a severe blow to us all.

Mr. Green was a prominent figure in public life during many years but of all his public services none stands out so conspicuously as his services to the organized farmers of this province as Central Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. He became secretary during 1909, at a time when the association was still small in numbers and when the treasury balance was almost nil. During his first year of office by his splendid abilities as an organizer he succeeded in bringing the membership of the association to the handsome total of over 10,000, with a substantial balance on the right side of the treasury.

Mr. Green was ever the champion of western agriculture and was always fighting the farmers' fight. He was absolutely intolerant of everything in trade which, for personal gain, took advantage of the ignorance or weakness of anyone, and was bitterly opposed to the handicap placed upon western agriculture by the high protective tariff of the eastern manufacturers.

Mr. Green had a clear vision of the impotence of the farmer as an individual and also of the great power for good he might attain by organization. He was one of the early advocates of collective buying by local organized units of farmers and did very much to promote co-operative endeavor, both in buying and in selling, by the grain growers of this province. Co-operation to him meant more than a business matter. His own words penned in 1909 express perfectly the aim of his great work of organizing the tillers of the soil into a strong, permanent body—"Not to oppress others, not to tyrannize over any, but only to secure that which Justice, Fair Play and Equity demand."

It will be remembered that upon his retirement from the secretaryship, April 1, 1914, funds were subscribed by many of our Locals for the purpose of securing a portrait of Mr. Green, to be hung in the University at Saskatoon. When the war broke out, Mr. Green, in his patriotism, requested that this money should be paid into the patriotic fund, which was done.

No greater monument will be raised to Mr. Green than that of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association which he did so much to bring to its present position of usefulness. He will be held in tender memory by many thousands of those for the establishment of whose rights he spent so much of his life, and all will feel the deepest sympathy for Mrs. Green and her sons and daughters in this, their hour of bereavement.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

**A GOOD MEMBERSHIP**

Find enclosed \$4.00 membership fees, making our total membership paid up 126. I must say that I have had hearty co-operation from the local officers and some individual members in getting new members and have also got a number myself. Our custom here is, when a member does not renew when subscription is due, to disqualify him and he ceases to be a member till the time when he renews. We consider all members should renew without being asked to do so. While we are strong in numbers we are decidedly weak in responding to the Patriotic Acre fund. The invariable reply I get is "Wait till the crop is harvested," when I am sure all our members will do their part. Re your circular letter on independent candidates. Some of the members here are in favor and are going to support an independent candidate if one is run, but they are going to abide by the constitution and not use the association as a lever. Hoping to get a membership roll of 150 before the end of the year.

A. W. WINDO,  
Sec., Edam Local.

On March 10 the farmers in the locality of Swanston schoolhouse organized into a G.G.A. Local, electing the

# Saskatchewan

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

following officers: President, Jno. R. Law; vice-president, Peter Hill; secretary, Percy E. Roblin; directors, Thos. Travis, Wesley Hampton, R. G. Winwoodie, W. N. Armstrong and J. McKay.

Our organization meeting was well attended and we had the assistance of our District Director, C. O. A. Travis. Enclosed find \$6.50 membership fees.

PERCY E. ROBLIN,  
Sec., Swanston Local.

**MUIRLAND PICNIC**

The Muirland Assn. held their annual picnic on June 25. Providence seemed to be in their favor as it was the only day in the whole month it did not rain. The picnic was most successful in every respect, and everyone enjoyed themselves. There was not a dull moment from beginning to end. The sports started at 2.30 p.m., when the infants opened the program with a 50-yard sprint. There were foot races, horse races, egg and spoon races, sack races, three-legged races and jumping. The finish and culmin-

will send some books with forms filled in shortly.

GEO. TRUSCOTT,  
Sec.-Treas., West Eagle Hills Assn., Battleford.

**The Reply**

Sec.-Treas. West Eagle Hills Assn.:—I am very glad to have your favor of the 3rd and your suggestions re Patriotic Acre project. The amounts contributed could probably be deducted from the rates on carloads shipped to any commission firm, but this would incur a good deal of difficulty. I think, that I can complete arrangements with all the elevators in the province to accept the wheat representing patriotic acre contributions at carload prices, as I have already stated in the press, so that there would be no occasion for shipping it out in full carloads. I am very glad to know that the scheme is taking with the farmers at your point. In the new catalog, which we are just publishing, the outside of the back cover is given over to

with this scheme. Being a teacher, Mr. Wherrett has no acres to set aside for the purpose of this fund, but he has not allowed that to stand in the way, and he has shown his patriotism by promising a contribution equivalent to one acre. "Go thou and do likewise."

There are two or three features of the Patriotic Acre movement which have not as yet received much recognition, tho certainly they are deserving of it. Quite a number of farmers, for instance, have promised the proceeds of two acres to the fund, while one, Charles E. Craig, of the Sunshine Valley Association, has promised the proceeds of three acres, which, up to the present, is the largest individual contribution in Saskatchewan. The following is a list of such contributions to date:

Chas. E. Craig, Sunshine Valley ..	3
R. J. Campbell, Lemberg .....	2
A. Bond, Thunder Valley .....	2
E. G. Cooper, Thunder Valley ....	2
Dr. C. W. Carr, Craik .....	2
W. H. Wilson, Craik .....	2
J. H. Francis, Sunny South .....	2
Wm. R. Grant, Prairie Star .....	2
James A. Smith, Duff .....	2
S. Matthews, Duff .....	2
Ernest H. Haylock, Duff .....	2

Enclosed find order for \$20, being amount collected at an afternoon social outing held at the home of John A. Murray for Emergency Fund. The members and their friends of our branch were the guests of Mrs. James Murray, of Burrows, and a most enjoyable day was spent. At 6 p.m. about 85 sat down to a very dainty supper. After supper the evening was spent in music, singing, etc. At the close a very hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Murray and family for their kind sympathy.

JOHN GEMMEL,  
Sec., Burrows-Hopehill Assn.

The following is copy of resolution passed at our last meeting:

"This meeting endorses the position taken up by our executive with regard to a third political party, but is in favor of a 'Farmers' Political Association' independent of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association."

W. E. KIMBER,  
Sec., Parkside Local.

Several instances have occurred where three or more members of one family have made contributions to the fund. There may have been other instances which have escaped notice, and if so, we shall be glad to make mention of them in future issues, if those concerned will draw the attention of the Central office to the omission. The following have been noted to date:

	Acres	each.
Pocock, Gap View .....	6	1
Milne, Catarqui .....	4	1
Urquhart, Poplar Park ..	3	1

R. M. Johnson, District Director, was here and assisted us in organizing a branch of the S.G.G.A. The following officers were elected: President, J. Bukowski; vice-president, Cyril Tokaz; secretary, C. Bienna; directors, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Zyla and Father Adams.

Enclosed find \$7.50 fees. Owing to the busy season we did not have a large attendance, but we hope to increase our membership considerably in the near future.

B. H. WILSON,  
Sec., Cedoux Local.

**"FOR MY COUNTRY, WITH PLEASURE"**

"I feel this my bounden duty for my country, with pleasure." This is P. H. Clarke's message to the farmers of Saskatchewan. If your local secretary has not yet asked you to fill in a Patriotic Acre form, do as Mr. Clarke has done, clip out a form from your local press, if one comes your way, sign it, and forward it to the Central Office, Moose Jaw, at once. You will never regret it.

**GRAIN GROWERS' BADGES**

Attention, Secretaries! Remember, when arranging picnics, that your Central is prepared to supply badges at five cents each. Samples may be had free of charge.



**FRED W. GREEN**  
Director at Large and former Secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.  
Born April 30, 1859. Died July 12, 1915.

ating point was the hat trimming contest for men, which kept the people in roars of laughter for 20 minutes. A dance in the evening brought our pleasant event to a close.

A. W. STEWART,  
Sec., Muirland Local.

**PATRIOTIC SCHEME EXPLAINED**

Dear Mr. Musselman:—I am instructed by the above branch to ask you for prices on binder twine in less than carload lots, f.o.b. Battleford. Kindly send me some of those leaflets on why we should contribute to the Patriotic Acre project, also would you advertise a little more freely the nature of the scheme. How the farmers are to make their contributions and whether it is possible to have arrangements made by Central, to have the contributions deducted from carload lots, consigned to Grain Growers' Grain Company, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. These are questions that are being asked and should be made clear as soon as possible. The Patriotic Acre scheme is taking well here by farmers who are not members, as well as members. I

this matter. I am sure you will be pleased with it when you receive your copies. I am sending you a few of the leaflets asked for. Yours fraternally,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
Moose Jaw, Central Secretary.

**WHEELER'S ARTICLE INTERESTING**

We organized a Local here with 17 members and will hold monthly meetings. At our next meeting a debate will be held, "Does it pay to raise hogs for the market?" The following meeting will be addressed by Prof. Shaw, of Saskatoon University. I was very much interested in S. Wheeler's article which appeared in The Guide some time ago on summerfallowing. It is the best I have seen, especially that part on cultivation. That is what most of us must learn, not to conserve moisture, but to get the plant food ready for the seed.

W. H. RANDALL,  
Sec., Spruce Home Local.

**PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND**

George Wherrett, of Gap View, is deserving of mention in connection



**The Sale of Liquor Act  
OFFENCES and PENALTIES**

Notice is hereby given that The Sales of Liquor Act passed at the Session of the Legislature just closed prohibits any person from selling, bartering or exchanging or exposing or keeping for sale, barter or exchange any liquor in Saskatchewan except as provided in the Act.

Any person guilty of a violation thereof is liable—

1—For the first offence to a penalty of \$200.00 and imprisonment for three months and in default of payment forthwith after conviction to a further term of thirty days imprisonment.

2—For a second or subsequent offence to a penalty of \$300.00 and imprisonment for six months and in default of payment forthwith after conviction to a further term of three months imprisonment.

Amongst other things the Act prohibits—

1—Opening sealed packages of liquor unless same have been purchased at a provincial liquor store.

2—Opening packages of liquor on provincial liquor store premises.

3—Purchasing liquor from provincial liquor stores under a fictitious name.

4—Fraudulently using seal or label of Commissioner under the Act.

5—Obtaining liquor by purchase, barter or exchange from any unauthorized person in Saskatchewan.

6—Bribing employees of liquor stores.

7—Drinking liquor publicly on street cars or trains.

8—Delivering liquor to any other person than the consignee.

9—Delivering liquor to person under fictitious name.

10—Consuming liquor at any place within an incorporated city, town or village, or within a hamlet except in a dwelling house.

The expression "dwelling house" means and includes every house or other building or any part of a house or other building which is bona fide occupied and used solely as a place of abode, but shall not include any house or building or any part of a house or building connected by an internal way or communication with any store or with any building in which liquor is manufactured, compounded or kept for sale or sold.

11—Keeping or consuming liquor upon the premises of any club whether incorporated or not or upon the premises of any licensee of a public hotel or any other licensed place of public accommodation or in any building any part of which is used as a livery or feed stable, lumber office, grain elevator, grain elevator office or engine room or automobile garage.

This prohibition does not extend to the keeping or consumption of liquor purchased under the provisions of part 3 of the Act dealing with prescriptions and physicians, veterinarians and druggists.

12—A person engaged in the business of selling soft drinks from having with such soft drinks any intoxicating liquor.

13—Compromising or compounding prosecutions.

The punishment for the above offences varies with the seriousness of the offence, but in no case is the convicting magistrate permitted to impose less than half the maximum penalty or half the maximum imprisonment provided.

This notice is not intended as a complete list of the offences under the Act, but merely a notification of some of the general offences thereunder.

Copies of The Sales of Liquor Act will be furnished without charge upon application to the Government Printer, Regina.

T. A. COLCLOUGH,  
Deputy Attorney-General,  
Department of the Attorney-General,  
Regina, Sask.

**Farms for Sale**

Improved and Wild Lands  
in well settled districts in

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

PRICE **\$8** PER ACRE  
FROM **\$8** UPWARDS  
EASY TERMS

Write for Particulars to

**Robinson and Black**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Fleming's Farm and Live Stock Annual  
For 1915**

and Fleming's 96 page Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser FREE to any stock owner, reader of this magazine, if written for within 30 days. A wealth of valuable information and advice.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 47 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

**Sermons for the Unsatisfied**

By J. S. Woodsworth, Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League

VI.—Social Sins and a Social Conscience

In another connection (see "Studies in Rural Citizenship") the writer has attempted to show that in our modern complex social organization, independence, once a virtue, has become a vice. Today no man can, without danger to himself or to some one else "paddle his own canoe." Rather, to use another familiar phrase, we are "all in the same boat"—we must sink or swim together; we are members one of another. No part of the social organism can say



J. S. Woodsworth

to another: "I have no need of you; I can act independently of you." The welfare of each is indissolubly bound up in the welfare of all, and the welfare of all with the welfare of each. Under these circumstances, responsibilities are not merely personal; they are social or collective. Our individualistic code of ethics is inadequate. Our individualistic religion is too narrow.

Several kinds of social sins may be distinguished. First, there is the act which is a wrong done by an individual, not primarily to any one individual, but to society. When a man takes more than his fair share of a common stock, he is defrauding not this or that individual, but all the individuals in the group. Of course in the long run this means that he is defrauding each individual.

Sometimes the injury falls immediately upon some particular individual; for example, a poor widow in the city was paying \$15.00 a month for three rooms. Here she tried her best to make a little home so that she could keep her family together. One day the rental agent came to her and said: "Madam, I am very sorry but this property has changed hands; it has risen in value; the owner must, of course, get interest on his money; the rent will be raised to \$30.00 a month." What did that announcement mean to the poor widow? \$15.00 extra, 50 cents a day extra, had somehow to be secured, saved probably from the scanty income, perhaps by buying less food than was necessary.

Let us suppose a different case: A poor woman was returning from daily work of washing clothes or scrubbing offices. She had in her pocket a dollar and a half, the payment for her hard day's work. Suddenly, from a dark lane, a man emerged; his face was covered with a mask; he snatched her purse and extracted 50 cents and then disappeared in the darkness. Suppose, if we can, this performance repeated the next day and the next and the next. You would call that man not merely a thief but a scoundrel, to deliberately steal from the poor woman the money that was necessary to buy food for her children.

But in the case of a man who had made money out of the rise in real estate all is very different. He steps from his office into his automobile and goes to his beautiful home in a restricted residential section of the city and boasts: "Why I cleaned up \$10,000 today in a single deal on Ross Avenue." Yes, he has the \$10,000; he may spend it on luxuries, but the poor widow is making it up, 50 cents by 50 cents.

How is this man better than the sneak thief? You say that the woman will move. Perhaps, in which case she would be similarly held up in any part of the city or within ten miles of the city or to the limit of the sub-divisions, and if she moves somebody else will pay the 50 cents a day. Money does not come out of thin air. Some one, somewhere, must make up that \$10,000. The sneak thief escaped under cover of darkness; the real estate exploiter has so far escaped, because of the haziness of our thinking and the cloudiness of our moral perceptions. But the light is coming.

The real estate speculator, however, is no more guilty than many other members of the community. How are our great fortunes made today? We are just beginning to learn the methods of "high finance," the meaning of "watered stock," the source of big dividends, the other side

of the "unearned increment" and the wider bearings of "Special Privilege." The men who make easy money, who get something for nothing, who receive more than a fair remuneration for their efforts, are sinning against society. There are acts in which wrongs are done to individuals or to society which cannot be laid at the door of any one individual. For example, a scaffold on a big building gives way and a man falls to his death. Who is to blame? Several

men helped to build the scaffold. They obtained their materials from other men; they acted under supervision of a foreman, who, in turn, took his instructions from the contractor; the contractor built according to the specifications of the architect; the architect planned according to the financial ability of the owner; no adequate building regulations, or no properly appointed inspector safeguarded the interests of the workman. Under these circumstances who is guilty? A score of men are immediately to blame, but behind them stands the public at large whose low standards continue to permit employers to subject workmen to unnecessary risks.

So with our large corporations. A joint stock company or a trust makes a million dollars and perhaps half starves a thousand employees, or overcharges ten thousand customers. Who is to blame? The president of the company, board of directors, the superintendent, the foreman—all are but parts of one great complicated system designed to grind out profits. How can one particular wheel be held responsible when it injures some one? Yet each man in the system is responsible. That is where the difficulty lies. Each is responsible for more than what he now recognizes as his particular business.

It is Jane Addams, I think, who tells the story of one of her neighbors, a woman of the old school, who has been brought up to believe that a woman's responsibilities lie entirely within her own home. If any one had a right to limit her activities, this woman had. She was a widow with two daughters to care for and educate. She devoted herself faithfully to the welfare of her girls and gave them the best training within her power. Shortly after their return from college one of the daughters took ill and within a few days died. An investigation was held by which it was learned that the neighbor's back yard was in an abominably filthy condition. Flies and microbes are no respecters of line fences; they had come across into this woman's home and caused the death of her daughter. She had thought that she was doing her duty to her children by caring for her own home. She learned that she could not do her duty to her own without taking an interest in her neighbor's back yard.

We are still in the habit of saying: "It's none of your business how I keep my back yard." Not so fast! With our modern knowledge and under modern conditions of living, it is very much my business, even from my own personal standpoint. No man lives, or can live, to himself today. Your business is my business and my business is your business. Old ideals of responsibility and morality are insufficient.

Years ago one of the old testament worthies exclaimed: "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord." That expression may be merely an echo of the autocratic, patriarchal rule of that day, but it suggests the wider responsibilities which each must face. To a very large extent, I am responsible for the actions of my family, my firm, my club, my church, my community.

The ancient prophet felt this when he said: "Woe is me for I am undone for I am a man of unclean lips and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips." Undoubtedly there is such a thing as a community conscience; we feel a personal pride when our home team wins; we would

**FRUIT BULLETIN**

A Warning. If you have not secured your Raspberries, see your grocer at once. Niagara Peninsula grown Black Caps and Cuthberts are at their best. For canning they can't be beat. Next week ends Raspberries. Black Currants a few left.

**I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER**

**\$150**

PREPAID

**EVERY HOUSEKEEPER DESERVES ONE**

The difference between the cost of an I.X.L. Vacuum Washer and other washing machines would buy a new dress, and the I.X.L. will do all and more than any washing machine built. Washes, rinses and blues. The only perfect Vacuum Washer made.

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You know that you can buy better clothes and buy them cheaper in England than you can in Canada. When, therefore, we offer to sell you a suit for \$12.50 and convince you that it is as good, if not better, than the suit you pay \$20 to \$25 for in Canada, surely our offer is worth looking into.

The 'Burlington' Suit, \$12.50, duty free and carriage paid right to your door.

Furthermore, although the tariff into Canada has been increased 5 per cent, we are not increasing the price of our suits to you.

Remember, we have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order Custom Tailors in the British Empire.

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All you need to do is to mail the coupon below, and by return post we will send you our Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of cloth and a letter explaining how we do business.

Fill out the coupon, therefore, or write a postcard and get the patterns. You'll soon be needing a suit.

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**MESSRS. CATESBYS LIMITED**  
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Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

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# Farmers' Market Place

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

## FARM LANDS

**FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD ¼ SECTION, 99 acres good grain, 15 acres summerfallow for next year, balance hay and place for pasture, good water, garden, house and granary; school on corner, 2½ miles to Guernsey, 4 miles to Lanigan; must quit farming. Clear title. J. McInerney, Lanigan, Sask.**

**FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF GOOD FARM land; 12 miles south-west from Bromhead, Sask.; sect. 14, T. 1, R. 14; 100 acres of wheat growing; price seven thousand dollars, half cash; for particulars write owner. Alex. Keck, Graham Hill, Sask.** 29-2

**FAMOUS "POPLAR PARK FARM" FOR SALE; sacrifice. Best mixed farm in Western Canada. Write for particulars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man., owner.** 291f

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—6 SHORT-horn bulls, one to three years old, 12 young registered cows due to calve soon; 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man.** 261f

**SHEPHERD PONIES, HEREFORD BULLS, pony vehicles, harness. Write for particulars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man.** 291f

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY GAS TRACTOR 22x45; Sawyer-Massey separator 32x50, also 6-furrow Massey-Harris engine gang breaker and stubble bottoms. A. Joy, Box 64, Pennant, Sask.** 28-2

**HAVE CASE SEPARATOR, 28x50 TO TRADE for 32 to 36 Case. For sale P. and O. six-furrow disc plow, \$100.00. Wanted—Deere engine double disc cultivators. Halland, Starbuck.**

**REEVES 20 H.P. CROSS-COMPOUND PLOWING engine; Toronto combination separator, white wing feeder, gearless blower and weigher; or would consider deal on gas tractor. Apply to Jas. Anderson, Manitow, Man.** 29-2

**15 H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR; 27 in. Aultman-Taylor separator, at a bargain for cash or good stock. H. A. Wik, Stettler, Alta.** 29-2

## MISCELLANEOUS

**PRINTING—EGG BOXES, STALLION ROUTE Cards, Sale Catalogs, Municipal Forms, Voters' Lists, Prize Lists, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, Man.**

**FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, l.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Roche Perce, Sask.** 21f

**DOBELL COAL FOR STEAM OUTFITS—Direct from mine to consumer, \$2.00 per ton at Tofield. Orders shipped day received. Dobell Coal Co., Tofield, Alta.** 26-8

**REGALIA TEA—BLENDED AND PACKED IN the Old Country. I will send 5 lbs., carriage paid, to your post office for \$2.25. G. S. Owen, Prince Albert, Sask.** 29-5

## DOGS FOR SALE

**HUNTERS' ATTENTION—GUARANTEED chicken dogs, \$15 and \$20; best breeding. Bloodhound puppies, great trailers, \$20. 452 Main, Winnipeg.** 28-2

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**FOR SALE—PURE BRED RUSSIAN WOLF-hound pups. O. Brownridge, Browning, Sask.** 29-3

## BARRISTERS

**F. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg.** 461f

**C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-dosa, Man.** 551f

**ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., L.L.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie Sask.**

**BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnár, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 505-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4782.**

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-itors—Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Eglint St., Ottawa, and other principal cities.** 71f

## SITUATION WANTED

**ENGINEER WANTS POSITION THRESHING—Steam or gasoline; good on repairs; only those who need a first class man need answer; state wages and all particulars in first letter. F. Micklewright, Sidney, Man.**

## RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

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

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

## HORSES AND PONIES

**U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale.**

**I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELECTION of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary.** 111f

**ONE CAR LOAD OF CLYDESDALE MARES—Home bred and imported; one team of heavy draft geldings. John Clark, Jr., Box 32, Gleichen, Alta.**

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**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.**

**HIGH CLASS HOLSTEINS—COWS, HEIFERS and bull calves; all calves sired by Maple Grove King Hengerfeld. Neil Wilson, Headip, Man.** 22-8

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P. O., Alta.** 221f

**ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL FOR SALE—R. Curran and Sons, Emerson, Man.** 29-5

## SHEEP

**ONE RECORDED OXFORD DOWN RAM FOR sale or trade of same kind. W. M. McCall, Box 83, Kronau, Sask.**

## POULTRY

**SACRIFICE SALE OF BARRED ROCKS—TO make room for young stock I offer my entire flock of one-year-old hens at \$1.00 each; heavy laying strain; satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask.** 29-2

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**FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B. C.** 21f

**DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER, HARDWARE—Do you need building material? We can save you much money. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Be convinced. See these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass, \$1.60; 11 sizes of fir doors, \$1.75; 6 inch No. 1 boards, \$18.00; good door locks 60 cents each. A. B. Cushing Lumber Company Ltd., Calgary, Alta.** 291f

**LET US FIGURE WITH YOU ON YOUR RE-quirements for lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, etc. We sell to anyone and ship to all points in Canada. We guarantee quality of stock and satisfaction in every particular. M. M. Harrell Lumber Company, Registered Office 714-15 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C. 27-5**

**FOR SALE—FENCE POSTS AT WHOLESALE prices in carloads; also lumber and shingles. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.**

## SWINE

**REG. YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES—April farrow; unrelated pairs either breed. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask.** 15-10

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**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.** 71f

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**YORKSHIRE PIGS—APRIL FARROWED from first prize winning sows, best three bacon class Winnipeg and Regina Summer Fair, 1914. Saskatchewan University breeding, none better; ten boars, three females; price \$12.00 each; pedigrees guaranteed; can ship C. P. or C. N. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask.** 27-3

**BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE—PETER Mc-Donald, Virden, Man.**

**PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM—REGIS-tered Duroc Jersey hogs for sale, cheap; best breeding. Jas. J. Cairns, Mirror, Alta.**

**REGISTERED CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE from seven to eight weeks old. For particulars apply to Leslie Rinn, Snowflake, Man.** 28-2

**CHOICE YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE SOWS and boars for sale, bred from registered stock of Ontario's most famous and successful breeders. Sire and dams prize winners. Will crate and ship. Chas. Suggett, Fairview Farm, Annaheim P. O., Sask.** 29-2

**REGISTERED TAMWORTHS—EXCELLENT quality; reasonable terms; young stock. W. E. Longman, Deloraine, Man.** 29-2

**DUROC JERSEY AND POLAND CHINA SWINE—All ages. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask.** 29-4

**PURE BRED POLAND CHINA BOARS READY for service. P. J. Jorgensen, Pambrum, Sask.** 29-3

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**BERKSHIRE AND DUROC JERSEYS—STRONG thrifty four months old pigs, \$10 each for immediate shipment; pedigrees and satisfaction guaranteed. P. S. Idington, Okotoks, Alta.** 29-2

## GRASS SEED

**GROW FALL RYE—KILLS WILD OATS, SOW a thistle; yields twenty to forty bushels. Write for circular. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man.** 29-11

## NOTICE TO DISTRICT 11

**WILL ALL LOCALS WHO HAVE REPLIED TO Keatley re Third Party kindly accept this as an acknowledgement until all replies have been received.**

## Thresher's Account Book

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 Time Book for Names, etc.
  - 10 Sheets Week's Record Forms
  - 20 Account Forms
  - 20 Duplicates of Accounts
  - 2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses
  - 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
  - 2 Sheets Standard Journal
  - 2 Sheets Standard Ledger
  - 62 Sheets Labor Saving Records
- The book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 by 11 1/4. Price of one copy \$1.00 Price for two copies 1.50 Postpaid to any address in Canada. Address all orders to

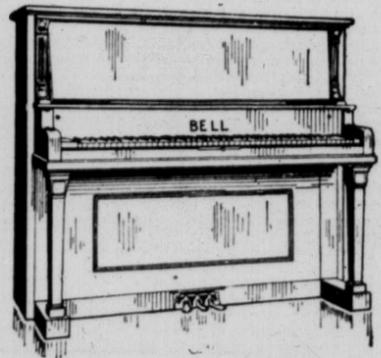
Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

feel a personal shame if our soldiers should prove cowards.

During these past months, when the revelations of sordid graft have been shocking the country, many of us have been experiencing a sense of shame. Let us trust that this is, in the old phraseology, a conviction of sin that may lead to a true repentance and a new life.

This community guilt has come as a result of individual guilt. Some months ago the students of one of our agricultural colleges chose as the subject of an inter-class debate a question of public policy. Immediately a ukase was issued by the department thru the head of the college forbidding that this subject should be debated. Talk about Kaiserism! We have in Canada by no means as yet won freedom of speech. The students obediently changed the subject to one that was purely academic and quite harmless. I asked one of the students why there had been no protest. He replied that the majority of the students were very indignant, "but you see," he said, "the strongest men are looking for government positions and they know that if they said anything they would be black-balled." The reply came to me as a blow full in the face. I had been surprised that official interference should go so far as to take cognizance of an inter-class debate. I had resented such arbitrary action; I had been disappointed in the lack of any pretext, but I confess that I was hardly prepared for this avowal. Here was the clean, independent, young manhood of Canada and no one was found who dared to risk a prospective job! Here we discover the secret of our corrupt politics in Canada. We may load the guilt on some scapegoat and drive him into the wilderness, but such a proceeding avails nothing, except it symbolizes that we—you and I—have put away from us cowardice and self-seeking.

In a deeper sense than of old, we must all repeat the familiar words: "All we have sinned," and none of us can escape by asking: "Am I my brother's keeper?"



## You Can Save Money

By investing in one of the many new and used Pianos and Organs which our carefully selected stock puts within your reach.

Schumann & Co. Piano in Mahogany. Used 6 months. Plain case. \$375.00. **\$275** Now

Player Piano by Schumann & Co. Cottage design. Full 88 note scale. Fumed Oak finish. \$700.00. **\$465** Now

Mason & Risch Upright Piano. Walnut. Handsome design. \$500.00. **\$275** Now

Dominion Organ, 6 Octave. Piano case. Large and powerful. \$175.00. **\$80** Now

Doherty Organ, 5 Octave. Fancy top. Dark Walnut. \$115.00. **\$60** Now

All of the above instruments have been repaired by experts and are warranted by us to give satisfaction. Write us today for free list and easy payment plan.

**The Saskatoon Piano Co., Ltd.**  
Dept. A. Saskatoon, Sask.

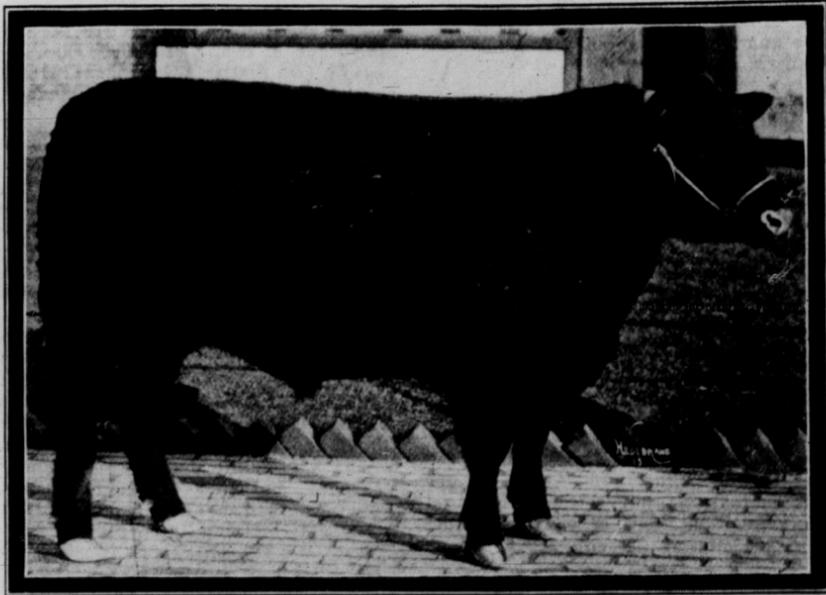
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**Producing Grand Champions**

Continued from Page 7

easily and surely by nursing the steer on with a foster mother after his own mother's supply runs short. If being shown as a yearling or calf he should get all he can drink right up to and thru show time. If he is to be shown as a two-year-old, wean him at a year old. However, up to that time his milk supply should be plentiful. No grand champion steer can be easily fitted without plenty of succulent feeds. Timothy hay is a poor cattle feed, little better than oat straw. Wild hay is some better. But with alfalfa and

importance to the butchers compared with the importance of the better cuts. Firmness of meat means lean meat. Soft and flabby covering means waste fat with thin layers of lean meat. I have seen soft meated heifers win over firm good steers at some of the leading fat stock shows of Western Canada. Breeders were judging, and they seemed to forget they were judging animals for the butchers' purposes. One reason the Aberdeen Angus win so often in competition with other breeds at the leading fat stock shows of the world is that their meat has invariably a firmer, more elastic touch. The butchers know this to be of the utmost importance.



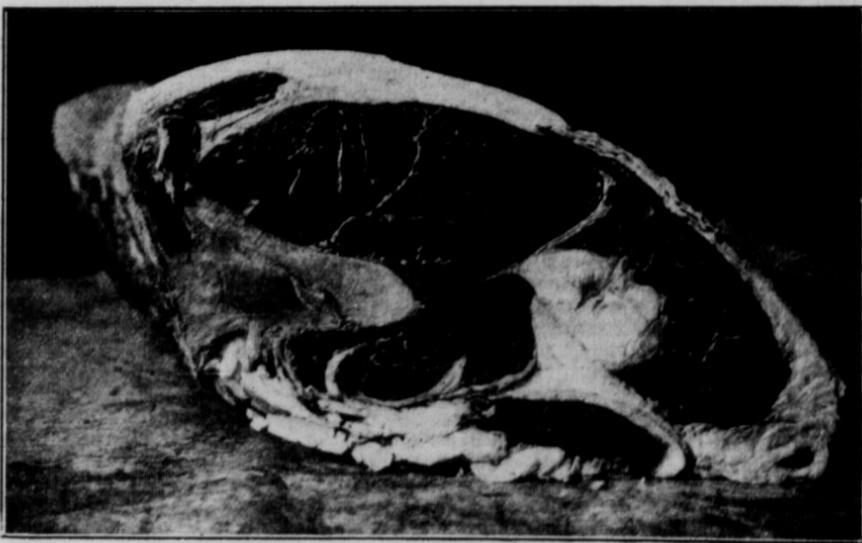
"Glencarnock Victor II." Grand champion steer, Chicago International Livestock Show, 1913

green corn to feed one cannot only grow his steers better but can put a better finish and bloom on them to insure the proper touch to their flesh.

**Have the Proper Ideal**

The last point to be reviewed is the necessity of the feeder and producer of a grand champion being a good judge of fat cattle himself. There are lots of good breeders in the country who could readily make a fair job of judging a good class of Shorthorns or Herefords but who would be an utter failure in a fat cattle class. Here his ideal should be a beast solely for butcher's purposes. He needs to forget breed character of

A feeder of grand champions must know a good animal when he sees it. A prospective calf must be caught young and fed right thru to show time. There will be times in his feeding period when a little change would put him right or wrong. The feeder himself must know when he is right and when he is wrong. If he sees him getting a little stale in coat or hard and roly in flesh, succulent feeds must be increased and grain slightly decreased until he rights himself. To bring him out to the show an International grand champion an experienced eye must follow him thru his development and know just when and what to do at the right



A cut from the loin of a grand champion Glencarnock steer. Note marbling of fat thru the lean meat.

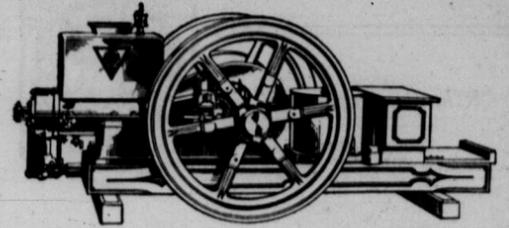
head and substitute a good feeder's head. He can leave out color altogether and devote his whole time to finding the thickest, most uniform body with the deepest covering of smooth, firm meat all over it. A body clean cut in the middle, to give the butcher a high dressing percentage, and with a hide that is pliable and soft, meaning a good quality of meat. A steer might be the plainest in the class in his head and neck, but if heavily meated over back, crops, loin, hind quarters and ribs he could win. That is what the judges should consider, as they know that the head and neck with the cheaper cuts of the body are of little

time and come to the show knowing just how good a steer he has.

No matter what rules are reasonable none of them can apply to all feeders. Each man has his own methods, which often work with the greatest possible success. Pick the right steer, grow him from a calf with an abundance of milk and grain, then finish to the necessary state of fatness and bloom and you may get a grand champion.

Make sure that all the stock can get all the water they want during the hot weather. Sloughs go dry in pastures occasionally. A careful farmer will never let his stock go dry.

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The book is divided into three parts. Part one deals with plant growth and animal nutrition. This includes the composition of the animal body and the various uses to which feeds are put, nutrition studies, feeding standards and methods of calculating rations. Part two deals entirely with feeding stuffs and their relative value as heat and energy producers. The preparation of feeds is here dealt with as well as ensilage of fodders and the manurial value of feeding stuffs. Part three deals directly with the feeding of farm animals. Under this heading is to be found investigations concerning the horse, feeds for the horse, feed and care of the horse rations, calf rearing, general problems in beef production, the dairy cow, station tests with pure-bred dairy cows, care and management of sheep, management and feed of swine, as well as invaluable details relating to experiments which have been carried on by investigations in all parts of the world. An appendix contains tables giving the various feeding standards, the digestibility and mineral constituents of feeding stuffs, as well as other information of value. An extensive and fully complete index makes it a simple matter to refer to any data required at a minute's notice. This work is one which no farmer can afford to be without. The book contains 613 pages. Price post paid. **\$2.25**

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## The Guide Crop Report

Continued from Page 11

from August 10 to 20. Average about 10 per cent. increase in harvest help required. Little demand for men at present owing to hay being poor.

### Portage la Prairie

Seven points heard from. Weather conditions have been favorable on the whole for crops since last report. Average about 45 per cent. of wheat in head. Oats starting. Straw fairly long. All reports except one state rain not badly needed. All summerfallowing done. Harvest a little later. Wheat cutting should start about middle of August. Three report more harvesters than last year will be needed. Others about the same number. No enquiry for men until cutting time.

### Marquette

Twenty reports received. In fourteen cases weather since last report has been quite favorable for crop growth. Others report fair weather but complain of frosts and general cool weather. Not more than 50 per cent. of the wheat is headed out on July 10, and two report no heads showing. Straw on summer-fallow and breaking is likely to be fairly long, altho four reports state straw will be light. Damage from grubs is mentioned. Crop not suffering from rain, but showers needed every week since there is no reserve moisture. Summerfallow just about completed. Most reports say harvest will be a trifle later this year. Wheat cutting expected to start about August 15. About 15 per cent. increase in harvest help required this year, but there is very little demand for men at present.

### Neepawa

Sixteen points heard from. On the whole weather has been favorable for crops, altho one report from Pine Creek states there was a frost on July 5. Reports differ somewhat, but on the average about 50 per cent. of the wheat is in head. There is a fair stand of straw and crops on the whole promise well. In most cases rains are needed, and all state weekly showers are required to mature crops. Summerfallowing is done in most districts, but two report most of the summerfallow land being used for pasture on account of lack of feed. One report states harvest will be earlier this year, commencing about August 1, others report harvest probably a week to ten days later. Wheat cutting will start about August 10. There will be an increase of from 15 to 25 per cent. in harvest help required, but there will be no demand for men until cutting starts.

### Dauphin

Seven points heard from. Weather favorable but somewhat too cool and, until recently, too dry. Only about 30 per cent. of wheat crop headed out. Some just beginning. Straw will be heavy and crops promise well. Two reports state need for heavy rains, but others have sufficient. Only about 10 per cent. of the land left to be summerfallowed is unplowed. Harvest will be later this year. Wheat cutting starting, with favorable weather, about the middle of August. Three report about 20 per cent. more help required this fall, while others state no more help than last year required.

### Selkirk

Nine reports received. Weather has been too cold generally for the best crop development. Straw will be about medium and crops are only fair. Five report less than 10 per cent. of crop headed out, while rest state almost all wheat in head. Patchy cutworm damage and frost reported. Rain is needed in four districts, others report sufficient fall. Harvest will be somewhat later. Wheat cutting should commence about August 20. There will be scarcely any need for more men than last year at harvest time and men are plentiful locally.

### Nelson

Two reports received. Crop weather has been fair and crops are doing well. Straw is rank, summerfallow is heavy in spots, others thin. Damage from cutworms has been considerable. No immediate need for rain. About 25 per cent. of the summerfallow is left yet to be plowed. Wheat cutting should start about August 15. One report states that a 50 per cent. greater number of men will be required to handle this

year's crop. No demand for men until about July 25, when haying starts.

### Prince Albert

Nine points heard from. Weather has been fairly good since last report and crops generally are fair. Damage from frost and cutworms is reported. In some parts until a week ago rains were badly needed, but since plentiful downpours have saved the situation and the land is well supplied with moisture for the present. Where practiced most of the summerfallowing is completed. One report states all crops headed out, two report from 25 to 50 per cent. of the wheat in head and five state no part of crop in head at present. Harvest generally will be a little later this year. Wheat cutting should start from middle to end of August. There will be a demand for a few more men than last year in two districts, but these will not be required until harvest commences.

### Mackenzie

Eleven reports received. Crop weather has been reasonably good since last report. Late frosts and cutworms have been responsible for some damage, but on the whole prospects are quite favorable. From 5 to 30 per cent. of wheat crop is headed out, and some of the barley also. One report states that heavy rains are badly needed in that particular district, but the rest report that only medium showers are required. About half the summerfallowing is done. Harvest will be a week or so later and wheat cutting should start about the last week in August. Five report a probable demand for about 15 per cent. more harvest help this year, but there will be no demand for this labor until cutting starts.

### Saltcoats

Ten points heard from. Weather conditions have been generally favorable since last report. Crop is very fair on all land. About 15 per cent. of wheat in head. Other grains in shot blade. Straw is generally fairly heavy. Plenty of rain has fallen, and about 75 per cent. of the summerfallowing has been done. Harvest will be later than last year. Wheat cutting should commence about end of August. Five districts report about 50 per cent. more men required to handle crop this year, but no demand exists for men until cutting starts.

### Qu'Appelle

Fourteen points heard from. Crop conditions favorable to bring good average crop. Straw will not be heavy. In most districts about 40 per cent. of wheat headed out. Rain has been general, but two reports state immediate need of heavy rain. Summerfallowing is nearly completed. Two reports expect harvest somewhat earlier, but the others state cutting will commence later this year, wheat being ready about third week in August. Average of about 10 per cent. more men required to handle crop. No demand for this help until cutting time.

### Assiniboia

Twenty reports received. Weather has been fair and good average crops are expected. Straw will be medium. Not more than an average of 15 per cent. of the wheat is headed out and harvest is expected to be a little later than last year. One district requires heavy rain. The rest report crops have sufficient moisture. There is about 15 per cent. of the summerfallow left to be plowed. Wheat cutting should commence the latter part of August. There is likely to be a 10 per cent. increase in the men required to handle the crop, but there is little demand for men before harvest starts.

### Weyburn

Seventeen reports received. Weather conditions have not been favorable to the growth of the crop. Too cold and dry. Crops are just fair, with some stubble crops very thin. About 25 per cent. of wheat headed out. Rain is badly needed in eight districts and all others state that showers would be very acceptable. Harvest will be later. Wheat cutting in two districts not expected to start before September 1. Rest report about third week in August with favorable weather. Generally about same number of men will be required for harvest this year, and at present there is no demand for help.

### Moose Jaw

Sixteen reports received. Weather has not been too favorable for the de-

Continued on Page 26

# The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

A change of diet from season to season is absolutely necessary. In warm weather we need less heat producing foods, such as cream, butter, oil, starches, fat meats and sweets. In place of these use more fresh fruits and vegetables. Now is the time to make our cooking as simple and tempting as possible. On the farm we somehow get the idea we must serve a hot meal no matter what the temperature may be. On Sunday especially we cook an elaborate dinner, while one prepared beforehand would be just as nourishing and in warm weather much more tempting.

Any cold meat thinly sliced and garnished with a bit of green will serve as the foundation for a "hot-weather dinner." Serve with this potato salad, or spinach, beet or turnip greens, cold with salad dressing. There are many jellied meats that are very delicious.

## JELLIED CHICKEN

Cut up a fowl, barely cover with water and put on to cook. Simmer slowly till tender, adding salt when about half done, and if liked add an onion during the cooking. When the meat begins to fall from the bones, take from the fire, remove skin and bones, put meat in a dish, if there is too much stock boil down until there is just enough to cover meat. Soak one tablespoonful granulated gelatine in a little cold water, add to stock, stir until dissolved and pour over chicken. Do not let the stock boil after adding gelatine. Set aside to jell. This should be made the day before using. This recipe answers for veal as well as chicken. Lettuce and radishes make a very attractive garnish. Arrange the lettuce leaves on a platter, turn the chicken out on top of this. Wash the radishes, cut to resemble tulips. Mark in sections from the root end down, with a sharp knife cut these sections of skin about half way down and spread these apart, enough to resemble a tulip.

## SALMON LOAF

Where fresh fish is not obtainable, canned may be used. One can salmon, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one tablespoonful of butter, three-quarters of a cup of milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful chopped parsley, half cupful bread crumbs, one teaspoonful lemon juice, salt and pepper to taste. Drain the liquor from the salmon, remove the skin and bones. Blend the butter and cornstarch in a saucepan over the fire, gradually adding the milk—stirring constantly until thick and smooth. Remove from the fire, add pepper and salt, the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, the lemon juice, onion juice, parsley and bread crumbs. Fold in the beaten whites of the eggs, bake in a buttered dish in a moderate oven. The dish should be placed in a pan of hot water. Garnish this with parsley and serve hot or cold.

## JELLIED PRUNES

There are any number of cold desserts good enough to make one's "mouth water," and they are a welcome change from the pies, steamed puddings, etc., we relish in colder weather. Jellied prunes are an inexpensive cold dessert. Pick over, wash and soak one-third of a pound of prunes in two cups of cold water for several hours, then cook in same water until soft. Remove prunes, stone and cut in quarters. To prune water add enough boiling water to make two cupfuls. Soak one and a half tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine in half cup of cold water and dissolve in hot liquid. Add one cupful of sugar and one-quarter cupful lemon juice and strain. Add prunes, turn into a mould and chill. Serve with sugar and cream or whipped cream.

## ROYAL CREAM

One-third box gelatine, one quart milk, three eggs, half cup sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla, pinch of salt. Soak the gelatine in a little cold water. Put milk on in double boiler, add sugar, yolks of eggs and salt. Stir constantly until creamy. Add gelatine, remove from the fire and when cool add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Beat

for five minutes, add vanilla and turn into a mould. Serve with whipped cream, or cream and sugar.

## TAPIOCA CREAM

Tapioca cream pudding is always a favorite with the children, and is a good way to feed them milk and eggs in disguise.

Two-thirds of a cup of tapioca soaked in two cups cold water for several hours. Two cups milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, half teaspoonful salt, two eggs, half teaspoonful vanilla.

Drain water from tapioca and add tapioca to scalded milk, add the salt and sugar and cook in a double boiler until transparent. Beat yolks very light and stir into mixture. Cook for two or three minutes. Beat whites stiff, remove pudding from fire and stir in whites. Add vanilla and serve very cold.

## LEMON PUDDING

Lemons or anything made with lemons seem particularly refreshing in warm weather. The following is easily made and cooling:

One pint water, boiling; two lemons, one cup sugar, three tablespoonfuls cornstarch, three eggs, whites.

Have water boiling, add lemon juice and sugar and the cornstarch mixed with a little cold water. When the mixture thickens take from fire and add the beaten whites of the eggs. Cool and serve with a custard sauce made from the yolks.

But of all the summer desserts, fresh berries with cream are best. We have "made" desserts for so many months of the year, the fresh fruit is a welcome change. Of the frozen desserts the water ices and sherbets are more cooling than ice cream owing to the lack of fat they contain.

## MILK SHERBET

Juice of four lemons and one orange, one quart milk, two and half cups sugar, white of one egg.

Put the milk and part of the sugar in freezer, partly freeze and add the fruit juice mixed with the remaining sugar. Stir in white of egg stiffly beaten and freeze. If half cream is used this will be smooth and creamy.

## RASPBERRY SHERBET

One pint fruit, mashed; one pint sugar, one quart water, juice of one lemon; one tablespoonful gelatine, one egg white.

Soak gelatine in half cup water ten minutes. Add one quart boiling water. When dissolved add sugar and fruit, cool and freeze. When partly frozen add the beaten white of one egg.

## CANNING PEAS

"Just a Young Wife" asks for recipe for canning peas. Just a year ago this column published this address: United States Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D.C. I immediately sent and got a prompt reply which enabled me to can peas and beans as well as fruits and other vegetables. I have peas and beans in pod as nice as ever that were done a year ago. I recommend every housekeeper to try them, they are so thoroughly good.

Canned peas and beans and okra are done by this recipe. Pick pod and can same day if possible. Blanch by putting the peas in cotton bag and immerse in boiling water; let remain from five to ten minutes. Remove and plunge in cold water. Pack in sterilized jars which have perfectly smooth tops and good rubbers. To each pint of boiling water required to fill jars add one level teaspoonful of salt—place rubbers and tops on partially tightened.—Have ready a boiler of boiling water in which there is a home-made false bottom—a board with holes bored in is what I used. Place the jars in with water reaching three-quarters of the way up the jars and boil. Have tight cover to keep the steam in. Boil for one and a half hours, remove and tighten tops. Turn upside down till cool. The recipes I got were for vegetables and fruits. They sent me Farmers' Bulletin, 521, on the tomato, and the pickles are excellent. I am sending for one on canning of meats, as we often wish we could can chicken for to keep any length of time and be sure it is nice. You pay five cents for each bulletin. There is so much they send you, you are well repaid.

Contributed by S.



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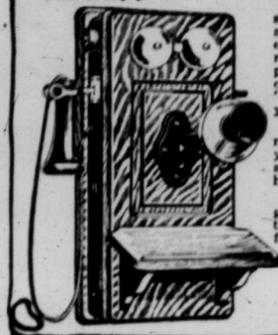
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# Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

### A BUTTON SCARCITY

The new contributors to our story contest, who are looking for a membership button, are asked to be patient for a month or two until a new supply of buttons and cards is prepared, but be sure that they will arrive, tho somewhat delayed.

You wouldn't believe how quickly these pledges of membership disappear. We have now a thousand members in our club without counting the contributors to the last competition. We could have had ten thousand if we had been willing to let any child join who sent in a letter reciting the number of horses and cows and brothers and sisters he had, but it has been our ambition to make a membership in this club mean something so that the little boys and girls who wear a Young Canada Club button will have reason to be proud of it. I think they have reason. Some of the stories printed in this section have been regular little gems. Buttons are only sent out to those who send us a story good enough to print, so tho you may have to wait a bit for your pins you will have reason to value them when they do arrive.

DIXIE PATTON.

### CALIFORNIA CHOICE OF HOME

I would like to be a school teacher and teach in the country. I would go to "good old U. S. A." I would not have to go to normal then. I don't think I would have to go. Maybe I will, but you know if I would have to. I would like to live in Corning, California. I would raise nuts and fruits and flowers of all kinds. There would be lots to keep me busy, wouldn't there? I could do a lot of things in California.

What kind of house would I like to live in? I don't know, but I think I would like to live in a nice little eight-room cottage. There would be the living-room, diningroom, kitchen, drawing-room or "den" and three bedrooms and a nursery. That would be plenty.

I would love to have my mother and father living with me, also my husband and children (if I had any). Life is not worth living if you don't have any "tots" running around. I would have to have children, seeing I have a nursery in my cottage. In my spare time I would play, sew, ride, drive and do all sorts of things that a lady should not do. I am going to learn to play a violin if I ever get one. Then it would be lots of fun to read and pick flowers and fruits. In the winter—Oh, dear! I guess they haven't any winter down there, so I would do the very same things as I would do in the summer.

MARIAN E. SCOTT.

Age 12.

### A POULTRY FANCIER

I am a little girl, nine years old. We have no school here, but my mamma teaches me at home. I can do a few sums and write little letters to my cousins and grandmamma.

When I grow up I would like to go in for poultry, chickens and turkeys, as I do love to be with them. I feed our sitting hens for mamma. I would like some cattle as well. I got a young heifer. She had her first calf last year. The calf's name is Violet and the mother's name is Rose. She is a great pet. I think I would like to live in England, tho I have not been there, but my cousins tell me about it. I would like to be near the sea so I could see the ships. I would like a nice house, not too large, with lots of flowers and my cats and dog to be with me and a little garden of my own to work in during my spare time and to amuse myself. I would like to pick shells by the sea and read a little.

KATHLEEN AGNES WRIGHT.

### A BEAUTIFUL DREAM

Seeing your letter in the Grain Growers' Guide, I thought I would enter the contest and do my best to win the splendid prize, for I am very fond of reading and the prize would be worth the trying for.

My greatest and highest ambition in life is to be a nurse. To me there is no other work, no other occupation which appeals so strongly to my nature as nursing does. I think this work, to be a nurse, is one of the purest and noblest of occupations and I intend to mould my character after the brave nurse, Flor-

ence Nightingale. What would I not give to be now a Red Cross nurse, and be able to be of service to the country I love so dearly! No one knows but myself how I have dreamed and planned for the future.

Sometimes I shut my eyes and see a vision of the future, a white capped nurse in uniform bending over the cot of some suffering patient.

Only four short years before I shall enter on my training and then when I am eighteen, for that is the age one must be to enter the hospital, I am going out into the world to win a name for myself.

Won't it be glorious? I can scarcely wait for the time to come. I intend to have a good education, and my parent are very eager that I should, too, so I intend to take my third class when I am sixteen. I shall be able to teach then and I shall spend those two years as a school teacher. Then, just think! I'll be able to enter the hospital for training.

In one letter you asked us what our amusements would be when we grew up. Mine will be bathing, skating, reading, horse-back riding, walking and tennis. I am fond of music, too. I skate and do almost all the others now. In winter I play or rather practice hockey, and, don't be shocked, but I play football, sometimes baseball, too. You will know by that that I am a strong, healthy girl.

You also asked what kind of a house we would like to live in when we grow up. Well, if I am going to be a nurse, I hardly think I'll want a house of my own—unless, well, unless I am married, and that's doubtful, for, do you know, I am very fond of cats and they say that's a sure sign I'll be an old maid.

Oh, well, I am certainly not mourning over it any, but if I should I should love a— No, I shall describe it in a different way. In my mind I see, amid a cluster of golden laburnums and purple lilacs, a picturesque old house, brightened with scarlet creepers and purple wisteria and climbing woodbines, a house with large, bright windows, framed in trailing flowers and roses of white and red, with quaint old gable ends, and deep, overhanging eaves, where birds build their nests and sparrows chirp. A house standing in a most bewildering garden—not square and trim and laid out as the Dutch like to see it—but full of nooks and corners; full of trees, whose roots are hidden in great masses of mignonette and clove carnations, full of old fashioned flowers—sweet peas and sweet williams, southern wood and pansies, lilies and roses, every path having a charm of its own, leading either to fragrant rose bushes or beds of white lilies or plots of ripe, red strawberries or raspberries running wild. Such is the home I have pictured to myself. What do you think of it?

But my letter is getting so long and there is so much more to tell, but I will close with best wishes.

EDNA BALDWIN.

Age 14 years.

What do I think of it? Why, I think it is the very loveliest home and a dear little dream life all thru. I believe it will come true, and never mind the cats.

D. P.

### A WOMAN FARMER

When I am a full grown woman I would prefer to work on a farm, doing plowing, binding, stooking, sowing and all other farm work. I like working with horses and mules. I like to milk cows and clean stables and do some housework. I also like mounting animals and hunting. I would like to be a teacher, a nurse or a clerk.

I would like to live in either British Columbia, Canada, or in the United States. A brick house is what I would prefer, with either my mother, father, sisters and brothers or some friends (women of about my age), also any other relation of mine to stay with me.

I would spend my spare time with my friends or whoever I live with by going visiting, fishing, swimming, sailing, driving, riding bicycle and horseback, learning, playing, etc.

In winter I would like to go snowshoeing, driving, tobogganing, skating, etc.

I will close today with best wishes to all.

HEDWIG HOEHN.

Canora, Sask., age 14.

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# Farm Women's Clubs

**NOTE.**—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erna 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 women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

## PRAIRIE ROSE HOMEMAKERS

The Prairie Rose Homemakers Club met at the home of Mrs. W. C. Ridalls on Thursday, June 24, six members being present. After the opening exercise the roll was called, each answering by naming her favorite flower. The business was then attended to. Several of the members have decided to send to Washington for fruit direct from the growers, and are sending the first order for raspberries. We can thus get them much cheaper than by buying from the retailers.

Our quilt being ready to put together, it was decided to meet at Mrs. C. D. Richmond's on Thursday, July 8, thus saving the time on a regular club day.

An excellent paper on canning vegetables was then read by Mrs. Richmond, which contained several valuable recipes which we were all anxious to get copies of. The meeting then adjourned, after which lunch was served.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. L. G. Else, on July 29. The subject for discussion will be, "Recipes for Hot-Weather Cooking," each member to bring a recipe.

MRS. W. C. RIDALLS,  
Club Reporter.

## HOLDING ANNUAL PICNIC

Dear Miss Stocking:—The June meeting of the Storthoaks Women Grain Growers was held at the home of Mrs. La Bricque. There were twelve present. Mrs. Grant gave a very interesting and instructive paper on canning fruits and vegetables.

We are holding our annual picnic on June 19 at Storthoaks. The next meeting is to be held at Mrs. Yates on July 8, and Mrs. Jamieson and Mrs. Hull will give a demonstration on cooky making. Great interest is taken in our meetings. Two new members were enrolled at the last meeting.

MRS. A. McARTHUR,  
Sec., Storthoaks W.G.G.

It is pleasing to hear that the meetings of the Storthoaks Club are proving so interesting. It would certainly be a pleasure to be present at the cooky-making demonstration.

—E. A. S.

## A NEW MEMBER OF THE CLUB FAMILY

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am instructed to inform you that a Women Grain Growers' Society has been formed in the Caledonia district. We have made a beginning with a membership of ten and purpose taking up the Red Cross department of work.

MRS. J. H. SMITH,  
Secretary, Milestone

The new association has my best wishes. We remember the splendid representation that Caledonia had at the general convention, and feel assured that the women's section will be an association of just such a progressive type.

—E. A. S.

## CHATHAM ORGANIZED

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am writing to let you know that we have organized a Women Grain Growers' Association, called the Chatham W.G.G. We had our first meeting last week. We have nine paid-up members, and we were very proud of our first meeting. Mrs. J. D. Christie is our president, Mrs. K. J. Urquart our vice-president, and I am secretary-treasurer. We had two good papers on "Social Life in the Home." We have taken up Red Cross work for the first. Next meeting two of the members give papers on "Women and the War," which I think will be very interesting.

MRS. W. WILCOX,  
Davidson, Sask.

We welcome Chatham Association.

They have chosen interesting topics. Great as is the horror of any phase of the present war, its tragedy increases as we think of its effect upon the women and the homes of the warring nations. Club work is a great factor in the molding of public opinion, hence the wisdom in discussing and forming definite opinions on such a subject as that of war.

—E. A. S.

## KEEPING BOYS AND GIRLS ON THE FARM

Dear Miss Stocking:—On May 1 the W.G.G. of Gravelbourg met at the home of Mrs. O. Adams, and the meeting proved a great success. Mrs. David Remallard gave a lecture on "How to Keep Girls and Boys on the Farm." The thought was how to amuse them so that the country life will not be so monotonous. Mrs. Adolph Adams lectured on temperance. She explained to the audience the sorrow and misery that drinking caused and the disgrace both in home and society.

Mrs. Napoleon Aussant read an interesting paper, "Advantages of Our Union," such as obtaining rights which we are denied. After the meeting was adjourned a dainty lunch was served by our hostess. The next meeting will be held on June 30 at the home of Mrs. Napoleon Aussant.

MRS. ARMAND MORIN,  
Sec., Gravelbourg W.G.G.

Armour, Sask.

Gravelbourg has chosen thoughtful subjects. A wealth of good can be obtained from free discussion of topics of so important a nature.

—E. A. S.

## STUDYING EDUCATION

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our last meetings were more or less taken up by business in connection with a concert, but I am sending reports of two held in April and May. Our April meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Lawson. The business part of the meeting consisted in disposing of contents of letter from Miss Stocking re funds to aid in equal franchise movement, the election of a board to arrange for a free travelling library to be obtained from the government, and arranging for our annual entertainment.

The topic for the afternoon was "Education" taken up under five headings, viz., Home Life of the Child, by Mrs. Hay; Co-operation of School and Home, Miss Hare, teacher at Idaleen; Literature and Art, Mrs. Lawson; Travel, Mrs. Crawford; Social Life and Environment, Mrs. Hutchinson. The papers showed very careful preparation and were bristling with ideas cleverly set forth, showing the importance first of recognizing our opportunities and duties, particularly the smaller ones, and then utilizing them as stepping stones toward the great end of education and character building. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered our hostess for the entertainment provided.

Our May meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Patton. Two letters were read, one from Premier Scott in answer to a letter sent in from our meeting endorsing his stand on the Banish the Bar question, the other an invitation from the Homemakers Club, of Sovereign, to attend the lecture given by Miss De Lury, of the university. At the request of several of the members, two of the papers read at the last meeting were given again, these being Co-operation of School and Home, by Miss Hare, and Social Life and Environment, by Mrs. Hutchinson. The hostess provided a dainty lunch, and it was with regret that we were forced to adjourn in order to practice the play to be given at the coming concert.

MRS. A. C. HENDERSHOT,  
Sec., Idaleen W.G.G.

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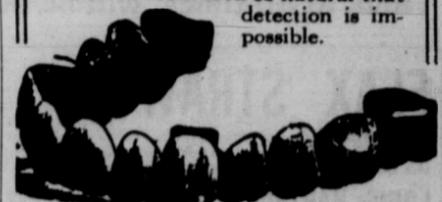
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## On the Screen

Continued from Page 8

rangers seen approaching. Come on, you big zobs, rush it!"

Hughes ran his company thru the scene at break-neck speed, and tho his language was lurid and always cryptically American, he knew how to get the best out of his people in the shortest possible time.

When it came to Daphne's big scene, in which she had to mount Cabbage Tree for the first time, he spared no pains. His rough manner made her self-conscious. Her pantomime was amateurish and weak compared with that of the others. But where Cabbage Tree was concerned, she hoped to acquit herself satisfactorily. After all, she had been engaged to ride, and not because she had struck Hughes as a God-gifted Thespian.

"Miss Barry!" bawled Hughes. "You're on. Inside that shack, please." There followed a brief explanation of what was required of her. "Now creep out and corral the horse by the wood-pile. That's Cabbage Tree. Up and off down that track as if all the fiends were after you!"

The horse, knowing what he had to do, gave her no time. The moment she tightened the reins he was in motion. Daphne, with one foot in the stirrup, swung into the saddle. Hughes had expected efficiency; here he recognized expert dexterity. Daphne sat like a rough-rider, and Cabbage Tree seemed to know it.

"Bush-rangers after her!" signaled Hughes, and then bellowed at Daphne, "Look scared—not as if you were having the time of your life! Over the gate now!"

It was a respectable jump, and the horse took the opportunity to show that he had a will of his own. He refused, reared, and, as Hughes put it, "clawed chunks out of the air." Daphne, with her feet well home in the stirrups and her knees prized against the pads, kept her balance easily.

Her lips were set, her color heightened, that was all. Suddenly her hands came down sharply, and as the horse's forefeet touched the ground she bent forward and rattled him at the gate. This time he took it, and the conflict of wills, which had lasted barely thirty seconds, was over. Cabbage Tree had found his master.

Scene followed scene in breathless succession. All of them were full of alarms and excursions. The story mainly consisted of a chase in which pursued and pursuers were alternately the sport of fortune.

The performers were moved from place to place to give variety to the scene. At one moment they were pushing thru close timber, at another they were racing over open ground.

The afternoon's work finished with a sensational descent down a precipitous gully. For this scene a disused chalk pit was utilized. It was overgrown with bushes and stunted trees, and the narrow track that zigzagged thru them was difficult enough to give an aspect of danger to the descent.

Half-way down came the big effect of the play, involving not only equestrian skill, but some of the agility of the acrobat. Here Cabbage Tree was overhauled by one of the bushrangers, who, in his attempt to stop the girl, had to shoot her horse. He fired.

Daphne, instructed beforehand, brought him up sharply on his haunches, and then rolled off on the upper side of the track where a heap of dried fern had been placed to break her fall. Here also among the bushes was a depression which hid the horse.

To the onlookers it gave the impression that he had come down. Daphne then had to struggle up, and run on to the bank with her warning which ensured the "happy ending" beloved of the public in this newest form of dramatic amusement.

When it was over Hughes came up to Daphne and complimented her on her riding. He patted her shoulder in a fatherly manner.

"Gee! You can ride!" he exclaimed. "Tho you can't act—much!"

The praise, tho scant enough, pleased her. By this time she had gathered that it was not her employer's policy

to give encouragement unless it had been well earned.

After rehearsal she had the rest of the day to herself. One or two of the women were friendly and asked her to join them on some excursion or other, but with an excuse she thanked them.

In the cool of the evening she walked to the small town, two miles from the village, and brought back some grapes and flowers for the invalid.

A lamp lit up the Egertons' cottage windows, and the blinds were not drawn. As there was nothing facing them but a quiet road and a meadow beyond it, the inmates were careless whether they were observed or not. At the gate Daphne caught sight of the actress with her arms twined round her husband's neck, looking up into his face.

He bent toward her, his whole expression showing the unutterable love and tenderness she had always seen in her own husband's face at such times when she, like every other woman who loves, put the clinging tendrils of her arms around him. A lump rose in her throat, and she walked swiftly up the narrow bricked path toward the door. The sounds of her footsteps fell upon the ears of the couple within, and the living picture behind the window quickly dissolved.

"Forgive me for calling so late," Daphne apologized; "but I thought you'd like these. Please don't thank me. They gave me an object for a walk. How do you feel?"

Egerton placed a chair for her close to his wife.

"Better, thanks. I'm always better when I've got Ege with me." She smiled affectionately at her husband. "We've only been married a year, you see. I'm so glad you got on well with Cabbage Tree. Ege has been telling me all about it."

After a few minutes talk Daphne took her leave, refusing Egerton's escort for the short distance to her lodgings. The way led her past the principal inn of the place, where Hughes was putting up. He was lounging at the entrance when she passed, and seeing her stepped into the road.

"I was real pleased with you today," he said; and she thanked him.

"If you'd like a permanent job in my crowd I dare say I can find you one. Only I can't give you any big part until you've learned to act with your face a bit more. It masks too much, I opine. You're the sort that feels too deep down to show it on the skin, which means you're not a 'pro' born and bred. They feel on the surface—all manufactured emotion. Anyway, you needn't go flapping your feet about Covent Garden looking for a shop if you want one here. Don't forget. Good night."

He put out his fat, friendly hand and Daphne took it.

The knowledge that she would not be out of employment unless something unforeseen occurred was a great relief to her. She lifted the latch of her temporary home with a lightened heart, and commenced to unpack the few things she had brought with her.

On her dressing-table she placed the big silver frame with Greening's portrait in it. She never had been, and never would be without that.

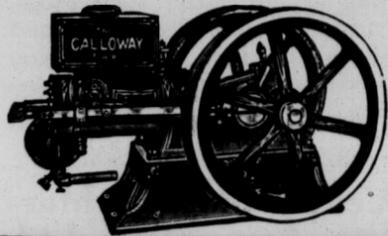
She kissed it every night before going to bed and every morning when she awoke; she cried quietly on an average once a day when she thought of him, and each time there came with her tears the conviction that she ought not to have separated herself from him at all, more than ever now that—

### INDEPENDENT POLITICAL CONVENTION

A Provincial Independent Political convention for Manitoba has been called to meet at Brandon on the morning of July 22. All independent electors in the province are invited to be present. It is the intention to discuss the advisability of placing independent candidates in the provincial ridings at the forthcoming election.

A nominating convention of the independent electors of the provincial constituency of Mountain has been called to meet at Baldur on the afternoon of July 24.

Special prices for one month  
—Write now for my offer.



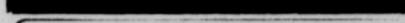
**Lots of Power for Less Money**

The Galloway five horse power at our new low price is the power sensation of the year. It's positively the most engine for the money ever offered by anybody, any place, anywhere, at any time. It's positively A 1 in high quality of material, finish, design and workmanship. Absolutely supreme in power, simplicity and design, not over-rated, nor high-speeded, but large bore and stroke, and plenty of weight, low speed, built for long, hard, continuous service. All other sizes from 1 1/4 h. p. up to 15 h. p. proportionately low in price. Our engines are made in our own great modern factories by the thousands, from the very finest materials, on automatic machinery, all parts standardized and alike and sold to you direct from the factory for less money than middlemen can buy engines no better at wholesale and in many cases not nearly so good, in solid carloads for spot cash.

**Don't Get Fooled**

by the light high-speeded, short-lived, cheap engine, nor by the high priced, ordinary engine with four middlemen's profits as the only excuse for that price. Check our engine point for point with them all, measure the bore and stroke, put them on the scales for weight, size them all up for simplicity, then test ours out side by side with every make and kind, regardless of who makes it or what price they ask, and we will leave it entirely to you to be the judge. Sold on thirty days' free trial. Every sale backed by a \$25,000 bank bond.

**Valuable Engine Book FREE**  
Send a postal today for our 1915 proposition and valuable engine book that is full of information, pictures and letters from satisfied customers that tell the absolute truth about Galloway engines. It's yours for the asking. Address  
**Wm. Galloway, Pres.**  
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**THE T.N.B. DUMP RACK**



Thoroughly tested in the field for the last two seasons; fits any wagon or truck; unloads a load of sheaves without stopping; saves the thrasher half the bundle teams. Sold direct from the manufacturer at Watrous, Sask.

Racks, 8 x 14, 3 foot sides, less floor, \$40 f.o.b. Watrous Cash.

Sold and guaranteed by

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**GREAT WEST WOVEN WIRE FENCING**



**Price**

for a wire fencing must be considered conjunctively with quality and appearance, never alone. Unless the quality of wire and workmanship are beyond reproach, the price ceases to be attractive.

Our "Great West Woven" Wire Fencing combines high grade quality, trim appearance and excellent workmanship — when properly erected it is there to stay.

"The fence that helped to build the West."

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

**The Great West Wire Fence Co. Ltd.**  
76-82 Lombard Street, Winnipeg, Can.

**Marketing Your Grain**

Continued from Page 9

bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 2 Canada Western flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet, and contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of damaged seed, and weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 3 Canada Western flax seed shall be flax seed which is immature or musty, or which contains more than twenty-five per cent. damaged seed, and is fit for warehousing, and testing not less than 47 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

Flax seed that is damp, warm, mouldy, musty or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be classed as no grade.

To test flax seed, one pound of average seed shall be taken from the sample tested, and the impurities or foreign matter therein shall be removed as near as possible by the use of two sieves of 32-gauge wire cloth, one with meshes 3x16 and the other with meshes 16x16 to the square inch. The percentage of impurities and weight per bushel shall be determined by the use of proper testing scales.

**Other Regulations**

115. All good grain that has an excessive moisture, being tough, damp or wet or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be entered on the inspecting officer's books as "No grade," with his notations as to quality and condition.

2. All grain that is in a heating condition or is badly binburnt, whatsoever grade it might otherwise be, shall be reported and entered upon the inspecting officer's books as "Condemned" with the inspector's notation as to quality and condition.

3. All grain that is unsound, musty, dirty, smutty, or sprouted, or that contains a large admixture of other kinds of grain, seeds or wild oats, or from any other cause is unfit to be classed under any of the recognized grades, shall be classed as "Rejected," with the inspector's notations as to quality and condition.

4. All grain shall be weighed and the weight per bushel recorded in the inspecting officer's book.

5. No grain that has been subject to scouring or treatment by use of lime or sulphur shall be graded higher than No. 3.

116. In the inspection of grain the weight shall not alone determine the grade.

117. All inspecting officers shall make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notation on their book.

**Re-inspection and Survey**

The following from C. B. Piper's book explains the survey board and its functions:—

If the shipper is dissatisfied with either the provisional or final grade issued at Winnipeg, he may ask for re-inspection. If dissatisfied with the re-inspection, the shipper may apply for a survey. If this requires a fresh sample it can only be procured if the identity of the car has been preserved. The survey is made by a board appointed by the Grain Commission under the terms of the Grain Act. There is a survey board at each Winnipeg and Calgary for western grain. These boards are appointed from prominent members of the grain trade which have had long experience in judging grain commercially. The applicant for the survey must deposit a fee of \$3.00 with the secretary of the proper board. If the grade is changed the fee is returned to him and is charged to the inspection department. If, however, the inspection department is sustained and the grade is not changed, then the deposit becomes forfeited. The decision of the board is final. From it there is no appeal.

**Grading Other Than Five Wheat**

As the Grain Act specifies Five wheat, The Guide asked the chief inspector how other varieties of wheat were graded. The following is the chief inspector's reply:—

Editor, Grain Growers' Guide.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor with reference to

**This Granary Will Save You Time, Money And Work It Is The Best Protection For Your Grain**

Don't expose your grain to damage by fire, weather, rats, mice, or gophers by putting it in a wooden or an imperfectly constructed metal granary. Your grain is worth too much to take any chances. Be on the safe side by storing it in a

**"Metallic"**

Portable

**Corrugated Steel Granary**

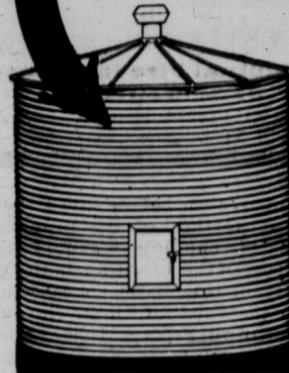
You can easily move this granary from place to place on your farm and always have it conveniently located to save time and labor when threshing.

The "Metallic" is the strongest, tightest, and most durable granary made. Heavy, galvanized, corrugated steel is used insuring great strength and rigidity. It will last a life-time. Costs less than wood. Write for complete information.

We Manufacture all kinds of Sheet Metal Building Materials

**THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited**  
Manufacturers

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**A. STANLEY JONES North Battleford SASKATCHEWAN**

THE ORIGINAL SMALL THRESHING MACHINE

COMPLETE OUTFIT—8 h.p. Engine, 28 in. Separator. All Fittings, Belts and Truck with 16 ft. reach \$670.50  
28 inch Separator alone, all fittings... \$317.00  
24 inch Separator alone, all fittings... \$284.00  
FREIGHT PREPAID IN MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN

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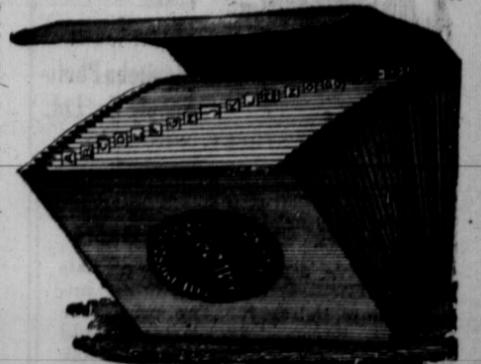
Sales Agent for  
**La Compagnie Desjardins, Limited**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**Farmers' Letter File** Saves Time and Money

Ninety-nine farmers out of every hundred lose money at some time because they have not kept copies of their business letters or have lost the receipts for bills they have paid. When you ship grain, produce or livestock or order supplies of any kind by letter, it is important that you keep an EXACT copy of the letter you write. Without those EXACT copies you will often be put to inconvenience and frequently lose money. Every secretary of a farmers' association, school board or any business organization should have a FARMERS' LETTER FILE and keep his correspondence in proper shape. It will save several times its cost to every farmer yearly. The FARMERS' LETTER FILE shown in the accompanying illustration contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 11 1/2 inches by 9 1/2 inches, 8 1/2 inches thick and opens like an accordion so that it will hold 1,000 letters. It is made of tough, heavy manilla paper and pasteboard, reinforced with linen. With ordinary care it will last twenty years.

If your business is heavy it is advisable to have two files, one for receipts and the other for letters. With each file we supply six sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, specially made for taking copies of letters with pen or pencil; also THE FARMERS' LETTER FILE, with six sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, six "Manifold" pens and "Instructions For Use" will be mailed to any address for..... \$1.00  
Extra carbon sheets, 10 cents for 6 sheets; extra pens, 5 cents for 6 pens.



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

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at Wholesale Mill Prices

**Our Quality the Highest. Our Prices the Lowest.  
Our Service the Best.**

WRITE today for List I-40, which will give you the lowest wholesale mill price on lumber, dimensions, shiplap, flooring, siding, finish, shingles, mouldings, windows, doors, etc., delivered freight paid, to your station. Or send us your bill of lumber, stating the number of pieces required, we will send you an estimate in detail, of the exact cost delivered at your station. You cannot afford to pay more than our prices. **Send for List today.**

We wholesale to a nation instead of retail to a neighborhood

**CONSUMERS LUMBER CO.**  
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**SAFETY PLUS FAIR DEALING**  
POINTERS FOR FARMERS:

FIRST—Consider an Insurance Company's financial strength.  
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**The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

FIRST—Assets \$863,554.52. Surplus to Policy-holders \$433,051.40.  
SECOND—In fifty-six years has paid over \$5,509,000 to Policy-holders.  
THIRD—Gives the Farmer the most liberal policy conditions.

SEE OUR LOCAL AGENT OR WRITE TO

**Carson & Williams Bros. Ltd.**  
Union Bank Building  
Winnipeg

**London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 31 Scott Street, Toronto**  
F. D. WILLIAMS, Manager

the inspection of the different varieties of wheat. In reply to this question would say, the varieties of Marquis and Blue Stem wheat when sound, hard and red, are inspected into the grade of 1 northern. Preston and Huron wheat when sound, hard and red are inspected into the grade of 2 northern. Goose wheat is inspected according to its quality as No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Goose wheat. The varieties of Preston, Stanley and Huron wheats when grown in some districts grow very coarse and soft and have light color, and when found so are not graded higher than 3 northern.

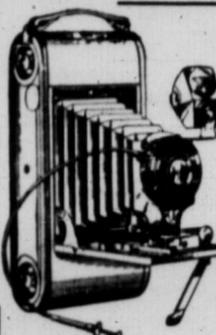
Trusting this is the information you require, I am,

Yours truly,  
(Signed) GEO. SERLS,  
Chief Inspector.

Winnipeg, April 10, 1915.

**NEW HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

Great strides are being made in some parts of the west along mixed farming lines. Among the districts which are naturally adapted to the successful keeping of livestock in Saskatchewan



The IA Folding  
**Anso** 2 1/2 by 4 3/4  
Symmetrical Lens  
Bionic Shutter \$15  
Price with Modico Anistigmat lens, F.7.5 and Bionic Shutter, \$20.  
Other models, \$2 to \$55.  
Films developed 10c per roll of 6.

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**Oils - Greases**

We have a splendid line of Oils and Greases and guarantee immediate delivery. The prices are right. Farmers' Associations should get our prices on carloads. Ask for the following brands:

Great Western Thresher Oil, Par Value Cylinder Oil, Solar Gas Engine Oil, Inland Auto Oils, Winter and Summer Black Greases. **WRITE US TODAY.**

**The Inland Oil Works of Canada, Ltd.**  
Macdonald and May Streets, Winnipeg

perhaps there is none better fitted than the northwest portion of the province immediately surrounding Langenburg. In order to foster the breeding industry of dairy stock in this district a meeting was held on the farm of D. B. Howell, at Langenburg, on Friday, June 25, of the Holstein breeders of Eastern Saskatchewan. Breeders were present from as far west as Yorkton and as far east as Millwood. The meeting resulted in the organization of the Eastern Saskatchewan Breeders' Association. The officers elected were: President, William Wilkie, Langenburg; vice-president, S. J. W. Taylor, Bredenburg; secretary-treasurer, D. B. Howell, Langenburg; directors to serve with the officers, Geo. Kissick, Saltecoats, and Henry Wohlers, Langenburg.

The object of the association is to improve the stock at present in the district by keeping the very best sires which can be found in the breed. Negotiations are already under way to import one of the best sires obtainable. He is a bull directly descended from the "King of the Pontiacs" and carrying the blood of "Friend Hengerveld de Kol Butter Boy" and "Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke," and out of blood lines on the dam's side with official records from 31.3 pounds of butter to 44.18 pounds in seven days. This movement deserves more than passing attention among farmers, particularly those in the Langenburg district. The formation of breeding associations is one of the very best means of improving livestock, and the efforts of the organizers of this movement will be best repaid by every farmer in the district assisting to make the association an unqualified success.

**BARB WIRE INJURIES**

This is the season of the year when stockmen are most frequently annoyed with barb wire injuries to their horses. Just a few things to bear in mind at such times have been suggested by Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the Department of Horse Breeding of the University of Wisconsin.

"After a barb wire accident, do not apply axle grease or any rancid ointment to the wound. Wash the wound thoroughly with warm water. Then clip the hair as close as possible around it, and wash again to remove any hair or other foreign substance.

"When sand or hair has lodged in the depths of a deep cut never use a wet sponge to clean it out. Use a piece of absorbent cotton or cotton batting. There will be much less risk of infection.

"It will be useless to put stitches in

wound that is very deep or ragged, or that is located in a place not in perfect rest when the animal is making natural movements.

"Dry dusting powder has a healing effect on barb wire wounds and other large, moist cuts and abrasions. Such a powder may be prepared cheaply by mixing together equal parts of slaked lime, sulphur and charcoal.

"Prevent lock-jaw dangers in nail wounds of the hoof by opening them up freely, which provides drainage for serum and pus. Saturate with a solution of corrosive sublimate and water in the proportion of 1 to 500. Cover with dusting powder, absorbent cotton and a bandage. This treatment should be repeated daily until the wound is healed."

**BALKY AND KICKING COLTS**

The office of information of the United States Department of Agriculture offers the following suggestions for the treatment of colts which have acquired the bad habits of balking and kicking:

In breaking the colt to draw a vehicle, the horse may develop bad habits unless he is properly handled. The most common cause of balkiness among horses is punishment to make them do something that they cannot do or that they do not understand how to do. If the horse balks because the load is too heavy, and he is not allowed occasionally to rest and regain his breath, the use of whip or spur will very often provoke further and more stubborn rebellion. He should be given a short rest, and while he is resting, rub his nose, pick up a front foot and tap the hoof a few times, or adjust the harness, and he may forget his balkiness. Take up the lines and give the command to go ahead, turning slightly to the right or left to start. If the horse does not start, it is either a case of overload or a chronic balker. If the former, the load should be lightened; but in the case of the latter, training will be necessary to overcome the habit.

Where the balking habit is fixed, the horse should be trained to obey all commands with promptness without being hitched to the wagon. First put on the double trip ropes, which consist of a strong surcingle, four two-inch iron rings, two straps to go around the pasterns, and a rope about twenty-five feet long. Fasten two two-inch rings to the underside of the surcingle, and put straps with rings on the front feet. Run the end of the rope thru near the ring on the surcingle, thru the ring on the near foot, up and thru the off side surcingle ring, down, and tie to the off fore foot. A pull on the rope when the horse steps will bring him to his knees. Always use knee pads, or have the horse on soft ground where he will not injure his knees.

"Use the ropes until the horse stops and stands when he hears "whoa." Next put on the guy line, which should be managed by an assistant, while you drive and attend the trip ropes. The guy line is a rope fastened around the horse's neck, and a half-hitch over the lower jaw. It is very severe, and should not be used to excess. If the horse shows any tendency to balk, give the command "whoa" before he stops of his own accord. When ready to start, the assistant should take a position in front of the horse, and smartly jerk him forward with the guy line at the same time you give the command "get up." Repeat the process of stopping and starting until the horse shows no signs of self-will. Use the guy line, and use it severely, on the slightest intimation that the animal is going to balk. After a few of these lessons the horse may be hitched to the wagon. The trip ropes and guy line should be kept on until he is well broken of the habit.

In treating the colt to overcome kicking, put on the harness and trip ropes. Let the assistant take a stick about four feet long, wrap a gunny sack around one end, and tie it. With this the assistant, if he stands at the colt's shoulders and holds the halter with one hand, can rub the colt's hind legs without being placed in danger of his heels. If the colt kicks, do not hit him, but allow him to examine the stick again, and proceed to stick and pole him all over, that is, make him become accustomed to being touched on any part of his anatomy without kicking. After he

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Ship us your Butter, Eggs, Hogs, Mutton, Lamb, Beef, Wool and Hides, in fact anything you produce. We have the buyers.

Prompt returns guaranteed.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

**Central Farmers' Market Association Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Live Old Hens Wanted**

Old Hens	Per lb.	10-11c
Hens (big and fat)	"	12c
Spring Chickens	"	16-17c
Roosters	"	9c
Turkeys	"	12-13c
Ducks	"	12-13c

This ad. will not appear again for two weeks, and the above prices will hold good for that time. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. Reference, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

**ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.**  
97 Alkens Street, Winnipeg

**Live Poultry Wanted**

Old Hens (big and heavy), per lb.	\$0.12
Old Hens (medium), per lb.	.10
Roosters, per lb.	.08
Turkeys, per lb.	.13
Ducks, per lb.	.12
Spring Chickens, per lb.	.16-.18

Live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates sent on Request. Money order sent back on receipt of goods.

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**LIVE POULTRY WANTED**

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

Live Hens	Per lb.	10c
Roosters	"	8c
Young Ducks	"	12c
Old Ducks	"	10c

Turkeys, Geese and Spring Chickens  
Best Market Price

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

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FARMERS! We want your butter and eggs. Markets are firmer at present and we shall be glad to have you write us for prices. Prompt remittance made.

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**SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY**

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**The W. J. GUEST FISH CO. Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG

**MacLennan Bros. Ltd.**

Grain and Commission Merchants  
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Agents wanted at all points where we are not already represented

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**704 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg**  
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becomes submissive to the stick, tie sacks of hay to the traces and breeching, and continue the lesson until he pays no attention to it.

Fasten a long pole on either side of him, with one end to drag on the ground, the other end to be fastened to the shaft carrier. Drive the colt around with these, and if he attempts to kick, steady him and pull him to his knees. This should be continued until he submits to the poles dragging between his legs and all around him. This is also a good lesson to be given a colt that does not kick before trying to drive him single.

# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 17, 1915.

Wheat—Large general trading and excited, nervous market all the week, the close being fairly firm, with the July and October up 5 1/2 cents and the December 5 cents, when compared with last Saturday. Local temper was bullish at the outset and values advanced sharply under a fair miscellaneous demand and very moderate offerings. Domestic climatic conditions, as well as those prevailing in the South were the overshadowing influences and what shorts there were covered and were inclined to play the long side of the market for a term. The strength abroad and bullish foreign statistics were other supporting factors. Late advices from the northwestern spring wheat States do not as yet show a clearing in the weather and more confirmed reports of rust are coming in. Harvesting over the American winter wheat belt is also being greatly delayed, all of which are favorable just at present towards better prices. There has been a little export business done in this market in old crop wheat during the past week and this buying has kept prices on the advance, July at one time trading up to \$1.40. The demand for cash wheat has only been fair and offerings continue light.

Oats—Firmness in wheat has been reflected on this grain, with the result that prices are up a little over 3 cents on the July, while the October oats only gained 1/2 cent. The demand for low grades continues good, but there are very few being offered for sale.

Barley—A better demand for this grain during the period under review has put prices up from 4 to 7 cents. Offerings are very light.

Flax—The market has ruled very dull this past week, there being very few trades in any one morning. Prices at the close today are just about the same as those prevailing a week ago.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.	No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 37 1/2
July 13	136 1/2	105	105	No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 30
July 14	138	107 1/2	108 1/2	No. 4 wheat, 1 car, frost	1 26
July 15	138 1/2	107	107	No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	77
July 16	138 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	Special grade corn, 1 car, warm	74 1/2
July 17	139 1/2	108	108 1/2	No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	77 1/2
July 19	140 1/2	109	109 1/2	No. 2 corn, 1 car, mixed	76 1/2
Week ago	135 1/2	102	102 1/2	No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	77 1/2
Year ago	90 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, settlement	77 1/2
Oats—				No. 4 white oats, part car	52
July 13	60 1/2	42 1/2		No. 3 oats, 2 cars	51
July 14	60 1/2	43		Sample grade oats, 1 car	52
July 15	61 1/2	42 1/2		No. 3 white oats, 1 car	53 1/2
July 16	62 1/2	42 1/2		Sample grade oats, 1 car	51 1/2
July 17	63	42 1/2		Mill oats, 1 car	43
July 19	63 1/2	42 1/2		No. 3 white oats, 1 car	52 1/2
Week ago	60	42 1/2		No. 4 white oats, part car	51 1/2
Year ago	38 1/2	36 1/2		No. 3 white oats, 1 car, shipper's weight	53
Flax—				No. 4 white oats, 1 car	51 1/2
July 13	151	155		No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	71 1/2
July 14	151 1/2	155 1/2		Sample grade barley, 2 cars	71
July 15	151 1/2	155 1/2		Sample grade barley, 3 cars	71
July 16	151 1/2	155 1/2		Sample grade barley, 1 car	71 1/2
July 17	152	156		No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	70 1/2
July 19	152	155		No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	69
Week ago	151	154 1/2		No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	68 1/2
Year ago	146 1/2	150	148 1/2	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	69 1/2
				Sample grade barley, 1 car	70
				No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, seedy	67 1/2
				No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	71
				No. 4 barley, 1 car	72 1/2
				No. 1 flax, 3 sacks	1 65
				No. 1 flax, part car	1 69
				No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1 71

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 17)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	\$1.49 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.41 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.42 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	1.48 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,500 bu., to arrive	1.46 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.46 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 700 bu., to arrive	1.43
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.46 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.38 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.38 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.43
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.37 1/2
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.35 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.44
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.42 1/2
No. 3 wheat, part car, transit	1.44
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.22
Timothy, 15 sacks	5.25
Sample grade wheat, part car, rye mixed	1.20
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.39 1/2
No. 2 durum wheat, part car, mixed	1.23
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.26 1/2
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.20
No. 2 durum wheat, part car	1.23
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.24
No. 4 durum wheat, part car	1.05
No. 2 durum wheat, part car, transit	1.23
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.38

### LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, July 17.—Wheat: Undertone very firm, with a growing belief in American deterioration, as emphasized by the Modern Miller report, and delay to American movement, as shown by receipts. Spot market strong, unchanged to 1 1/2 higher, with good inquiry at the advance. Rosa Le grade nominal.

Cargo market strong. Winters 7 1/2d. higher, with purchases at the advance. Manitoba 3d. higher; Indians 6 to 7 1/2d. advance; Plates unchanged. Indian holders are very reserved, and selling little of new commitments, with a growing belief that reserves are under expectations, and Argentine reserves are very light, of merchantable quality. Continent bids are higher.

Corn—Dull but firm on improved demand for Plate spot, which is more firmly held as freights are strong, advancing 2s. since yesterday, at 57.

France—Weather distinctly unfavorable, being wet and harvesting delayed.

Germany—Harvesting is uninterrupted and a large crop will be safely gathered.

Argentine weather clear and warm.

## The Livestock Markets

Chicago, July 17.—Active shipping demand lifted hog quotations today, but the quality of offerings did not average high and the market receded to some extent. Cattle prices were nearly nominal. Most of the sheep and lambs received went direct to killers.

South St. Paul, July 17.—Grassy and short-fed steers, bulls and she stock sagged 25 to 40 cents during the week, such stock working down to the cheapest basis of the season. Prices on the whole have been at seasonable level, most stock of the grass variety selling about the same as at this time last year.

The percentage of choice dry-fed cattle, which has been dwindling since the month opened, was negligible on most days. The Friday run included the best here during the period, a big bunch of "baby beef," fed in Minnesota, bringing \$9.25 on that day, while one prime steer was bought at \$10. These were record figures for the respective grades of stock on this market.

Spread of hog prices broadened substantially, reasonable emphasis being placed on weight by packers, who most desired the choice light sorts. A dollar spread developed between these and the plain heavy lots, mixed kinds cashing at figures between the extremes which were registered at \$6.50 to \$7.60. Grassy droves and old sows had hardest action.

Sheep prices were maintained at a steady level, but lambs and yearlings were sharply discounted owing to bearish outside news and slack dressed meat trade.

Toronto, July 15.—Sharp declines owing to many inferior cattle being received and in sympathy with Southern markets are recorded this week. A fair run of cattle, numbering a little over 1,000 head, was received today. These were mostly made up of common to medium butchers. The prices of cattle remain unchanged at the sharp declines of this week, only the high grade export cattle were in demand yesterday. Common to medium butchers are selling from \$6.50 to \$8.00, while as high as \$9.10 is paid for finished animals, weighing around 1,500 pounds.

Heavy, well finished steers, bulls and cows are in strong demand for the overseas market. Light cattle are little used for export, as the shipping charges are based on so much a head, a heavy beast carried for the same money as a light one. The freight charge on all cattle shipped from Canada to Europe is \$50 per head.

A comparatively heavy run of hogs was received and prices were again easier; \$9.35 was paid for hogs off cars. Large shipments from the West are given as the reason for the decline in prices in this class of animals.

Calgary, July 17.—The livestock department of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company reports that shipments during the past week consisted of one mixed car of cattle and hogs to Vancouver and one of hogs to New Westminster. Two cars of sheep to Winnipeg and one double-decked car to Edmonton. Two of stock cattle came to Gleichen and two to Strathmore.

Hogs—Price for hogs today is \$8.10. This is a heavy decline compared with the going price at the beginning of the week. Eastern markets are lower and there is no recovery in sight. Receipts are light owing to the continued wet weather.

Cattle—Almost twice as many cattle were on hand this week as last. Prices on choice steers lowered a full quarter Friday, to \$6.75, and the decline was noticeable on good fat cows, most of which sold for \$5.75 and \$6.00. Bulls and stags were also lower selling at \$3.80 to \$5.00. Wethers selling at 6 1/2 cents. Ewes at 6 cents and lambs at 7 1/2 cents.

Winnipeg, July 19.—Receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week have been as follows: 1,607 cattle, 100 calves, 4,857 hogs and 526 sheep.

## WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 17, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.39 1/2	\$1.48 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1.36 1/2	1.45 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	1.31 1/2	1.42 1/2
3 white oats	.59 1/2	.52 1/2
Barley	60-71	67-72
Flax, No. 1	1.51 1/2	1.70

Futures—	July wheat	1.39 1/2	1.35 1/2
Oct. wheat	1.08	Sept. 1.09 1/2	
Dec. wheat	1.08 1/2	1.10 1/2	

Cattle—With light receipts and a good demand from outside cattle prices have been temporarily kept from following the downward trend of the Southern markets. Anything of a choice order found a ready sale, but half-fed and finished stock had much better be kept in the country. Good grass steers sold from \$7.25 to \$7.50, and choice heifers from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Best fat cows were around \$5.00 to \$5.25. Canners and cutters are in fair demand, prices ranging at from \$3.00 to \$4.50. Bulls are a quarter lower, but good fat oxen were wanted at from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Stockers and feeders are in poor demand and, with few receipts, there is little change in the milker and springer market.

Hogs have, in sympathy with Eastern and Southern markets, suffered a big decline. On Saturday sales were made at \$8.00 and there is every appearance of a further decline. Light hogs sell at \$7.00 to \$7.50, roughs \$6.00 and stags around \$4.50.

Sheep and lambs have been comparatively plentiful, but demand most of the week has been good, tho a falling off was noticed on Saturday. Best quality lambs are selling at 9 to 9 1/2 cents and best fat sheep 7 to 7 1/2 cents per pound.

## Country Produce

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, sell at 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents per pound. Vegetables are coming in fast and are cheap. Dressed beef is worth 11 cents; veal 12 cents, and mutton 17 to 18 cents per pound.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The produce department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that there is a good supply of butter at steady prices. Eggs keep very short and price is likely to go up. The demand for live and dressed poultry is slow and prices remain the same as last week. There is a slow demand for dressed hogs which are selling, for light weights, 10 cents per pound and heavier weights 8 to 9 cents.

BRANDON PRODUCE—There is a good demand for No. 1 dairy butter, eggs and chickens. The supply is not equal to the demand. The present week being fair week may to some extent account for this. Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 cents per pound, with heavier weights 11 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note.—Prices are all f.o.b. Winnipeg, unless quoted otherwise.

Butter—There are large quantities of butter coming to market and no change in prices is noted. Fancy dairy butter is worth 19 to 21 cents per pound. No. 1 dairy 19 to 20 cents. Round lots 18 to 19 cents per pound. Eggs are coming in in large quantities. There are a larger number of bad eggs which candling shows up. Prices are a little lower, being 14 to 15 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—Practically all the old potatoes have been consumed. Any coming to market are worth to dealers 50 to 55 cents per bushel. New potatoes are worth, laid down in Winnipeg, \$1.25 per bushel. So far no local new potatoes have been received, all supplies coming from the South.

Milk and Cream—Prices for milk and cream are unchanged today. Sweet cream is worth 27 cents per pound of butterfat, delivered in Winnipeg and sour cream on the same basis is worth 25 cents. This works out to about 23 cents per pound of butterfat at point of shipment. No. 2 grade cream is worth 2 cents under prices quoted above. Milk is the same, namely, \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Live Poultry—There is a good local demand for good live poultry at the following prices: Hens, 11 cents per pound; roosters, 8 cents; ducks, 12 cents; turkeys, 13 to 15 cents, and geese 11 cents per pound.

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 13 to July 19 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY				FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	2 CW Ex	1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
July 13	136 1/2	133 1/2	128 1/2					60 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	70	65	57	57	151	148		
14	137 1/2	134 1/2	130 1/2					60 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	70	65	60	60	151 1/2	148 1/2		
15	138 1/2	135 1/2	130 1/2					61 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	70 1/2	66	60	60	151 1/2	148 1/2		
16	138 1/2	135 1/2	130 1/2					62 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	71	67	60	60	151 1/2	148 1/2		
17	139 1/2	136 1/2	131 1/2					62 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	71	67	60	60	151 1/2	148 1/2		
19	140	137	132 1/2	125 1/2	118	110		63 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	59	58	71 1/2	67 1/2	60	60	151 1/2	145 1/2		
Week ago	135 1/2	132 1/2	127 1/2					60	57	57	56	55	70	65	57	57	150 1/2	147 1/2		
Year ago	89 1/2	87 1/2	86	81 1/2				38	36 1/2				51 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2		146	143	130	

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	July 19	Year Ago	July 15	July 17	July 17	July 17		July 19	Year Ago	July 16	July 16	July 2	July 17
<b>Cattle</b>							<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>						
Choice steers, dry feed	6.85-7.35	7.00-7.25	8.60-9.10	6.75-7.00	6.60-10.40	5.00-9.75	Fancy dairy	19c-21c	20c	25c			
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.75	6.00-6.50	8.00-8.35	6.75-7.00	6.60-10.40	5.00-9.75	No. 1 dairy	20c	18c	20c-22c	20c	20c-23c	19c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.75-7.50	6.75-7.00	6.60-10.40	5.00-9.75	Good round lots	18c-19c	14c-15c	16c-18c	16c-18c	15c-19c	18c
Best fat cows	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.25	6.00-6.50	6.75-7.00	6.60-10.40	5.00-9.75	Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium cows	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.50	5.50-6.00	6.75-7.00	6.60-10.40	5.00-9.75	Strictly new laid	14c-15c	18c-20c	25c	20c	15c-16c	16c
Common cows	5.85-6.25	7.00-7.75	7.90-8.40	6.75-7.00	6.60-10.40	5.00-9.75	Potatoes						
Choice heifers	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	5.00-6.50	6.75-7.00	6.60-10.40	5.00-9.75	In sacks, per bushel, new	\$1.25	\$1.00	75c	\$2.00	80c	75c
Best bulls	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	5.00-6.50	6.75-7.00	6.60-10.40	5.00-9.75	Milk and Cream						
Common and medium bulls	6.00-6.25	5.50-6.00	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.00	6.60-10.40	5.00-9.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butterfat)	27c	28c	25c-27c			
Best feeding steers	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	6.00-6.50	6.75-7.00	6.60-10.40	5.00-9.75	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butterfat)	23c	19c-21c	20c-23c			
Best stocker steers							Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$1.50	42c per lb.			25c
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$80			<b>Dressed Poultry</b>						
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$38-\$45	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$55	\$60-\$65			Roosters	8c		7c	30c-50c each	14c	9c
<b>Hogs</b>													

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**W. J. SANDERS, Auctioneer**

## The Guide Crop Report

Continued from Page 18

velopment of plants. Frosts early in June did much damage. Crops set back and harvest will be later this year. Wheat has only just started to head out, and cutting is expected to begin third week in August. There is no pressing need for rain, growing showers are all that is required. Summerfalling is about completed. About 10 per cent. more help required at harvest time this year.

### Regina

Eight points heard from. Frosts and drought are responsible for keeping crops from making maximum growth, but since the rains prospects are very favorable. Growing showers and heat are all that are required to mature the crop. About 45 per cent. of wheat is in head and cutting should commence about August 15. Harvest is later this year, and about 5 per cent. more men will be required at harvest time to handle this year's crop.

### Maple Creek

Twenty-five reports received. Although three reports mention cold weather as being unfavorable, the others suggest that crop conditions are very good indeed this year. Straw will be a fair length, and in fifteen cases over 50 per cent. of the wheat is in head. Harvest will be a little later this year, wheat cutting starting about August 15 to 20. A little hail damage is noted, 60 per cent. of crop in district surrounding Quill Lake damaged, but with favorable weather much is expected to recover. Rain is plentiful. Summerfalling is about complete. Since there was little crop in this constituency last year a very much larger number of men will be required to harvest this year's very promising crop.

### Swift Current

Forty-four reports received. On the whole weather has been favorable to crops, although eight reports mention incessant rains and cold weather as responsible for retarding crop growth. Generally the harvest is expected to be later. Wheat cutting will not commence before the latter end of August. Only a quarter of the wheat is in head, several districts reporting no heads apparent. There is no pressing need for rain except in one district where crop was cut to the ground by frost in middle of June. No crop last year in fourteen districts, so that many more men will be needed to handle this year's crop.

### Kindersley

Fifty points heard from. Although weather has been somewhat too cold, crops have advanced splendidly of late and there is every prospect of an average crop. Harvest will be later this year. Straw will be fairly long. In most districts about 50 per cent. of wheat is in head. Owing to rains and lack of feed summerfalling in some districts is not yet complete. Rain has been plentiful generally. Wheat cutting should start about August 20 to 25. In many districts no crop was harvested last year, so that increase in harvest help this year runs from 20 to 100 per cent.

### Saskatoon

Twelve reports received. In spite of early cold weather crops recently have come along in splendid shape, indications pointing to a fair to good average crop. About 45 per cent. of wheat is headed out, and cutting should start about third week in August. A strip of hail did a little local damage. Rain is needed immediately in two districts. Harvest later. About 10 per cent. more men needed.

### Battleford

Twenty-four places heard from. Generally reports indicate good average crops being expected. Harvest will be later. About 25 per cent. of wheat is in head and cutting should start about third week in August. Rain and sunshine needed to hurry grain along. About 10 per cent. increase in number of men required at harvest time.

### Last Mountain

Twenty-four reports received. Crop generally appears a good average one

Harvest will be later. Average of 25 per cent. of the wheat is headed out, and cutting should start about the middle of August. Rain is not generally needed, although four districts report a pressing need for moisture. On an average well over 25 per cent. more men will be required to harvest this year's crop.

### Humboldt

Twenty-seven points heard from. Crops are very promising for an average yield. Harvest will be later. About 35 per cent. of wheat is headed out. Cutting should start middle of August in most districts. Three reports require heavy rains, other places have plenty for present needs. About 20 per cent. more men will be wanted to handle crop if weather is favorable from now on.

### North Battleford

Eighteen reports received. Although a little too dry and cold for best development, crops are reasonably good. About 75 per cent. of the wheat is in head, but harvest will be later this year. Cutting should start about August 20. Nine districts need rain badly to help crops mature. Rest require occasional showers. Very few more men than last year will be required at harvest time.

### Battle River

Thirty-three reports received. Cold weather is responsible for retarding growth somewhat, but on the whole a very good average crop is expected. Harvest will be from one to two weeks later. Some grain is nearly all headed out, while other districts report heading-as just commencing. Cutting should start August 15 to 20. Rain has been plentiful in every district but one. There will be an increase of about 10 per cent. in the number of men required to harvest the crop this year.

### Medicine Hat

Thirty-two points heard from. Although the heavy, continuous rains experienced will make harvesting somewhat later, with favorable weather from now on an excellent crop will be gathered. In five districts wheat is just commencing to head out. Others report from 40 to 50 per cent. of crop in head. Cutting should start about the third week in August. More help will be needed this year.

### Lethbridge

Five reports received. The season has been very favorable and crops are splendid in this constituency. Plenty of rain has fallen and the wheat is just commencing to head out. Harvest will be later, cutting about end of August. No more help will be needed than last year.

### Macleod

Twenty reports received. Crops are first-class, although too much rain has fallen generally thru this district. About 50 per cent. of the wheat is in head. Cutting should start at end of August with warm weather. Over 75 per cent. more men will be required to harvest the crop this year.

### Bow River

Thirty-one reports sent in. In spite of too much rain in some localities and several reports of slight hail damage, crop prospects are very favorable this year. About 75 per cent. of the wheat is headed out. Cutting should start at end of August. Owing to the wet some summerfalling is not completed. More men will be required at harvest time but can be supplied locally.

### West Calgary

One report received states that weather has been favorable for plant growth. Plenty of rain has fallen, and season will probably be later. Cutting should start September 1. No more men required for harvest.

### East Calgary

Five points heard from. Plenty of sunshine and a little rain to help crop fill out will ensure the present excellent crops reaching maturity and giving a splendid yield. Three report harvest later, starting September 1, while two expect cutting to commence earlier, about August 15. More men will be required to handle the crop this year.

### Red Deer

Fourteen reports received. Weather has been too wet and cold and more rain would be harmful to crops. In some localities up to 50 per cent. of the wheat is in head. Harvest will be later than last year. Cutting should start end of August. Some hail damage is noted. More men will be required to handle crop, and with haying commencing men are being looked for.

### Strathcona

Nine reports sent in. Crops are very promising indeed, although a little too much rain has fallen in most localities. Most of the wheat is in head and about 75 per cent. of the barley. Season will be about same time as last year. No more help required this year.

### Victoria

Thirteen places heard from. Crops are very promising. Warmer weather with less rain is needed to properly mature crops. About 50 per cent. of wheat is in head. Harvest will be generally a little later. Some localities report more men will be required, and there is a small demand just now for men.

### West Edmonton

Four reports received state crops are heavy owing to excessive rains, but warm weather is required to mature crops. Wheat cutting should start August 15 to 20. No more help than last year will be required.

### East Edmonton

Four points heard from. Continuous rains have kept crops back, but a very good average crop is expected. Hay crop will be excellent if weather will allow of its being saved. In two districts over 50 per cent. of the wheat is in head, while in the others no heads are showing yet. Harvest will be about the same time this year. Cutting will start about third week in August. Only a small increase in the percentage of men required for harvest is expected.

### SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Outworm damage has been very considerable in many districts this year. What can be done to prevent a recurrence of this troublesome insect? Advice has been given broadcast to inquirers to use sweetened bran poisoned with paris green to stop the damage which was being done. But even if this method was effective in killing a great many of the cutworms many more escaped, and, after becoming full grown about the end of June or early in July, and passing about ten days in a hard shell pupal form, are now just about ready to emerge from the ground in their fully developed state as night-flying moths, commonly known as "millers." These moths are much more dangerous to crops than the worms themselves, because they immediately mate and the female commences to lay from a few hundred to over a thousand eggs. The eggs are laid in sod land near grass, trash, weeds and other rubbish, so that the young worm when it comes out of the egg, in August or early September, has a first-class chance to gorge itself to its heart's content on the green stuff within its reach. When frost comes the young, partly developed caterpillars hide themselves under brush, rubbish, grass roots or other waste material, and remain so until warm weather next spring, when they are again ready for business and do the most noticeable damage to crops in this western country.

From the above explanation it may be plainly seen that if all the moths were destroyed before they laid their eggs all danger of a recurrence of the pest would be over. The following means of capturing the moths is suggested by J. D. Duthie, who has spent many years studying the life histories of insects common to the west. Prepare a ten per cent. mixture of molasses and thin this with some stale beer or a little rum (rather less than half a pint of the latter), and a few drops of essence of pineapple. Paint this mixture over fence posts or trees, starting before dusk and finishing while there is yet sufficient light to see clearly. Let this remain about an hour and then, about 10 o'clock, start in at the first tree. With the aid of a good lamp and a fly "swatter" on a warm night

thousands of these moths can be killed while they are gorging themselves with the intoxicating, sweet-smelling fluid.

Another plan which works with excellent success is to make a moth trap. The trap is a rough box three feet long and one foot square. A close fitting glass partition is placed about one foot from one end. This compartment is intended to hold the lamp and should have a hole in the top and a door at the end. At the opposite end two pieces of glass are set in angleways, crossways of the box, and set so that there is a space of about an inch in the centre between the two lips of the glass. Moths attracted by the bright light, an acetylene lamp is about the best for this purpose, can readily pass thru the opening between the two pieces of glass, but, when once inside, cannot easily find their way out again. In the bottom of this box a hole is cut under which a pail of strong ammonia or coal oil is placed, and the moths, becoming exhausted by vainly flying against the glass next the light, soon tumble thru the hole in the bottom and drown in the liquid. These methods may seem troublesome and perhaps futile to be put into practice over any large area, but those men at least who have had a large portion of their crop eaten off this year by cutworms will be willing to try any remedy suggested which will control to some extent this very objectionable insect pest.

It is always timely to think of giving your farm a name if you have not already done so. A good deal depends upon the choice, because once made it becomes distinctive, and goods sold under that name are recognized as conforming to a certain definite quality and standard. Some natural factor about the farm may make certain names appropriate, such as Hillcrest, Meadow Brook, Shadeland, Parkdale, or individual tastes may suggest names like Golden West, Cloverdale, Sunnylands, and so on. One very good idea which has recently been noticed is the name which D. B. Howell has given his farm at Langenburg. The farm note paper is headed How-Well Stock Farm. In this farm name not only is the owner's name incorporated but the name itself is distinctive. Figure on an appropriate name for your farm and then get some business letter heads and envelopes printed, so that everything relating to your affairs may be conducted in a thoroughly up-to-date and businesslike manner.

Peter McArthur, in "Rasperry Lore," says that "the meanest man in Canada has been discovered, but I dare not give you his name or tell you where he lives, for, like all the mean men I know, he is very respectable, and moreover he is well off and for that reason his neighbors look up to him. It would never do to cast a slur on so estimable a citizen, but let me tell you what he does. He hires the children in the neighborhood to pick raspberries for him, and it is part of the bargain that they must whistle all the time they are in the berry patch. As he is always within hearing, he is able in this way to make sure that they do not eat any of the delicious berries they are picking. Now what do you think of a man like that?"

Don't forget to provide some shelter in the pasture for the stock. Remember the colts, calves, pigs and chickens as well as the horses and cows. It is very easy to put up some rough shed of poles or lumber of some kind, and any small trouble or expense which you go to will be more than repaid by the benefit which shade will be in providing for the comfort—and incidentally the growth of the youngsters—of all the stock.

Provide for the comfort of the cows too. When flies are troublesome the least you can do is to have a smudge some place, where due precaution has been taken in regard to fire. Better still, spray the cows—all the cattle in fact—occasionally with one of the many good commercial cattle sprays at present on the market.

Rub a little grease in the ears of the horses occasionally. This will keep away the small fly which otherwise will trouble the horses considerably and cause a great deal of unnecessary head shaking.—E.J.T.

# A Few Reasons Why

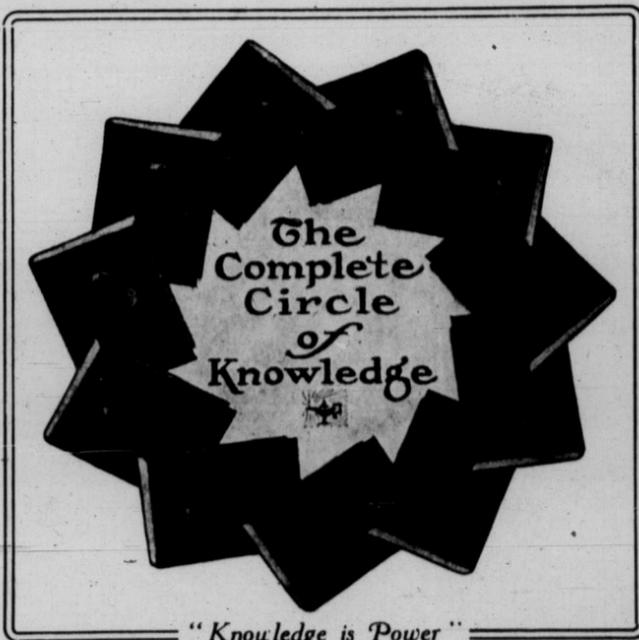
Every member of the organized farmers should help his local Association or Union by entering it in The Guide's Free Association Library Competition

**BECAUSE** knowledge is power, and by encouraging reading among your members you are strengthening the influence of your local organization and making it more powerful in your community.

**BECAUSE** a library will make your Local Association more valuable to its members and will benefit them more in an educational way.

**BECAUSE** it will make your Association more valuable from the outsiders' point of view and will induce farmers who are not members to join you.

**BECAUSE** it will make your individual members more useful to their organization and more capable of taking an active part in discussing the questions which come before your meetings.



**BECAUSE** reading good books will make your members better men and women and will provide them with useful and pleasant recreation.

**BECAUSE** the competition gives every member an opportunity of doing his part in making it a success and will stimulate interest in Association work.

**BECAUSE** by making a success of this competition in your community you are increasing the influence of the farmers' movement by getting more people to read your official journal and widening your sphere of influence.

**BECAUSE** by making this competition a success you will be helping

The Guide, the journal which is backing you up in your fight for better conditions, and in helping The Guide you are of course helping our own organization.

## Read this Carefully

Progressive Local Associations and Unions are entering The Guide free library competition. These local organizations are helping The Guide by endeavoring to increase its circulation in their districts. In return for this help The Guide undertakes to supply them with a library for the use of their members. This library will be supplied without one cent of cost either to the individual or to the Association.

The library may be chosen by the officers or members of the Association, or, if desired, the editor of The Guide will be glad to assist you in selecting suitable books. The books will be sent prepaid and will be neatly packed and boxed. We will also give every Association full instructions for keeping proper records and conducting your library so that it will be an unqualified success. The local Associations and Unions divide their territory among their members. Two members go around together and canvass the territory allotted to them. In this way the whole district is quickly and thoroughly canvassed. The canvassers turn in the subscriptions and money collected to the treasurer of the competition, who forwards it to The Guide.

It is not necessary to wait for a meeting of your Association or Union. If three or four members get together the work can be commenced at once. Let us know who is to act as treasurer for the competition and we will send him full instructions and supplies by return mail.

Guide Prices and Credits Towards a Library

Subscription Price	Term	Amount to be Credited on Library
\$10.00	9 years, New or Renewal	\$2.00
5.00	4 years, New or Renewal	1.00
3.00	2 years, New or Renewal	.80
1.50	1 year, Renewal	.40
1.50	1 year, New	.50
1.00	9 months, New only	.30
.50	5 months, New only	.20
.25	3 months, New only	.10

### RULES AND REGULATIONS

- 1.—The competition is open to recognized local branches of the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and local unions of the U.F.A., also to branches of the women's associations of the three provinces, but is positively not open to individuals nor to other organizations.
  - 2.—To be entitled to a library a minimum of \$15.00 worth of subscriptions must be sent in to The Guide office before August 31, and this amount must come from not less than ten subscribers.
  - 3.—The amount need not be sent in all at one time, but the subscriptions should be forwarded at least weekly, and the proper amount will be credited on our office records and an acknowledgment sent to the treasurer.
  - 4.—While we place a minimum of \$15.00 to be sent in from at least ten subscribers, there is no limit to the number of subscriptions or the amount which we will accept.
  - 5.—When the secretary or president does not act as treasurer for the competition, it will be necessary for one of these officers to write The Guide giving us the name and address of the party who has been appointed so that we may send him full supplies and advice to help him in the work.
  - 6.—In quoting prices of books the regular prices quoted in The Guide book catalog will be followed, and in cases where books not quoted in our catalog are chosen the regular retail price will be quoted.
  - 7.—All remittances should be made by post office or express orders, money made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent thru the mails.
- NOTE—The short term offers of 25c and 50c for new subscribers will carry the subscription till harvest time. You can make a memo. of these and collect the renewals after harvest. No renewals will be accepted for less than one year.

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