

The Mail Bag

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fellow farmers by standing by the provisions of the Grain Act and helping to prosecute dishonest train hands, than they will by taking a part in the work of bribery and corruption in the payment of bribes.—Ed.

GRAIN COMPANY AND CO-OPERATION

An open letter to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Gentlemen:—I am a firm admirer of your company and have in the past shipped my grain to you and will continue to do so; furthermore, I have decided to join you and become a shareholder at the first opportunity, so I feel at liberty to expose my personal view of what I should like your company to be. I think that your first aim should be to secure legislation which would enable you to become a real co-operative organization. I feel that as long as you are an ordinary stock company you are only performing part of your duty to the farming community. So I would like to see you use your great influence in the Dominion to secure such legislation. In the meantime I think that a general spirit of real co-operation should be developed amongst the shareholders. They must not forget that at present they are receiving dividends (and high ones too) out of profits made from their fellow farmers. Suppose that Farmer Green owns forty shares in your company and Farmer Brown only one. Suppose also that Brown ships all his grain to you, while Green feeds all his, Green will, nevertheless, receive forty times as much as Brown, and yet he has not contributed one cent to the profits made out of Brown's shipment. I do not think this should be. To my notion a company like yours should not aim to be an investment with dividends like any other company, but to be an instrument to better the whole association of farmers. You certainly do it in a certain measure, and all that we have gained has been through you, but it seems to me that more could be done yet.

So I would propose that the shareholders receive only a fair interest for the use of their money and that out of the surplus, after ample reserves have been created, a special fund be started for the organization of real co-operative associations in the three provinces. I would like The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. out of this fund to facilitate the opening of co-operative stores, and I think this could be done in this way: The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. would take \$1,000 worth of stock in any store whose shareholders would subscribe at least an equal amount; \$2,000 should be sufficient to start any small store. In return each such store would take a share in your company and beside pledge itself to give your company a certain percentage of its profits, this to enable you to handle wholesale the commodities it will need to carry on its business. It seems evident to me that in a very short time the various stores so bound with you would constitute the strongest and most democratic organization one can dream of.

You have started, and very wisely, to sell flour, coal and apples and you hope to sell lumber in the near future. This is very well, but not without drawbacks. In the first place, you dispose the people to believe that they can have these advantages without permanent organization. In the second place, it favors the man with means more than it does the poor. It is very seldom that every member of an association is in need of the same commodity at the same time. So it is only through the medium of a permanent organization such as a store, with a capital of its own, that rich and poor can be equally benefitted, and my motto is to make all kinds of efforts to start these stores. There should be one store for each group of three or four farmers' local unions.

I hope, gentlemen, you will not be offended by my remarks. I am not a kicker, but a strong believer in real co-operation, where rich and poor are on an equal footing, and would like The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. to be in Canada what similar organizations are in Europe, and the whole history of co-operation shows, with the strongest evidence, that only where the starting point was the primary cell, the success has been obtained.

J. GEORGES-FIGAROL,
Gough Lake Union, U.F.A.

the case some years ago. The Belgian breed perhaps showed more improvement than any and, to quote Alex Galbraith, the reason for that is that Belgian breeders in the United States are importing better animals and thus are able to raise better American bred stuff.

The Clydesdales

Western interests centered largely around the Clydesdale ring where this Scotch breed was judged on Wednesday. In aged stallions Fyvie Baron, recently purchased by Conyngham Bros., of Wilkesbarre, Penn., was first, with Prince Robert, owned by Hugh McLean, of Arcola, Sask., second. Bright Smile, owned by Graham, of Ontario, third, and Golden Knight, another Conyngham entry, fourth. The first horse, Fyvie Baron, is an impressive draughty looking sire, but did not look nearly as well in the ring as he appears on closer inspection. Prince Robert, the Saskatchewan entry, was suffering from a severe attack of shipping fever and should really not have been shown at all. Bright Smile is a good animal, with nice clean bones, whilst Golden Knight is a perfect model of a draught horse, requiring a little more height and weight to make him invincible, for his action was nothing short of sensational.

In three-year-old stallions, Grahams were first with Lord Ullin, a big growthy fellow with lots of outcome. In two-year-old stallions, Glencaple, owned by Conyngham Bros., was first, with Fyvie Emperor, owned by Robert Sinton, of Regina, second, and Gallant Buchlyvie, owned by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., third. Another Sinton horse, Glendale Squire, was sixth. In this class the placing was very close; the Sinton animal, whilst lacking the scale of the winner, is a shorter coupled, thicker horse, with superior action and length of pastern; whilst the Conyngham colt shows a beautiful quality of bone and is a big growthy fellow. The third placed colt is a heavier, draughtier type than either of the two foregoing and will yet be heard of in Western show rings. Mr. Sinton's sixth placed horse was shown in thin condition, but is one of the kind that will improve rapidly within the next two years and one that will have to be reckoned with.

Young Horse Show Class

In the yearling stallions the placing was as follows: First, Regal Sensation, Robert Leckie, Arcola, Sask.; second, Lord Malcolm, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; third, fourth, fifth and sixth went to American studs; seventh, Hillcrest Favorite, Alex Mutch, Lumsden, Sask.; eighth, Dunrobin Hiawatha, W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, Sask. The first prize colt in this class, whilst possibly a little dull and sleepy looking, possessed beautiful quality, combined with correct conformation throughout, whilst his timbre and action were beyond reproach.

In the futurity class Leckie was again a winner, whilst the Graham colt dropped out, leaving the other exhibitors a place higher throughout. Regal Sensation is by Royal Salute, out of a mare by Hiawatha, and was bred by Mr. Leckie, Sr., so that the honor of both breeding and raising stays in the family.

In stallion foals, R. H. Taber, of Condie, was first, with The Bruce of Hillcrest, a gay youngster, who showed himself and who is probably one of the best colt foals the West has seen. Sired by The Bruce, out of a Baron's Gem dam, he combines both breeding and individual excellence, and if nothing happens, should be a rival to his already famous sire. The line up of females was exceptionally strong, Harviestoun Baroness, owned by the Fairholme Farms, New Market, N.J., and a former Highland champion, carried off the honors in the brood mare class over Peggy Pride, owned by the Colony Stock Farm, Coquitlam, B.C. The winning mare is a beautiful quality individual and was showing great bloom, whilst the Canadian mare is of a draughtier, thicker type, with a breedy appearance which catches the eye.

In the yeld mare class, the former Cawdor Cup winner, Nerissa, which placed another win to the credit of the Colony farm, won over Pride of Drumlanrig, owned by Conyngham Bros. The former is a sweet quality mare, whilst the latter is a large draughty animal of the true brood mare type.

The Chicago International

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In the three-year-olds, the Colony Stock Farm was again successful with Colony Lady Begg, another old country winner, and a beautiful filly; whilst in two-year-olds, Conyngham Bros. were first with Rosie Pride, W. H. Bryce, of Arcola, second, with Doune Lodge Floradora, and the University of Saskatchewan third with Craigie's Meral of Westholme. This was an exceptionally strong class and the placing of the first six or eight animals might have been altered without detracting at all from the reputation the judges had built up for themselves. Countess of Moray, a leading winner at the Western shows, went down to seventh place, whilst she has formerly had the better of the argument with her stable mate, who stood second. The strength of this class may be estimated by the fact that a filly shown by Messrs. Conyngham Bros., which took fourth place, was formerly undefeated and had been champion at several of the large State fairs.

In the yearling filly class, the University of Saskatchewan was second with Lady Bruce, of Lumsden, sired by The Bruce, whilst Hillcrest Princess Pat, owned by R. H. Taber, and also sired by The Bruce, was fifth.

In filly foals, Rosie B, owned by Jos. Hagerty, of Belle Plaine, Sask., stood second to a foal shown by the Osceola Farms. The Hagerty filly is sired by Dunure Nugget, out of the good mare Border Rosie, by Hiawatha. Foals by The Bruce were fourth and fifth in the same class, both owned by Taber.

In the section for three, the get of one sire, R. H. Taber, of Condie, got third place with the get of the Bruce, whilst the Colony Stock Farm, Coquitlam, B.C., took second with an imported trio by Baron's Pride, whilst Conyngham Bros. were first with a trio also imported and by the same sire.

Among the Shires

The exhibit of Shires was also of a high order and some splendid representatives were forward. In the class for aged stallions, Culton Lowe Model, a big draughty horse carried off the blue ribbon, whilst in the three and two-year-old classes, Mawgan Trants Crock and Bocadden Hereford respectively made it three straight for the Burgess Stock Farm, of Wenona, Ill. The last named horse was also junior and grand champion over the first prize three-year-old; these were two exceptionally good specimens of the breed possessing the deep, wide, muscular bodies, characteristic of their kind, together with quality above the average. In the yearling class Tatton Eldorado, owned by Messrs. Sizer, of Fisher, Ill., was an outstanding winner and a colt that deserved better in the championship classes. The same animal carried off the Shire futurity. In the female classes, the big roan Coldham Surprise received the senior and grand championship, though closely pressed by Tatton Aurora. Percherons made their usual large exhibit and some splendid animals were seen, the judges seeming to follow the thick set, low down, draughty kind. A very creditable exhibit of Suffolk Punches was seen in that shown by the Hawthorn Farm, Lake County, Ill.

In the harness classes there was keen competition. The single gelding class was won by an exhibit of the Union Transit Company, a draughty bay, whilst a black from the same stables was second; third and fifth going to the Colony Stock Farm, B.C. Four out of the first five horses were Clydesdales. Pairs, treys, fours and sixes were also won by the Union Transit Company's horses, with the famous Crouch greys second in the six-horse contest. The draught classes were notable for the victory of the Clydesdale breed.

One thing the Canadian exhibitors thoroughly appreciated was the general courtesy shown by the officials connected with the International and one could not fail to note the genuine sportsmanship which was shown by all exhibitors and which makes an event of this nature one of the most pleasing features of the year.

Big Prices Realized

The sale of carlot classes was conducted on the Thursday, the champion carlot of cattle selling for \$13.25 per 100 lbs. The sales of the pedigreed stock, under the auspices of the various associations, were both successful and

were well attended. At the sale of Angus, the average price obtained was \$275 per head, whilst the average prices on Shorthorns ranged in the neighborhood of \$400, and that of Herefords over \$500. An Angus bull calf sold for \$2,005, whilst three animals in the Hereford section went over \$2,000.

The International Exhibition is, as a whole, one large educative feature, and it is well worth the time and trouble of a visit from any Western stockman, who, if he uses his powers of observation, will be more than repaid. There are some lessons that Canadians might take from this show, the first and greatest of which is, that in order to produce a show of any magnitude, it is necessary to have the stock. Western Canada has the facilities, the climate, the feed and the farmers, but so far she has not taken full advantage of the opportunity of livestock raising. Let us hope that in the near future this omission will be more than remedied.

Farming for Profit

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previously boiled. This was a very strong solution, and unless an egg was absolutely fresh it would not sink in the solution.

Method No. 2. This is similar to No. 1 except that eight parts of water were used instead of five parts. The eggs in this were nearly as good as those in No. 1. This is a good preservative where it is desired to keep summer eggs for winter use.

Method No. 3. This was composed of ten parts of water to one part of water glass. There were no bad eggs in this solution, but the eggs were inferior in flavor and in poaching quality to those kept by methods No. 1 and No. 2.

Method No. 4. This consisted of the same solution as No. 2; but in place of allowing the eggs to remain in the liquid, they were removed after having been in it for a week, except the last lot, which was put into the solution. This lot was left in the solution for the remainder of the season.

Method No. 5. A lime solution made as follows:

Two pounds of fresh lime were slacked in a pail and a pint of salt was added thereto. After mixing, the contents of the pail were put into a tub containing four gallons of water. This was well stirred and left to settle. Then it was stirred thoroughly the second time and left to settle; after which the clear liquid was poured over the eggs, which had previously been placed in a crock or tub. Only the clear liquid was used.

These eggs were well preserved; but those from the bottom of the tub had a decidedly limey taste, and the yolk in them was somewhat hardened.

HARD WHEAT FOR FEEDING PURPOSES

A farmer the other day remarked to The Guide representative that farmers were losing money raising Red Fife or Marquis wheat for feed for live-stock, and that it would be more profitable for the grower and better for the stock if wheat intended for feed was grown from less expensive seed, more suitable for feeding purposes, and of inferior milling properties.

The Guide will be glad if any reader will take up this important question, and write a short letter giving their experience and opinions on the matter.

Replies will be published in an early issue.

AN EXPLANATION

The editor of the Prairie Farm and Home, Regina, has sent a letter to The Guide explaining how the incorrect report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Company happened to be published in his paper. He states that it was sent to him by telegraph by his resident correspondent in Winnipeg, and that until he saw the editorial article in The Guide of November 26 he did not know that it was other than a correct report. The editor of the Prairie Farm and Home states that his paper is not at all hostile to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, but is a strong supporter of the entire policy of the Grain Growers' Associations of the West.

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