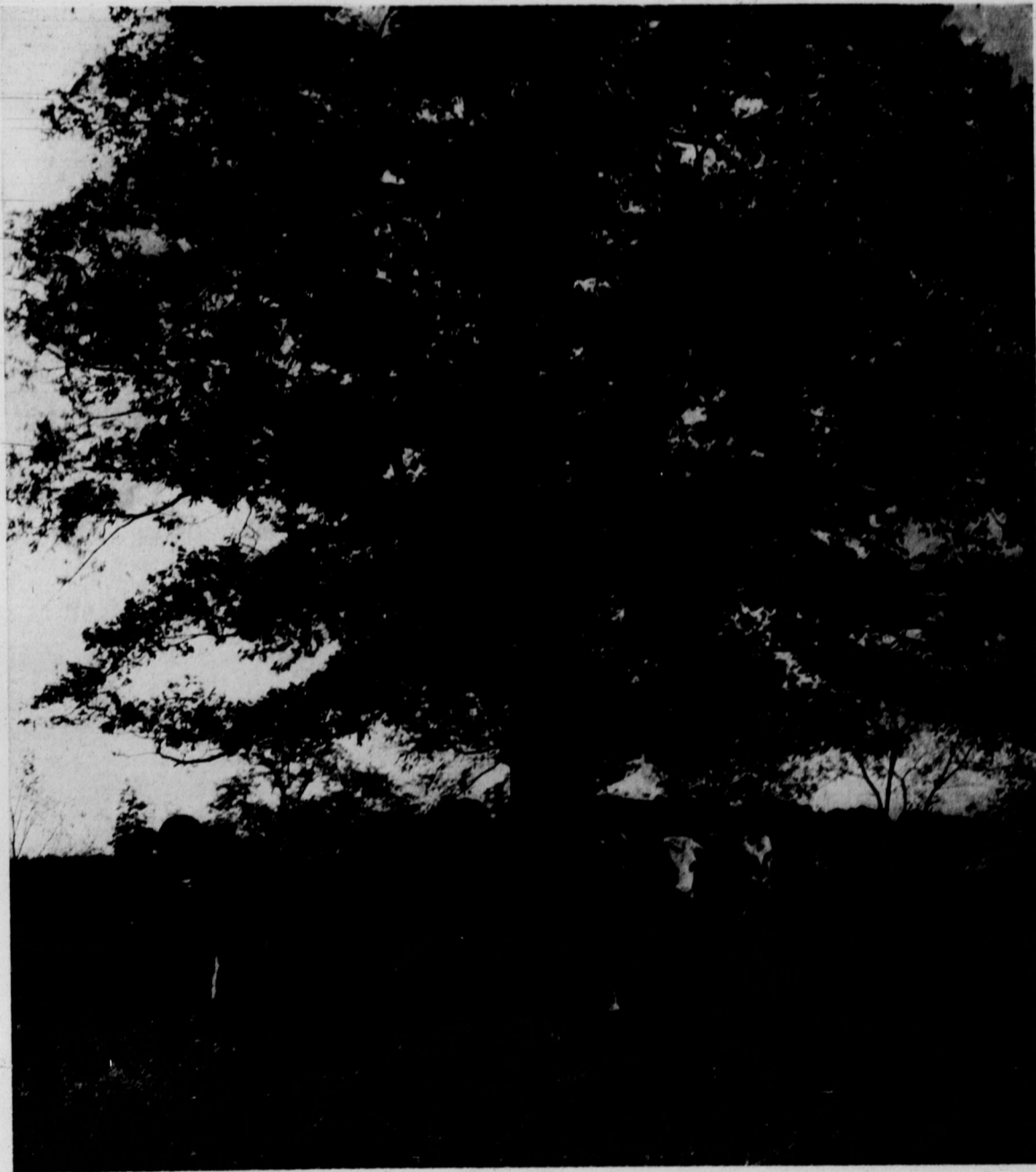


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MAY 19, 1915



IN GREEN PASTURES

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A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

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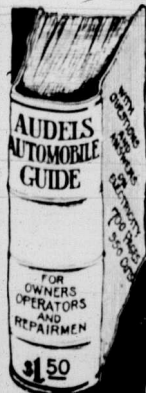
District Passenger Agent

Winnipeg



Audel's Automobile Guide

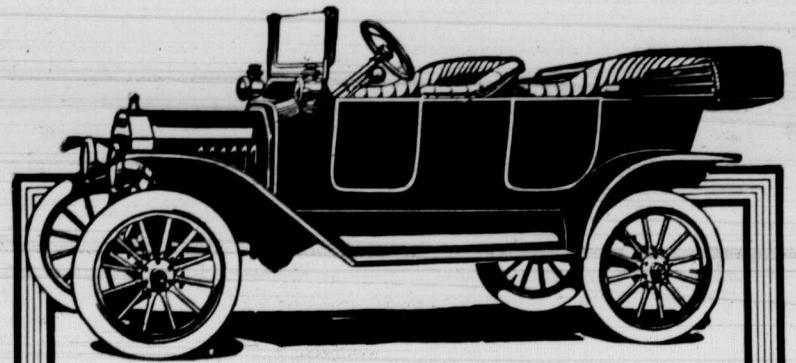
With Questions, Answers and Illustrations



The automobile is becoming more and more one of the essential parts of an up-to-date farmer's equipment. In order that long life and efficient service may be obtained from a car it is necessary that the owner thoroughly understands its construction. "Audel's Automobile Guide" is the most recent and complete book published on the subject. The book is written so that the reader can understand all about the construction, care and management of motor cars and motorcycles. It answers every question that may come up in automobile work. It is well illustrated and is a convenient size for the pocket. The book deals in detail with the parts of a car, its operation, care, management, road driving, carburetors, wiring, timing, ignition, motor troubles, lubrication, tires, etc. It includes chapters on the storage battery, electric vehicles, motorcycles, overhauling the car, etc., and has an appendix on self starters and lighting systems.

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

GRAIN GROWERS' BEE
 Farmers Co-operate to put in Crop of Sick Member

Showing what farmers can accomplish by co-operation, the Beadle Association met at the farm of George Murrison on April 19 and put in his crop for him.

Mr. Murrison has been suffering from a long illness which has left him in a very weak state of health and this brotherly feeling to a good neighbor was the result. It was indeed a pleasant sight to see the farmers coming from all directions and swarming on the farm with teams, plows, discs, harrows and seeders.

The Ladies' Auxiliary did their part in providing a splendid lunch and tea for the workers. Over seventy acres were seeded before quitting the farm and everybody seemed to enjoy the outing and expressed the opinion that more of this spirit should be shown where illness prevents a neighbor from carrying on his work. Mr. Murrison warmly expressed his thanks to all the kind friends for their great help given him and said he should never forget it. Mrs. Murrison also thanked everybody. The following members took part with teams: Harry King, John, James Robert and Andrew Graham, Charles Scott, Robert Smith, William Logan, Harry Parker, John Slater, John Buckingham, Samuel Sparks, John Grant, Charles Haddock, Edward Linfoot, George Linfoot, James Geddes, Fred Simpson, William McClenahan, J. S. Buckingham, Pete Anson, Robert Black. The following helped in various ways: John Bradley, Joe Smith, Rbt. Hayes, Frank Linfoot, Dick Linfoot, Alf. Flower, George Braithwaite. Teams of bulls also were provided by John Harper, John Linfoot, W. Linfoot and John Hogan. The ladies present were Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. London, Mrs. A. Graham, Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Robt. Smith, Mrs. E. Linfoot; other ladies sent baskets as well. Messrs. Gordon & James sent a box of groceries, Mr. London twenty-five bushels of oats, while nearly everybody brought either a bag of oats or wheat. The whole arrangement was carried out by John Graham and Chas. Scott and every credit is due these gentlemen for the smooth way everything was carried out.

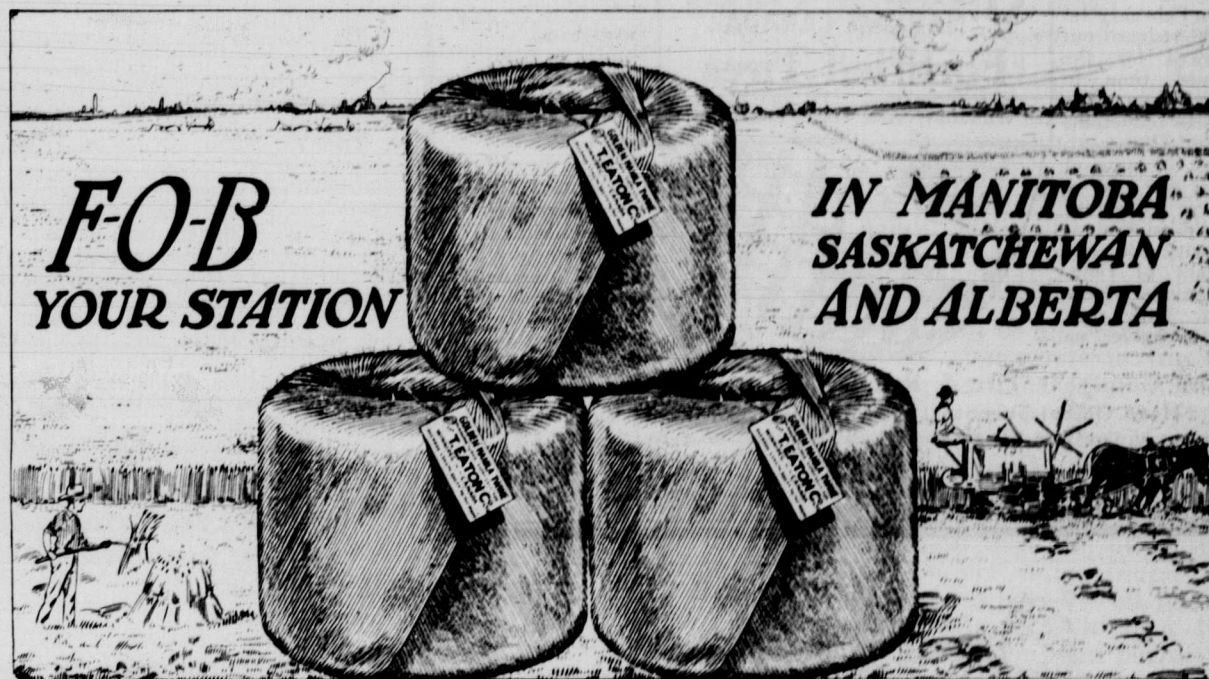
ASSISTANCE TO BREEDERS

Recognizing the desire of a great number of farmers to purchase pure bred bulls to head their herds, and realizing at the same time their inability to do so at present owing to the financial stringency, the Live Stock Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has added another option to their sale regulations.

Under this clause pure bred bulls can be bought on a 25 per cent. cash basis, the balance payable, half at the end of the present year and the other half at the end of 1916 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Any bona fide farmer who is a member of some farmers' organization or a patron of a government operated creamery can take advantage of this policy. No endorsement of notes is required. The department has a number of bulls of serviceable age on hand and will be pleased to hear from intending purchasers. For full particulars, address Livestock Commissioner, Regina, Sask.

A. J. Balfour, former leader of the Opposition in the British House of Commons, has placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of the Government, and is kept as busy as most of the members of the Cabinet, particularly in relation to the Committee of Imperial Defence, which he founded.

ANNOUNCING
Eaton's Binder Twine Prices



Below are quoted Eaton's Binder Twine prices for Season 1915. The quality of the twine is absolutely the highest grade, being made from pure manilla. Each ball will average 550 feet to the lb.

It is reasonable to believe that the Demand for Twine this year will be the largest in the history of the West. Therefore, if you want to benefit by Eaton prices, it is most important that you place your order at once, as the supply at these prices will soon be exhausted.

A Deposit of 5.00 is required with each order—the balance will be shipped C.O.D.

The prices quoted mean the laid down price at your station.

MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA
Per 100 lbs. 910	Per 100 lbs. 945	Per 100 lbs. 975

Write for our carload prices.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

The Road to Tire Content

Join the Thousands Who Take It

This spring we urge you, for your own sake, to find out the advantages of Goodyear Fortified Tires.

They are outselling any other tire in Canada.

For in five ways Goodyear Fortified Tires conspicuously excel. On these five features—each exclusive to Goodyear—we spend a fortune yearly. And we do it for your protection.

One way combats rim-cutting.

One saves needless blowouts—our "On-Air" cure.

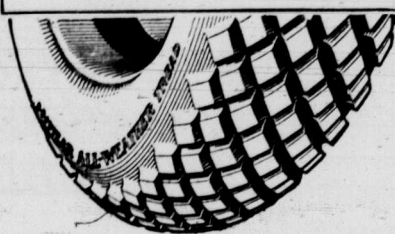
One, by a patent method, combats loose treads. One makes the tire secure. And one is our All-Weather tread. That is tough and double-thick, to resist both wear and puncture. And the sharp-edged grips give the utmost in anti-skids.

All these trouble-saving features belong to Goodyear tires alone. They cost you no more than ordinary tires.

Big Price Reductions

On February 1st we reduced our prices for the third time in two years. The three reductions total 37 per cent. Yet in spite of the war tax we have recently doubled the capacity of our plant at Bowmanville. Now our large output enables us

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Fortified Tires
No-Rim-Cut Tires—"On-Air" Cured
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—is what the Hecla Furnace means for you. Its patented, steel-ribbed fire-pot radiates the heat so quickly that more of it is kept in the house and less goes up the chimney, six tons of coal do the work that would otherwise require seven.

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The "fused joints", an exclusive "Hecla" feature, forever seal up the openings where gas or dust might escape into the house—they are guaranteed never to leak.

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"Hecla" Independent grate-bars save coal and eliminate the poker. The "Hecla's" large circular water pan supplies plenty of moisture to every room.

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"Comfort and Health," a book about furnaces and heating, will help your selection. We would like to send it to you.

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EMBARGO ON EXPORTS

With the object of preventing supplies of any kind useful in war from reaching the enemy, stringent regulations prohibiting the export of a long list of articles from Canada to foreign countries have been put in force by the Dominion government. There are four schedules in the regulations enumerating lists of articles to which the embargo applies to a greater or less extent.

Class "A" is goods the export of which is prohibited except to the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates, France, Russia, Japan and to the United States for consumption in the United States only. These goods, however, may be shipped via the United States when shipped to specified consignees in Great Britain or to foreign ports if a license or dispensation is first obtained from the department of customs at Ottawa. This list includes wheat and wheat flour, oats, barley, live animals for food, butter, cheese and eggs.

The most stringent embargo is under class "B," which includes horses and other saddle, pack and draft animals, blankets, boots, wool, a long list of chemicals and many articles of military equipment. These must not be exported under any conditions except to the United Kingdom and British possessions and protectorates.

Class "C," a list of goods suitable for the equipment and feeding of naval and military forces are prohibited to be exported to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of Russia, France, Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

Tin plates are prohibited to be exported to Denmark, the Netherlands or Sweden.

All trade with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey had already been prohibited.

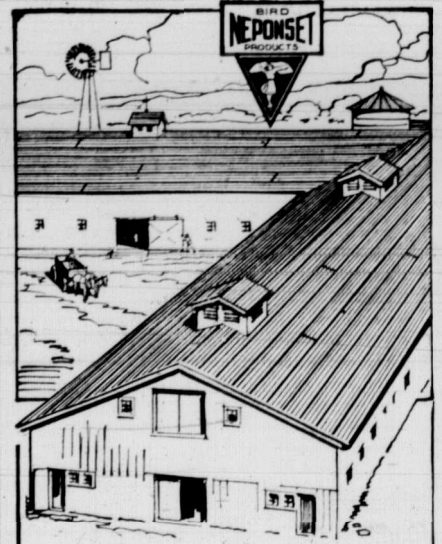
These regulations will not affect farmers very much at present, since prices on Canadian and American markets are such that there is no inducement to ship grain or livestock to the southern markets. If market conditions should change, however, and prices in the south become sufficiently attractive to draw cattle from Canada, they can be shipped south provided the bill of lading shows that they are for consumption in the United States.

The prohibition of the export of wool to the United States has caused unsettlement in the wool market and prices are somewhat lower in consequence.

MILKING REGULATIONS

The following milking regulations are in force at the Oka Agricultural Institute, Quebec, and were published in the Agricultural Gazette:—

- 1—Keep the stable always clean.
- 2—Avoid distributing dry fodder to the cattle or straw bedding while milking is in progress.
- 3—When milking is done outdoors, keep at a good distance from manure piles and infected places.
- 4—Wash your hands carefully and keep them absolutely clean.
- 5—Tie the cow's tail to her leg.
- 6—Wash the udder with lukewarm water and boracic acid.
- 7—Pass the sponge under the belly and the flank of the cow to gather loose hair and dust.
- 8—Wipe the udder with a clean cloth.
- 9—Milk in absolutely clean pails.
- 10—Use tin pails with a cover or a narrow opening.
- 11—Throw out the first four or five streams of milk.
- 12—Milk diagonally or crosswise.
- 13—Avoid anything that might disturb the cows. Keep them as quiet as possible.
- 14—Never strike or ill-treat your cows; kind treatment must always be the rule for dairy cows.
- 15—Milk with the full hand, and with dry hands.
- 16—Strip the udder completely.
- 17—Milk quickly; slow milking reduces the quantity of milk secreted.
- 18—Do not let the stable become cold when milking is being done; cold induces the cows to keep their milk.
- 19—Strain the milk as soon as it is milked, by passing it thru a double cheese cloth.
- 20—In summer, cool the milk without aeration at about 50° F., and at a sufficient distance from the stalls.
- 21—Milk at regular hours and at regular intervals. Any change in the time of milking always reduces the yield.
- 22—Always milk the same cows, and always in the same order.
- 23—Always wear a clean suit of clothes.



Don't Take Just Any Roofing

Get the kind that is made not on the "how fast," but on the "how good" principle. Then you will never get a poor roofing when you need a good one. The ready-to-lay

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

is long on the roof because long in the making. It's the only way to surely make a roofing absolutely reliable and one hundred per cent. weather- and waterproof.

Paroid is only one of the Neponset Roofings. There are others meeting every requirement and pocket-book. Granitized Shingles for pitch roofs; Proslate, the colored roofing, and other roofings for all kinds of buildings, from temporary sheds to the largest railroad buildings.

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Cherries

Fresh tree ripened OKANAGAN CHERRIES direct from our Orchards to you. We GUARANTEE our products to reach you in GOOD ORDER and to be Number ONE in every respect.

Write for our descriptive Booklet explaining our DIRECT FROM ORCHARD TO CONSUMER method. A post card will bring it.

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Raw Furs

We Pay Highest Values
Write for Price List "E" and Shipping Tags

PIERCE FUR CO. LTD.
King and Alexander, Winnipeg, Canada

We also buy Hides and Seneca Root.

Binder Twine

Prices on Application

We have still some DISC HARROWS left: 14 x 18
W. EDDIE, 179 Princess St., Winnipeg

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 19th, 1915

GUILTY AND DISGRACED

It would be a very mild statement to say that the people of Manitoba were asfounded last Wednesday when Sir Rodmond Roblin and the six members of his cabinet practically confessed themselves guilty of graft and corruption in connection with the new Parliament buildings contract, and forthwith tendered their resignations to the Lieutenant-Governor. Not only have each of the members resigned their portfolios, but it is also stated that they will resign their seats in the House and retire to private life, and that they will carry along with them into obscurity several private members of the Government party. Among the public men of Canada there are none who have been more ready than Sir Rodmond Roblin to impugn the integrity and blacken the character of any person who dared disagree with him politically, and in this he was aided and even surpassed by his newspaper organ—the Winnipeg Telegram. Neither has there been any public man more scathing in his denunciation of those who advocated reforms which he characterized as ridiculous and dangerous. Yet now this man, who has occupied for the last fifteen years the highest position in the gift of the people of Manitoba, publicly confesses himself unfit for public office. Just how deep is the guilt of Roblin and his colleagues it will not be possible to say until the Royal Commission finishes its investigation; but it is safe to assume that the record is a black one, or else such men would not have willingly and publicly accepted the brand of shame and ignominy as they have done. Public opinion demands that the investigation be carried to the extreme limit, and that anyone personally guilty, no matter how high his position, be punished to the full extent of the law. In the light of recent exposures the new Government should provide for judicial investigations into the past record of the self-convicted Government, and ascertain the amount of graft in the construction of the Agricultural College, the Court House, the Brandon Asylum, the purchase of the elevators, and other large expenditures of public money. There is no doubt but that the Roblin Government was deep in political corruption, and that it maintained its position by the use of a political machine which had no superior. But year by year, growing more autocratic, more corrupt and more callous, the Government finally collapsed of its own rottenness. Only six weeks ago the Government was fully prepared to whitewash the Parliament buildings graft by the aid of those human rubber stamps in the Legislature, who simply did as they were told by their political bosses. And right here is the secret of the corruption of the Roblin regime. It was due largely to the curse of partyism. The members of the Government party were simply licked into line like a bunch of cattle and did as they were told with intelligence equal to that of a well-trained dog or horse. Had they been possessed of courage or backbone, or had they exercised their God-given intellects, the present situation would never have arisen. Had Roblin placed a good Direct Legislation act upon the statute book he would not now be in disgrace, because the people would have

protected him from his own sins. For the people the lesson to be learned is the folly of supporting blindly any political party or any aggregation of politicians. If that lesson is learned thru the downfall of the Roblin Government the financial loss to the province will not be in vain.

To every well-wisher of his country there must come a feeling of sadness when men holding the highest positions of public trust and having the power to bring great benefits to their fellow men, deliberately betray their trust and give their fellows over to be plundered. It shows the great need of bringing our governments nearer to the people and forcing them to transact public business in the public view.

MANITOBA'S BRIGHT PROSPECT

Hon. T. C. Norris, the new Premier of Manitoba, comes to office with a clean record, and with a very progressive policy as endorsed at the Liberal convention in Winnipeg, March 27, 1914. Some of the features of the policy of special interest to farmers are:

1. Compulsory Education.
2. Referendum on banish the bar.
3. Reduction of liquor licenses.
4. Woman suffrage.
5. Direct Legislation.
6. An honest election act.
7. Assistance to farmers in the establishment of co-operative organizations for buying and selling.
8. Immediate establishment of a public abattoir.
9. Good roads, and money therefor to be spent thru municipal councils.
10. Hydro - electric development thruout the province.
11. Local option in municipal taxation.

It was upon this policy that the Liberal party received a majority vote at the elections last July. Practically all of this platform can be put into effect without the expenditure of public money, and the people of Manitoba may congratulate themselves upon having now in power a government pledged to progressive legislation and supported by men sincerely devoted to these reforms. No government in Canada has so progressive a policy as that on which Premier Norris and his colleagues have come into office. On the day after he was sworn in as premier Mr. Norris gave the following statement to the press:—

"The general policy of the Liberal party is well known to the people, because it was fully defined and dealt with during the general election last July and in the Legislature during the recent session. This policy will be strictly adhered to and carried out as rapidly as possible.

"In regard to the Parliament buildings, all matters will be thoroughly investigated, and action will be commenced forthwith against the contractors for the recovery of moneys improperly paid to them. This action will be pressed to a conclusion as rapidly as possible, and should it appear that any crime has been committed, the guilty parties will be prosecuted."

Within the next twelve months it may be assumed that Manitoba will take the foremost place among the provinces of the Dominion in legislation affecting the welfare of the common people.

The western farmers will raise a good crop this fall and get a good price for it—then the shearing will begin.

THANKS TO SIR DOUGLAS

The people of Manitoba, and, in fact, of all Canada, owe to Sir Douglas Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, a debt of the deepest gratitude. But for his courage the Parliament buildings graft would have been whitewashed by a subservient majority in the Legislature and the Roblin Government would have gone ahead to corrupt and debauch the province in the future. Sir Douglas, however, forced the appointment of the Royal Commission which Roblin knew meant political death. Our lieutenant-governors and our governors-general have been and are practically figure-heads, tho they possess absolute power to discharge governments at any time. If other governors would use this power as judiciously as has Sir Douglas they could serve their country in no better way.

THE NATIONAL POLICY

It is now nearly 40 years since the National Policy of high protection was inaugurated in Canada by the government of Sir John A. Macdonald, and it has been consistently supported by governments of both political parties ever since. That policy, it was confidently predicted, would build up the industries of Canada, bring prosperity to the people, develop our natural resources, and make us a strong, self-reliant and wealthy nation equal to all emergencies if trouble should ever come in the future. It is now, perhaps, opportune to ask where all this prosperity, self-reliance and wealth are to be found. It is true that a few people, manufacturers and other beneficiaries of Special Privilege, have become rich under the protection of the tariff, but the great majority of the people have found the tariff a burden, not a benefit. It has, in fact, been a means by which a few favored individuals have been permitted to put their hands into the pockets of other people and take from them, with the consent of the law, a portion of their earnings. The wealth which has thus been acquired, however, is not available for the use of the country in the present emergency, and it is not even being taxed. On the contrary, the taxes imposed upon the people who have been robbed under the tariff, the consumers, have been increased, and the manufacturers have been given added protection to enable them to levy still more tribute upon the people. As a National Policy protection has failed; as a Special Privilege policy it has been eminently successful.

PROSPECTS FOR LIVESTOCK

There can be no doubt that the Western farm is awakening to a realization of the value of livestock. There are several reasons for this increased interest. Cattle prices are very good at present, and owing to the wholesale disposal of all kinds of livestock when feed was scarce and grain high in price last fall, there is every indication that cattle will be in demand and will sell at a good price for some years to come. Winter is over and summer pasture is in sight. Naturally enough, farmers who have wintered over a number of stock on high-priced feed, are not anxious to dispose of this stock now that cheap feed

is available. There are several evidences of the demand for cattle. The high prices paid for bulls at the recent sale at Calgary shows plainly that young pure-bred herd headers are wanted. The Saskatchewan livestock commissioners' department is receiving a greater number of applications this year than ever before for good grade and pure-bred males and females. Another proof of the hold which livestock is taking in the West is the large acreage which is being sown to corn for fodder this year. Until recently corn has been unknown in the West. If suggested, it has been generally scouted as being too much trouble to grow, and in many cases this country was considered too far north for its successful production. These opinions are changing. Individual farmers have grown corn to their own satisfaction all thru the West, and this year others, profiting by their neighbors' experience, are planting corn on some of the land which they intended to summerfallow. If this crop is properly attended to there will be an abundance of fodder available for their stock thru the winter. There is a world shortage of cattle. Thus prices will make cattle raising profitable for some years to come. Western farmers, realizing these facts, are preparing to feed more cattle this year, and hence the prospect for those who have breeding stock for sale is a particularly bright one.

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

The special war taxes have now been in force for more than a month, and the public are finding out that they are a great nuisance as well as a considerable expense. Taxes on letters and postcards, taxes on checks and bills of

lading, on money orders and postal notes, on railway tickets, on telegrams, on patent medicines, and on dozens of things sold at the drug store are bringing home to the people the fact that the money which the government spends always comes out of the pockets of the people. And all these stamp taxes, which are such a bother every day, added to the taxes upon bank note circulation and upon the income of trust companies, insurance companies and so forth, are estimated by the Finance Minister to yield only about \$8,000,000 a year. The people would, however, pay these taxes cheerfully if they could be sure that the money raised would be used for the good of Canada, for the proper equipment of our soldiers, or for the support of their dependents. But, alas, these are war taxes in name only. They have been made necessary, not by war expenditures, but by the waste and extravagance, and worse, that have been practiced by governments, present and past. Take, for instance, the gifts which have been made from the public treasury to Mackenzie and Mann, the promoters of the Canadian Northern Railway. The first year the present government was in power it presented those gentlemen with a free gift of \$6,300,000. The next year the government gave the same gentlemen \$15,600,000 and they have since given them big bond guarantees and lent them large sums of money. The \$21,900,000 of cold cash handed out by the government to Mackenzie and Mann is more than all the stamp taxes will produce in three years. In other words, the stamp taxes are not War Taxes, but Mackenzie and Mann taxes. Next time you lick a war stamp don't think of the boys at the front, but think of those noble patriots who have already collected the price of three years' stamps

and are always thinking up schemes for collecting some more.

Quite a number of newspapers, including the Kingston Whig, The Saskatoon Star, and The Toronto News, agree with The Guide that the indemnity of members of the House of Commons should be increased. We hope that the next session of Parliament will see action taken on this question. By paying our members better salaries we will save the country a lot of money in the long run. It will enable us to get better men and will give them a sufficient income to enable them to maintain their independence after they have been elected to Parliament.

The Grit and Tory machines are now being oiled up, and are in pretty fair working order. They are turning out candidates at a pretty good rate all over Canada. Most of these candidates will keep a seat warm in the House of Commons, and vote for any old thing that their party leaders tell them to.

Farmers must remember that they are to blame very largely for the kind of legislation they are getting from Ottawa. If they want to get any other kind of legislation, they have got to send men down to Parliament who will do their own thinking and act for the welfare of the West instead of playing the rotten party game for the benefit of the special interests.

If the farmers are willing to give their time and money in a determined effort to secure better conditions they can elect a man who can be depended upon in every rural constituency in Western Canada.



AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS
Manitoba's new Premier has the choice of two roads. Which will he take?

Livestock Marketing

By H. HIGGINBOTHAM

How Co-operation is securing for the Western Farmer a greater proportion of the selling price

Just as in the grain trade, the farmers of Western Canada have some of the most efficient and highly organized co-operative companies in the world. The Canadian West is setting an example to the rest of the Dominion in the co-operative handling of livestock from the farms to the competitive markets in the larger centres. Co-operative livestock marketing on this continent is only recent, and like other young movements is passing thru a period of transition. Different methods and different degrees of co-operation are being tried; some of the methods now being followed will be modified or dropped altogether; but co-operation in livestock marketing has come to stay. Because the economic handling of livestock right up to the consumer involves such highly specialized labor processes and on account of the fact that the large packing interests are so firmly established in the field already, the co-operative pork packing plant is a more difficult matter than the organization for marketing stock on the hoof. It calls for greater loyalty on the part of the farmer to his own organization and it calls for very highly skilled management. But these are not insuperable obstacles. The growth of the co-operative spirit will make the co-operative packing plant a much less difficult problem to tackle than it appears today.

Only a Year Old

Co-operative marketing of livestock is being carried on to a considerable extent in Alberta and to a lesser extent in Saskatchewan. Manitoba has as yet done little or nothing in this direction. In both Alberta and Saskatchewan the experience already gained has satisfied the farmers that the co-operative handling of livestock can be successfully conducted. The movement is little more than a year old, but there are indications that it will grow and spread rapidly, in the same way that co-operative grain marketing has grown and developed in both provinces. The saving to the farmer of a half to a cent a pound on all the hogs marketed is the reason why co-operative livestock marketing has come to stay.

There are two factors which are essential to success: (1) A sufficient volume of business; (2) efficient management.

The necessity of these factors in co-operation is readily seen. The more business the co-operative association handles, the less the proportionate cost of handling and the greater the proportion of the selling price to reach the producer. Therefore, each additional farmer shipping thru the association increases his own profits and those of every other member. Efficient management will necessitate that the men taking charge of the shipments have a good knowledge of the business, and are honest, painstaking and reliable.

What Alberta is Doing

A start in the co-operative marketing of livestock was made in Alberta by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company in March of last year. Returns for March this year showed that about one-fourth of the total business done on the Alberta stockyards at Calgary was done thru the co-operative company. Last fall the company extended its operations to Edmonton by placing an agent there and tho there is no competitive stockyard at that point at present, a large proportion of the shipments destined for the packing plants at Edmonton has been handled thru J. J. Reid, the co-operative company's agent.

At the outset the company marketed the farmers' hogs on a five per cent. basis. This method did not appeal to the farmers and the method was changed after about two months, the company then going into the field to buy the hogs outright from the farmers. This was so successful that in a month and a half the farmers' company handled 141 cars of hogs at a profit, after paying all expenses, of \$1,034, or \$7.33 per car. The company has continued to handle hogs, cattle and sheep for the farmers of Alberta in the same way, but in December last the company opened a commission office in the Calgary stockyards, so that since that date Alberta farmers have been able to sell their stock

outright to their company or to ship them to the company's commission agent at the yards. Since that time the majority of the business done by the company has been in handling stock on a straight commission basis of \$8 per car of hogs single deck, \$12 per car double deck and \$10 per car of cattle.

What the Books Show

The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company has its books open to the inspection of its patrons, who can see there exactly on what basis the company is doing business. In the four months, December to March last, the company bought 325 cars of livestock, which cost them at the country points \$192,258.42. The cost of handling the stock thru the markets to the purchasers amounted to \$3,347.11, this including office rent, telegraph and telephone, office salaries and travellers' salaries, the total cost to the company, therefore, being \$195,605.53. The stock, when sold, realized \$197,804.19, leaving a margin of \$2,198.66, representing the company's net profit. In the month of February the company operated its livestock service at a loss of \$129.45, but in January there was a net profit of \$1,230.94 and in March of \$940.87.

The experience of the company is that the handling of the stock on a straight commission basis is more satisfactory, so far as the company is concerned, tho larger profits have been made by buying the stock outright at country points.

per hundred on his hogs. The company, of course, had to refuse the request and run the risk of antagonizing the farmer, who threatened to blackmail the company in his district unless they "came thru." Had the market dropped 10 cents instead of rising 10 cents it is scarcely likely that the farmer would have refunded the difference to the company, but dealing with a farmers' co-operative company he thought the company should give him its profits.

From experiences like this the company has come to prefer to handle the business on a commission basis. Since the company opened a commission office in December last, it has handled on this basis business which brought gross receipts of \$188,050, with a yield in commissions of \$1,414.50. It aims at giving the best possible service to farmers, whether shareholders in the company or members of the U.F.A. or not, and thru the agency of its numerous locals and U.F.A. branches has a great advantage in ascertaining the whereabouts of prospective shipments of livestock.

Profits Are Now Reasonable

E. Carswell, director of the Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, after the company had been doing business only six months, said:—

"As a result of our entering the field as hog buyers I believe that the farmers of Alberta, irrespective of membership in

being \$2,191.17 and the net amount received by the shippers, \$16,698.78. Basing his calculations on the prices paid in the neighboring towns, the manager of the Hanley Association estimated that the association during the year saved the farmers of the district upwards of \$1,680 on hogs alone.

Under Co-operative Act

Nine of the registered agricultural co-operative associations in Saskatchewan engaged in livestock marketing last year, the total value of the stock marketed by these associations being \$42,034.22.

The method followed by these associations is that the farmer-shareholders make up carloads of livestock which are forwarded to the larger centres where competitive bidding is assured. The animals are sold under the direction of the association's manager, and the proceeds from the sale, less cost of transportation, the manager's commission and the other necessary charges, are distributed to the persons supplying the stock. Each shareholder's stock is distinctively marked, so that the animals belonging to each may be sold separately, thereby ensuring to each the exact return from his stock. It will be seen that this is the simplest kind of co-operative organization, and as the farmer does not get his money until the proceeds of the sale are received from the purchaser little initial capital is required. The expense of maintaining travellers in the country is eliminated and the farmer and buyer are brought as close together as it is possible to bring them.

Try Out New Method

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, in its effort to find a plan which will work satisfactorily and at the same time give the farmers every cent to which they are entitled from their livestock shipments, is suggesting a method which has already been tried out successfully at Crossfield and Carstairs, and which is nearer to the Saskatchewan method than the present system. The proposed plan is that each U.F.A. local should form itself into a livestock shipping association and appoint a reliable member to undertake to collect and ship the livestock from his district at a fair remuneration. He is to keep a record of the number of hogs or cattle and weights belonging to each member contributing to the shipment, and the weights of any "cuts" separately. When the hogs arrive at the market, the representative of the Farmers' Elevator Company deducts the shrink and expense proportionately, according to the weights appearing on the statements and remits the proceeds of the sale, less expenses incurred, on that or the following day. The man who takes charge of the collection and dispatch of the shipment at the local point charges his commission, which at points where the system has already been tried is fixed at one per cent. of the gross returns. The farmer thus gets the entire proceeds of the sale less the bare expense of handling the same.

Looking to the Future

In asking the farmers to give the system a trial the officials of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company state that "it is an answer to the demand for better markets, at once eliminating waste and unfair profits, and it is the nearest to operating at cost that we know." It is also pointed out that on a rising market the patrons would receive any advance the market might make between the date of shipment and marketing, which would more than offset the slight inconvenience of waiting till the following day for the outturns, thus solving the problems of those unions which have hitherto sold their stock locally and been obliged to accept a broader margin between Calgary and shipping points than is necessary under a thorough system of co-operation. U.F.A. locals thruout Alberta have been asked to give their opinion on the proposed system.

The next logical step for the farmers to take in the co-operative shipping of livestock is to place their own agent on the Winnipeg market. This market is the

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Three Chester White sows which weighed 1,825 pounds. The one in the foreground weighed 675 pounds. Sold by Theo. A. Miller, Oak Bluff, Man.

Some farmers prefer to dispose of their stock in this latter way, rather than ship them to be sold on a commission basis after a journey of two or three days by rail, with consequent shrinkage. In order to allow for possible fluctuations of the market and in order to cover expenses, the company's buyer must allow a sufficient margin between the purchase price at the country point and the prevailing market price at Calgary. The margin upon which business is done is 50 cents per hundredweight. As a consequence the company is likely to make more on a rising market and less on a falling market.

Farmers Sometimes Kick

Most farmers watch the market prices pretty closely and in some cases they feel dissatisfied if, after selling to the co-operative company, the market should rise and they not get the benefit of it. To quote an instance: A farmer sold his hogs to the company's buyer at the country point and received \$7.15 per hundred, this being 50 cents lower than the prevailing market price at Calgary, \$7.65. The market rose and the company sold the next day for \$7.75. Seeing the market quotations, the farmer wrote to the company demanding another 10 cents

our company, have benefitted to the extent of at least one half cent per pound in the prices received for their hogs, and never in the history of the province have they been paid so close to market prices. It is common talk in the stockyards that there is not the money in handling hogs that there used to be. Before we entered the field from \$50 to \$150 per car was frequently made by the dealers, while now the dealer who makes from \$10 to \$25 per car considers himself fortunate."

A whole year's experience has only confirmed Mr. Carswell in his opinion as to the benefits accruing to the farmer from co-operation in livestock marketing.

Saskatchewan's Experience

Co-operation in livestock marketing has not been carried out so extensively in Saskatchewan. The Co-operative Elevator Company in that province does not handle livestock, but livestock marketing associations have been formed in different parts of the province, beginning early last year. The Hanley Farmers' Stock Shipping Association, for instance, which began operations on March 9, 1914, shipped during the balance of the year fifteen carloads of livestock, which sold for \$18,879.95, the total shipping expenses

The Mail Bag

GERMANY WELL PROTECTED

Editor, Guide:—Protection today is on trial as it never has been before. Look at the protection Germany has at the present time. Willy-nilly Germany is surrounded by the greatest protective wall that was ever built. The armies and navies of Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Serbia, Montenegro, Australia, India, New Zealand and Canada are all trying to make Germany prosperous by compelling her to buy "made in Germany" goods only. The governments of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Roumania, etc., etc., all have sworn they will not export to Germany. With all these nations straining every nerve to keep Germany from smuggling and compel her to buy "made in Germany" goods only, if the theory of Protection is correct, then Germany will soon be swimming in wealth. Let us wait and see!

F. J. SANDMEYER.
Coblenz, Sask., Feb. 23.

OFFICERS AND "SPOILS"

Editor, Guide:—General U. S. Grant, U.S.A., is credited with originating the maxim, "To the victor belongs the spoils," in the sense of the election of public officers, but it is a pernicious phrase and should be counteracted. I should like thru The Guide to ask the Grain Growers' Associations to discuss and report their conclusions on the following ways of doing so, viz.: 1st, that all offices, including those of treasurers and secretaries or secretary-treasurers, should be filled by direct vote of electors; 2nd, that all candidates should, to get on the ballot, present a certificate from a proper "examining board" that they are fitted for the office they seek; 3rd, that they should, subject to recall by a majority of their electors or their resignation, be elected for a term covering their useful lifetime; 4th, that their salaries should not exceed that for similar services and risks in private life; 5th, that all officers should be subject to impeachment and on conviction a recall election should be held, but one should also be held on petition of not less than 5% of its electors, but to guard against spiteful, vicious petitions, half the expenses of any recall election had without such impeachment conviction, that failed to "recall," should be borne by the signers of said petition; 6th, present salaries and fees should be subject to change by direct vote of the taxpayers, and long and useful service should be rewarded by a pension.

In private life we try to get service from the one best fitted and make inquiry as to fitness before hiring and discharge or continue as we find worthy. There is no good reason why the same should not hold good in public matters. If good service is to be had the tenure should be long, and a life one would encourage many to fit themselves for certain positions, which they would need to fill acceptably to get returns for such fitting. The salary of office should not be a "spoil" for party service.

Also, I think we should ask our Parliaments, at least the Saskatchewan one, to submit another direct legislation measure to the voters, which should embody these features, viz.: That it should be held at the regular municipal voting places, and all municipal voters have a right to vote upon it; that it should be held at the same time as municipal elections and declared carried if 30% of those voters favored it, unless more voted against it, in which case a majority of the votes should be required; that the secretaries of all the municipalities should be required to send a voters' list to the proper officer at Regina (or other province's capital), who should be required to send to each voter, printed in either the English, French or German language as the voter may (and if they so do) request, a synopsis of the argument for and against any measure to be voted upon, including that of direct legislation; that the municipal secretaries should keep on file the "business signatures" of its voters, and "O.K." all petitions asking the calling of an election, and the reeve should secure the punishment of a forgery thereto.

Also I should like to have five or six

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.

terse planks from each party's platform placed upon the ballot in Dominion and provincial elections and the candidate elected be bound by law, subject to recall if he failed, to try to get such as received a majority of the votes cast embodied into law, regardless of what party had it placed there. That would be a kind of pre-election "referendum." If many branches of the Grain Growers' Associations will take these matters up I will try to find people to circulate needed petitions, such as they may propose, in this municipality. Hoping they may do so and that we may have them ready when the next provincial Parliaments meet.

W. B. HULL.
Ambles, Sask.

UNITED FARMERS' HOME GUARD

Rice Sheppard, of Edmonton, third vice-president of the U. F. A., writes to The Guide as follows:

I enclose photo of myself and four of my sons, showing what could be done to help the Mother Country or the Dominion in war time by the farmers of the West. This picture was taken in front of my house on the farm. One of my daughters is a member of the Red Cross Society, making six of one family ready to take the field if needed. Two



Rice Sheppard and his family ready for the defence of the Empire

of my boys are now on their way to the front. It seems to me that if our Association would undertake to organize a home guard for the West, it could be done at very little expense. My plan is that each local union should get the young men interested and each man provide his own horse. In many cases I think our farmers would provide the full equipment, say saddle, bridle and rifle. The government should undertake to train the men, say once a month, at all points where a mounted policeman was stationed. One of the police could do the training and the farmers' sons make it a one day outing each month to go to the nearest training centres. In Alberta we have over 700 locals. Supposing we got three men from each local, this would give a force of over 2,000 mounted men, at next to no cost to the country, and if the same applied to the two Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, no less than 6,000 men would be provided as a home guard. This would permit of all regulars being sent to the front if needed and we would be fairly well protected at home. The training would be good for our boys and they would look upon it as a little holiday and it would be far better for them than hanging around a pool room when in town for the day.

I am giving the boys a lesson in skirmishing on my farm. I can assure you the boys take great interest and altho I have no use for war, yet I think it best to be prepared at least for defence. If you can find room in The Guide for the cut and this letter, it will perhaps draw out the feeling of our members on the matter and I shall be glad to hear from any who are interested in the movement.

ENGLAND AND CANADA

Editor, Guide:—I have been asked to write a letter on conditions in England as compared with the situation in Canada, but comparisons are proverbially odious, and how can one compare small things with great? In Great Britain there is a struggle going on such as has never been experienced before, a struggle of right against the greatest wrong, and all the energies of the nation are being concentrated to this end and the best that is in man is being drawn out and the evil burnt out, purified by fire. It did one good to be in old England and realize it, but when I reached Toronto on my return and took up a paper and learned of our best scandals, old horse iniquities, dishonest medical supplies, etc., I longed to have been in a position to return at once to England again, it was sickening.

to business, will pay the cost of such election, and these are hard times when most of us are counting our cents. I cannot help referring to this in a letter about conditions in England because this is all so utterly contrary to the noble spirit the war has stirred in the people there. Owing to so many men having enlisted, labor is scarce in England, and women and boys are being employed as much as possible in their place; women are seen in unusual places, selling tickets at railway stations, acting as waiters in clubs, behind the counters in the army and navy stores, etc. Efforts are also being made to get them to work on the land as they used to do. I heard of one farmer with 80 cows and unable to get a man or woman to help him. Some of the unemployed in Canada might return to England, or, better still, let England's recruiting officers be allowed to enlist men in Canada and take them to England to be trained. It would be a shame to enforce conscription in England, where so many have enlisted and men are too few for the needs of the country, to grow food and to manufacture munitions of war, while there is an idle man left in Canada who wishes to enlist. England's struggle is ours. Germans would land on our shores if it were not for England. In addition, let it be remembered that old England is crowded up with Belgians, who have lost all they had on our behalf. Then again she has large numbers of wounded to care for, not our own men only, but Germans, too; also German prisoners to care for and interned aliens. Hospitals were being prepared on a large scale all over the country when I left preparatory to a great struggle this spring. Very little is allowed to be known in England about what is going on, but as it is supposed that we only have about 750,000 men across the Channel, and over 2,000,000 in khaki in England, something will be doing soon. Large military camps have been, or are being built all over England. Train service is good, but apt to be irregular without notice, the trains being required for military purposes and for destinations unknown to anyone. Orders for goods, parcels, etc., are liable to be delayed or incorrect somewhat, but on the whole "business goes on as usual." Blinds are drawn down after dark on trains (headlights are not used in England) in order that hostile night hawks may not be able to guide themselves by railway tracks. London is kept fairly dark and no lights are allowed to show in towns on the East coast. Undoubtedly England will be grateful for the men Canada is sending her, and I could not help noticing what a fine lot of men they were I saw in khaki in Toronto and Winnipeg, taller and stronger than the average English soldier, and we know they are as useful as they look. Of one thing I am sure, when they get into the trenches or are on the road towards Berlin, the most unsavory thing that could be offered them would be a vote in an election in Canada. Such a thing would then be judged on its true merits by men in a life and death struggle for liberty, honor and justice; it would insult them.

A few days before leaving England I was much struck by big advertisements in the papers of a new loan Canada is raising in England. Britain is spending 2,000,000 pounds sterling each day on the war, besides other enormous expenses, and yet Protectionist Canada has to borrow from Free Trade England, and England bears taxation better than we do. Her wealth is distributed over very many pockets, while Protection in Canada has made a couple of dozen millionaires at the expense of the rest, but now that money is needed the people are taxed out of all proportion to the millionaires and it is these same men who will not allow British goods a welcome in Canada, and at their command the government raises the duties against them. Truly it is not Canada, but a few men. Yet the majority suffer, not only in pocket, but in our sense of what is right, and also in the opinion England has of us. One almost fears that Canada is too big a country for good government and has grown too fast. There is great truth in a statement by the Rev. James

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Farm Experiences

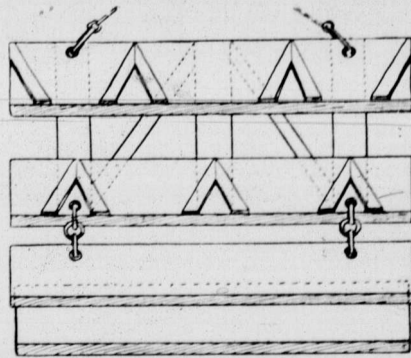
THE PROFITLESS LOUSY CHICK

As spring is here and the chirp of the chick is in the land, those of us who are interested in fowls are girding up our loins for the fight with the lice. Lice kill more chicks than disease and retard a pullet's growth so that many a pullet which otherwise would have made a winter layer does not begin to lay till spring. In the fight for the chick the louse comes off victor so often because the caretaker has so many other things to do that the fight is intermittent and often put off till the chick is ruined while lousie is always on the job. Besides, old Mrs. Louse is an industrious old body and none of her children have the measles or whooping cough. I am of the opinion that a great stride forward would be made if poultry keepers were to quit greasing and fussing with chicks, for all of these efforts to destroy lice are about as hard on the chicks as they are on the lice, and see to it that there are no lice on the setting hens or in the nests where they set or in the coops. It requires a little more initiative, a little more "do-it-now-iveness," but much less time and work besides being greatly in the chick's favor. In the spring, especially in a country where the season is short, time should receive first attention, ranking ahead of all other considerations. Among the many methods advocated for dealing with lice I have found the following the least wasteful of time and also the most effective: Buy a jar of blue ointment at the drug store and a liberal supply of vaseline. Mix them well, using one part of blue ointment to two parts of vaseline. Once a month put a small bit of the mixture, about the size of a white navy bean, on each hen's skin, in the fluff about two inches below the vent. This spreads out on the skin and kills the lice or keeps them away, I do not know which, but I have never found lice on a hen which had received the blue ointment treatment. As soon as a hen goes broody put a very small bit on the end of a penknife under the vent, under each wing and on the skin at the back of the head. Use only a little as blue ointment is strong. Immediately fix the nest in which she is to set and sprinkle a little liquid louse killer into it and around it. Let the hen stay in her own nest for twenty-four hours or more till the louse killer evaporates. It is hard on the hen and on the eggs to put them into the nest while the liquid louse killer is fresh. Prevention is always better than cure and especially in the matter of fighting chicken lice, for it not only takes less time, but the chicks grow faster and feather better. Once a chick's skin has been greased it never feathers as well as it would have done if the greasing had been omitted.

Alta. W. I. T.

HOME-MADE FLOAT

Following is my idea of a land float that I made last summer. It did great work as I live in a gumbo country and the land is very full of hummocks, locally termed turtle back hummocks. It is very hard land to make smooth. The sketch shows the general makeup and the measurements are as follows: The planks



Bottom of home-made float

are 2 x 12's 12 feet long; the cleats are made of 2 x 4 cut like the sketch and spiked on the planks. The points of the cleats are placed 2 feet apart and the two planks are set 8 inches apart. The float is worked with the cleats down. These crush and pulverize the lumps while the following float smooths the ground.

Alta. T. F.

WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE?

We welcome contributions to this page from our readers. Each article should relate to one subject only; it should be the actual experience of the writer and should not exceed 500 words in length. Every farmer has some particular way of doing a thing which saves him time and which his fellow farmers could make use of to advantage. If you have a "good thing," would it not be a generous act to tell your friends about it? All the readers of The Guide are friends, so make this a place for "swapping" ideas. If you have nothing else to write about, give your experiences on any of the following subjects:

What work can be most profitably done on the roads in the spring? How can roads in your district be best maintained?

Which way have you found to be the most profitable in marketing your grain? By the load at the elevator, consigned to a commission firm, on the track, or how?

When do you figure on having your cows freshen? And why?

What provision do you make for succulent crops for your pigs during the summer? What crops do you sow, and when and how for this purpose?

How have you made provision for a plentiful water supply on your farm? Did you have any difficulty finding water? What method did you adopt or what led you to dig your well where you found water?

Have you an Automobile? If so, how much does it cost you to run it? Is it more economical than a team of drivers? Do you consider it a good investment for the farmer?

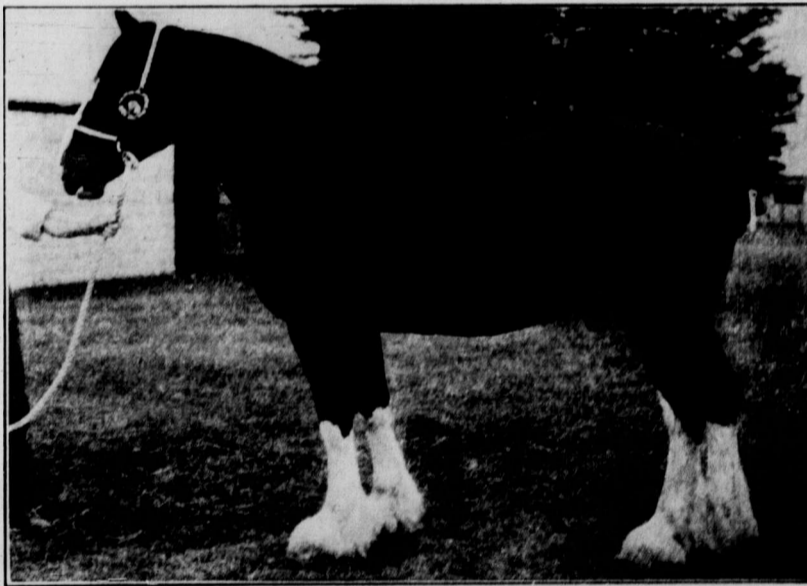
How much did you make feeding steers during the past winter? What did you feed, how much and so on?

We pay for any of this material used at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Address all letters to Agricultural Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THISTLES IN GRAIN CROP

Among the many noxious weeds that take toll from the farmer every season, I think the Canada Thistle takes the largest share, and having many to contend with I have tried systematically to reduce the loss from this pest with a measure of success that may be valuable enough to pass on to others. When the wheat is headed out it is a common sight to see areas large and small cut out of good fields with the mower all over the country. This is done at the suggestion of the weed inspector or from a sense of duty to neighbors in hindering the spread of seed from these patches of thistles. When we consider the present price of wheat and the thousands of acres that will be cut down for thistles—much of it on good

This done, they will make no more growth to speak of for that season; they will never flower or mature seed and the weed inspector will never need ask you to cut them again. I have invariably taken a good crop of wheat from such patches after doing this and maintain it is better farming practice for both myself and my neighbor than letting the thistle bloom and start to blow and then cutting the whole crop on the piece affected. A man with a scythe can do the same operation and a day's work would handle a pretty bad quarter section. Some may think that cutting a little of the wheat will do harm, but it rather results in a thicker stand if done at the right time—before the shot blade appears. I think if Guide readers will adopt this



"Nannie." A splendid type of brood mare, and one of the most sensational Clydesdale show mares

fallow—we must admit the loss is enormous. It would have a redeeming feature if the thistle was eradicated, but simply cutting has not the slightest effect in this direction. If thistles are cut at the flowering stage and the land plowed deeply and kept perfectly black all summer, Canada Thistle will be practically eradicated, altho it is possible and probable that a stray root-stock will survive, thus making a repetition of this treatment necessary. This cannot be done when the land is under crop. I don't like to cut down my wheat in June—no one does—so I pass on this method after four years of success. On fallow and fall plowing sown to wheat, oats or barley, the Canada Thistle is always six inches taller than the grain at a certain stage, usually about a week before the grain is in the shot blade. This is not the case with spring plowing generally, as the thistle has a setback in spring. If the patches are large I fit a small gauge wheel on the outer end of the cutting bar of the mower. The wheel from the walking breaker or cultivator will do with adjustments made so that it will take the place of the shoe usually found on mowers. This has bolt holes to raise or lower and the cutting bar is raised to about six inches high. Then all Canada Thistles are cut when a few inches above the grain.

method of handling thistles in the grain crop the saving will be apparent to all. How many farmers have not seen straw stack bottoms and heavily manured pieces of wheat grow thick and green and at harvest time be useless thru lodging? If such will take the mower set as directed for cutting thistles and cut about three inches of the top off the grain before it is in shot blade, this will correct the trouble and turn a loss into the best piece of wheat in the field. I have seen it done on a ten acre field and do it myself and it pays well.

T. W. W.

COWS PAY STORE BILLS

I came to Saskatchewan about ten years ago and from that time on have prospered considerably financially and have now a small herd of twelve cows to milk. From my experience I always like to have some of my cows come in about the middle of November, some in December and the remainder in January. My reason for this is because the winter months are not usually such busy months for the farmer and consequently he has more time to care for his cows and therefore gets better results. Then again, the cows will give a good flow of milk till about the middle of March and then the first ones will drop off a bit in their flow,

but immediately that the green grass affords them pasture they will increase in their flow of milk to nearly as much as when they first came in and will do this for perhaps two months in the spring. I feed my cows meal only during the winter months. In handling his cows this way a farmer can get from six to eight months good flow of milk from his cows. I ship my cream to the creamery and find that my cows can certainly keep the store bills and all little house expense bills cleared up to date, and that is a great help to the farmer who is trying to do his share in the world's great demand for sustenance, as well as clear all debts off his property. In addition, the calves raised during the winter are in splendid shape to put on the grass in the spring and are in good condition for keeping over another winter without much trouble or care.

Sask. PRAIRIE FARMER.

TO CURE PORK

One of the important problems that is confronting the farmer who wishes to keep his expenses as low as possible is the one of curing his pork for consumption during the summer months. The following is a quick, sure and cheap method which I have used for the last twelve years without a single failure.

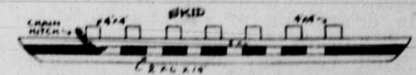
Before the carcass of the pig has become cool I cut it up taking out the parts I wish to cure. These parts I prod all over with a common table fork, so that no air bubbles or blood will be cased up inside. I then place a side of pork in a box that I have made for the purpose from common wood and about four feet long, two and a half feet wide and eight inches deep. Over this side I sprinkle two tablespoonfuls of saltpetre, then throw salt upon it until the meat is covered. Upon the top of this side I place the other side and treat in a similar manner and also the same with the hams. Every day for the first week pour the brine off the meat and add more salt if the meat is not covered with it; by the end of the second week the meat has become dry. I then take pepper and sprinkle all over the meat so as to prevent it from becoming mouldy, after that I place meat in empty flour sacks and hang away in some cool place until needed.

Pork cured in this manner will keep for two or three years, and it has not the briny or smoky taste that most cured pork has.

Man. H.E.A.

PORTABLE GRANARIES

From my experience of farming five miles or more from the elevator, the portable granary is the most convenient way of handling grain because teams are hard to get about threshing time. I like one 10 x 12 x 7 feet with a peak roof having a 3 foot rise. I made the skids of 2 x 6 inches as in the cut. Place three of these skids under each granary. Then use seven 4 x 4 inch x 10 feet for joists and sills and nail the flooring on top of these. Narrow flooring is the most satisfactory. Also use 4 or 5 inch lumber for siding as lumber wider than that will shrink a little and leave cracks wide enough to let the wheat leak out. Leave a 4 foot door at one of the corners and cut two holes, one in each end of the gable end of the granary, so that the end of the grain bagger pipe will go in. Then you will have a granary that will hold about



750 bushels of No. 1 wheat. When filling the granary it might be a good plan to string a wire thru the centre of the bin to keep the pressure of the wheat from shoving out the sides of the granary. Nail the siding on the outside of the studding. Some farmers prefer to use 2 x 6 inch for studding, but I find that 2 x 4 inch is sufficient if wire is strung across thru the bin about 4 feet from the floor.

I have eight or ten of these granaries and find them very handy to haul around in the fields and also for the thrasher to set his machine close to and go right to work without occasionally having to wait for teams.

Sask. PRAIRIE FARMER.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

GERMANY'S LOSS IN THE LUSITANIA

Public opinion in combatant and non-combatant countries alike has been shocked by the news of the destruction of the Lusitania, not because of the number of lives lost, for the death of a few thousand people more or less is of small account in these days of wholesale slaughter, but on account of the principle involved. The deliberately planned destruction of innocent non-combatants, including, of course, women and children, is a new departure even in warfare and one is bound to reflect upon the effect on Germany of thus over-stepping the bounds of civilization.

As I thought upon this question I was reminded of the time when I was teaching in a country school and a little girl came to me with a mean little story about her fellow pupils. So far as I was concerned the incident closed with the administering of a mild rebuke, but from the sounds that drifted in thru the open door I knew that Jane received her punishment from an outraged public opinion. It is the severest penalty that can be inflicted, to be set apart from one's fellows as a creature beyond the pale, and many a time have I seen the child so isolated pass thru the successive stages of indifference, defiance, conciliation and whimpering pleading to be taken back into favor with the most abject promises of good behaviour.

Within very recent years we have seen two pitiable examples in the case of adults who have outraged the public standard of honor, the one an explorer and the other an official of whom the public expected sacrifice in a great emergency. And this was not the wavering public opinion of the school yard, but the cold relentless judgment of maturity which closed the doors of all the popular clubs and centres of social life against the offenders and left them alone in a crowd, the most utter desolation conceivable.

Now we have a third example, and this time it is not an individual, but a nation which has outraged all the standards of honor between nations. More than that it is a great nation, which will make it so much the worse for it when the day of reckoning comes. By the day of reckoning I do not mean the war indemnity which will have to be paid by Germany thru long toilsome years, if victory is ours, as we feel confident it will be. The real day of reckoning will come after the terms of peace have been arranged and the world has settled down again to the regular routine of business. Then will the German nation find itself in the position of Dr. Cook and Bruce Ismay—a people placed by public opinion outside the pale of common honor and decency. It is certain that the time will come when the fine spirited people of Germany—and there are many millions of them—will come to curse the name of the men who gave the orders for the destruction of the Lusitania.

It is a very inexorable thing, this public opinion. It is not either persuadable or purchasable. The only public opinion the German people would care to have on their side is that created by newspapers and magazines, which have won the public confidence by proving themselves to be above the reach of such influences and to the favor of such organs the destruction of the Lusitania has dealt a death blow.

That Germany should be cordially hated by the people of the allied nations is to be expected, but to be despised by the citizens of neutral countries as a nation which has not yet learned the rudiments of civilization will be gall and wormwood to her thru many generations.

But above all these considerations the great loss which the people of Germany will suffer thru the destruction of the Lusitania will be the shock to their own self-esteem. An individual or a nation can hold up its head in the face of adverse public opinion when fortified by a consciousness of rectitude, but when, after the heat of battle is over, they take stock of their conduct in this latest reversion to barbarism, the last sting will be added to their cup of bitterness

in the knowledge that the reproach of the world is justified.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

CHILD WEAK FROM BIRTH

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Guide of April 28 there is a letter signed by a "Mother of Six," in which she said that they were badly in need of clothing. We have a few things that I would gladly send if I had her address. I am sending you an addressed envelope in which to forward her address. I am certain that everybody who has anything of use will send it to her.

A few weeks ago I saw a letter of a young mother who said she used flaxseed and her little girl of eleven months was not able to sit up, and that instruments were used at birth. My cousin's little boy, who will be five this fall, is just able to creep. Till he was old enough to walk he could not hold up his head, but the doctor says he will be able to walk when he is five. Instruments were used and the doctor said the spine was injured, but as he grows older he improves faster. In other ways he is as smart as

lengths as you desire for a border on each side. My rug when done is 60x30 inches. Finish both ends with a heavy wool fringe of corresponding shades. If you succeed in keeping this rug straight while sewing I venture to say you will make another.

Then there is the knitted rug. Mine is wood brown, with border of black and rose. Take the ordinary men's fleece underwear and dye the desired shade then cut narrow strips around the body so as to avoid seams. One can often get yards and yards without seaming by cutting this way. Wind into balls. Now cast on as many stitches as your large aluminum needles will hold and knit conveniently. Turn the goods, knit back and continue this way. Its the garter stitch learned by beginners. When you have this from 36 to 40 inches long, close off. This centre width being broad is hard on the hands. I then cast on about half the number of stitches that the first width contained, knit it to the length of the first or centre width and close off as before. Then cast on the same number of stitches as in the strip just finished. These three widths are of solid color (golden brown is pretty).

I saw a lady the other day, also her husband and child, and I commented on the remarkably healthy child. She was only sixteen months old; had a lot of teeth and had been running all over for four months. She is mentally above the average. She is a "flax" baby. The flax had been recommended by a New York nurse, and the mother's brother is a doctor, who did not discourage her taking the flax. The lady laughed at any disparagement of the treatment, but she just used the steeped liquid off the flax, which amounts to the same thing.

WOLF WILLOW.

ANOTHER ANGLE OF THE HUSBAND QUESTION

Dear Miss Beynon:—As a mere man I would like a reply to Fair Play No. 3. I believe the ladies are the better part of creation, but I think this writer rather belies her pen name and some lady writers show narrow vision—only see their own standpoint and are obsessed by sex consciousness. I write because The Guide enters many farm homes and many of the women inmates are, to my knowledge, much influenced by letters of women, heated arguments arise and some ill-feeling. There are letters that are one-sided and breed discontent.

We men are up against some of the worst economic conditions and unjust laws, and we seem powerless to alter them. A good deal we produce is filched from us. Nature is often hard to get along with, yet some wives seem to think the husband can or should be equal to all demands, or he is a fool or worse, if he cannot do as another man does. The two letters following Fair Play's on the same page, one woman writes of four lean years out of five, the other of two successive crop failures. Fair Play wants women to demand before marriage what she calls "a good binding contract" for a wifely wage to be enforced. What earthly use of such a signed contract in cases of crop failures, sickness, operations and all the afflictions and ups and downs of life. Life is all uncertain; marriage is a lottery. There are women who turn out poor wives as well as the poor hubbies.

We don't want or need these hard monetary "contracts," but sympathy between men and women. Any woman would be foolish to make such a demand and any man more foolish to sign it. Marriage is a matter of trust and faith in each other, and if these are absent it is folly to marry. The idea of a wife being a kind of paid servant is foolish. I have had more than one wife and several housekeepers. A man does not pay medical expenses, nurse nor clothes, pocket money, nor will his farm to his housekeeper. He parts with her if she becomes unequal to her wage or health fails. A wife is a man's second self. Their interests are in common, and they stand together "for better or worse."

I know farmers well and visit quite a bit. Wives here are treated as well and as generously as in any country I know. If any man treated his wife as "Tight-Wad" in one cartoon, where he stood with clenched fist threatening her, looking morose and cruel, his neighbors would tar and feather him, duck him in a slough or give him a thrashing. It has been done. Because I know these cartoons are unjust to farmers here, I would not send a Guide with one in it to anyone. It would be equally just to cartoon the slattern wife, the thriftless one, the nagging wife. Mrs. Boss and poor Mr. Henpeck. But none of these, nor all of them, are representative of farmers' wives, but are exceptions. It is helpful even to men to read your page when letters smooth life's difficult road, but anti-sex letters and those raising ill-feeling and discontent are hurtful to both men and women and are unpleasant reading. This letter is only a man's poor views, but none of us are perfect. Husband and wife sometimes misunderstand each other, there are mistakes and failures on both sides. Let us not forget our own faultiness.

Yours for all good causes,
JUST A MERE MAN.



What's a farm without a dog?

other children, and her little girl will likely grow out of it. This little boy received a good rubbing every day.

Wishing The Guide every success, I will sign myself,

A GIRL.

It was not quite clear to me from your letter whether the mother of this delicate child had used the flaxseed treatment before its birth. I should like very much to know.—F.M.B.

DIFFERENT HOME-MADE RUGS

Noticing that the home-made rug has had a joyous revival and has been exalted to favor, not so much in the country homes as among the class known as "Bontons," I read with pleasure our editor's article on braided rugs and felt a desire to add a little more along that line. The rug described is truly pleasing to the eye and the colors she advises blend beautifully.

Now has anyone tried making each braided strand, say sixty inches long, sewing each end of the strand firmly and neatly. Make a goodly number of these sixty inch lengths, then with string that has been dyed with the rags, begin to sew the strands together, remembering to have as many darker strands or rather

Now sew all three together with string the color of the goods, being careful to have the sides of uniform length. Now have a finer cut class of rags and begin to crochet with a double crochet stitch (using a mat hook or bone needle). Go all around twice with one color, say black, being careful not to draw the corners, then two rows of rose, then four of black. This was a creation strictly my own, and pleases me well. At some later date I shall write of another very effective home-made rug, but to my mind none can compare with the old hooked rug when art and harmony are combined. But, oh, ye fingers! and the pain in the side is too great a price.

O. K.

A HEALTHY FLAX BABY

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I am the one who sent the much-discussed flax recipe to the page in the first place, I have taken an interest in it, and I think it has been condemned too sweepingly, especially by Prairie Violet.

I do not claim that it will eradicate any hereditary taint or anything like that, but a child that would otherwise be healthy will be just a little healthier and better and the average mother much more so.

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President—James Speakman	Penhold
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Rice Sheppard	Edmonton
S. S. Dunham	Lethbridge
W. D. Trego	Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATOR

In spite of the fact that on at least two occasions I have drawn the attention of our unions to the little monthly magazine known as the Canadian Co-operator, published in the interests of the Canadian Co-operative movement by the Honorary General Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, it is surprising how little this valuable little booklet seems to be known by both officers and members whom I have so far spoken to on the matter. I wonder how many of our members know that such an organization as the Co-operative Union of Canada exists and what its purposes are.

The Co-operative Union of Canada was organized on March 6, 1909 and has for its objects the following:

(1) The recognition, by affiliation with the Union, of all bona fide co-operative associations in the Dominion of Canada, in order that the public may be able to distinguish the same from institutions which are now or may hereafter be organized with a co-operative title for purposes of personal or private advantage or profit.

(2) The propagation in the Dominion of co-operative principles, to the end that the practice of truthfulness, justice and economy may be secured by the abolition of false dealings, either (a) Direct by representing any article produced or sold to be other than what it is known to the producer or vendor to be; or (b) Indirect by concealing from the purchaser any fact known to the vendor, material to be known by the purchaser to enable him to judge of the value of the article purchased.

(3) Conciliating the conflicting interests of the capitalist, the worker, and the purchaser thru the equitable division among them of the fund commonly known as profit.

(4) Preventing the waste of labor now caused by unregulated competition.

(5) Cultivate a spirit of mutual service by self-abnegation expressed in the co-operative motto "Each for all and all for each," and to promote by the same means, moral, educative and refining enterprises designed for the improvement of the people generally.

The Union commenced with three societies in affiliation and at the close of last year had 24, and has during its existence supplied thousands of people, including many of our unions, with co-operative information on many matters, and is always at the service of those seeking knowledge in regard to true co-operative methods and concerns which are co-operative in name only.

Returning to the Canadian Co-operator, there is no reason why each one of our unions should not be a subscriber to this magazine, on the contrary there are very many reasons why it should be in the possession not only of each of our unions, but of each individual member. Complaints are frequently received at the Central Office of lack of material to maintain the interest at various meetings of the union. The Canadian Co-operator would furnish sufficient material for very many meetings every year, either as readings or debates, or both. If each of our unions put in a subscription for this magazine and appointed a committee of these officers to pick out matter suitable to lay before the union for discussion, many pleasant evenings could be spent. For instance, in the January number among other things is a report of a conference of the Ontario Co-operative Societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union. Many of these stores are doing business today with the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Great Britain, and the account of their experience in trading would be interesting to the majority of our unions and without doubt would be of considerable value to many. In these days of co-operative trading on a wholesale scale, as it is being done by our unions today, they could do with all the information and experience which comes their way.

In the February number of the magazine will be found some very interesting figures and statistics in regard to the work of the various societies affiliated

with the Canadian Union, also the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

In the March number there are a number of interesting articles on a number of matters, many of which would be of sufficient interest to many of our unions to justify discussion for half an hour or more.

In the April number there is a particularly interesting article entitled, "An Abandoned Boycott." It deals with the actual experience of a co-operative society in Ontario, boycotted by a big wholesale house from whom they were trying to purchase their goods. Some of our unions have been up against the same sort of thing and the story of how this Ontario society thru its affiliation with the Co-operative Union managed to win out in their fight makes very interesting reading.

I do not think I need to say any more in regard to the interesting and useful work which this organization is carrying on. I believe that if the time ever comes when we have a successful and flourishing system of co-operative organizations in this province, it will be when we have availed ourselves of the facilities which can only be secured thru some such organization as this and not before. I hope our unions will take this matter up in real earnest and that each union will put in at least one subscription for the Canadian Co-operator and that many more of our members, particularly those who are officers in unions engaged extensively in co-operative trading will themselves subscribe for the magazine and make use of the information given therein. It may further be added that the Co-operative Union of Canada issues small pamphlets dealing with specific subjects which can be secured at very little cost. Full particulars in regard to these things can be secured from the Honorary General Secretary, Co-operative Union of Canada, Brantford, Ont. The price of the Canadian Co-operator is 50 cents per annum.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

We have a request for fuller explanation of the new law regarding the property rights of married women in Alberta, to which we referred in The Guide of April 28. When a married woman has lived at least two months in a home, she has the right, if she wishes, to write a notice to the registrar in the Land Titles Office in Edmonton, forbidding her husband to register any transfer, mortgage, encumbrance, lease or other instrument against the home and farm owned by him on which she is living. While this notice from the wife is in the Land Titles Office, the husband cannot sell the property, because the registrar would refuse to register the deed of sale or transfer; and he cannot mortgage the property because the registrar would not register the mortgage. In this way no home can be sold or mortgaged without the consent of the wife. This is not the form in which we asked for the thing. The objection against it has been raised that a husband could sell or mortgage the property without the knowledge of the wife, and before she could get the notice to the registrar. The only remedy for this would be for the wife not to wait for any action on the part of the husband, but to send the notice in at once, if she thought she needed to protect herself.

A GOOD NIGHT AT KEHO

The Keho Union, No. 110, recently re-organized, held a very successful social on Friday evening, April 30. Altho the weather was threatening and one or two of the speakers failed to turn up, the schoolhouse was full. There was a splendid program, which was much appreciated, the part taken by the children being particularly well done. Despite the threatening weather our second vice-president, S. S. Dunham, motored out from Lethbridge and gave a very fine address on some of the many difficult problems which confront the U. F. A. This speech brought forth good fruit and resulted in an increase of several members, also cheering some

of the older members in their work, and the union feel that Mr. Dunham's visit did them a considerable amount of good.

MERCHANTS ON CO-OPERATION

The second monthly meeting of the Dunmore Local Union, No. 274, was held in Longfellow schoolhouse on Saturday, May 1, the President, Mr. Armstrong calling the meeting to order at 2 30 p.m. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The secretary then read letters received from the general secretary and vice-president Trego, with regard to co-operative buying and selling, but it was moved that these letters be laid on the table till the next meeting. Applications for membership were then received and ten new members were admitted to the union. Messrs. Rae and White, of the firm of Jas. Rae and Son, being present, the president called on them to address the meeting. Mr. White who has had considerable experience with the U. F. A. gave the meeting the benefit of his knowledge. In the course of his address he stated that he had found that the members of a union by pooling their orders could command better prices than could the ordinary individual farmer, and that a combination of unions, by amalgamating, can still further reduce the prices when buying and raise them when selling. As the Dunmore union is yet in its infancy he offered that his firm would act as their agents and gave them a few instances of what could be done in the purchasing of binder twine, plow shares, coal oil, wire fencing, etc. He showed that a member of this union, by only buying one plow share, could save considerably more than his entrance fee.

Mr. Rae then addressed the meeting and said that it was only lately that the farmers were realizing the benefits of co-operation, and when they all came to understand what co-operation, both in buying and selling, would really do for them, it would be hard to find a non-union farmer in the province. He bore out Mr. White's offer in regard to the agency and showed where it would be to their mutual advantage. A hearty vote of thanks was given Messrs. Rae and White for their very interesting and instructive addresses. The secretary was instructed to write to the general secretary for a list of unions in the immediate vicinity of Medicine Hat, with the secretaries' names and addresses. D. W. Hamilton raised the question of increasing the membership, and thought a lot of farmers were waiting till after things got going well, but did not want to trouble till then. He thought a date should be set up to when applicants for membership would be admitted for one dollar, after which it would be raised. A general discussion followed as to the best means of raising the membership. It was moved, seconded and carried that each member present try his best to bring at least one new member to the next meeting. The secretary was instructed to write to the Central Office and ask that a speaker be sent for the next meeting. Mr. Middleton offered to meet whoever came and put him up at his house, as he was nearest to Dunmore, and Mr. Earl offered to bring him out to the meeting in his car. It was decided that the next meeting would be held in the Feldman Lake schoolhouse, on Saturday, June 5, at 2 p.m. The resolution of Alix Union, No. 569, re machinery notes, was unanimously adopted by this union.

LOMOND DOINGS

On Saturday, May 1, the Lomond Union, No. 562, held a very interesting meeting. Three new members were admitted to the union, bringing the total membership up to seventy-three. The members discussed the feasibility of putting in a co-operative weigh scales in Lomond to be the property of the U. F. A. The next question was the annual picnic, which was discussed at considerable length. Mr. Duffy kindly offered the use of his pre-emption, which is situated within half a mile of the town, for the picnic. This offer was accepted

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

and it was agreed to hold the picnic on July 9, commencing at 10 a.m. A general committee was appointed to look after the program, etc. The secretary was also authorized to try and secure President Jas. Speakman, of the U. F. A., and E. E. Sparks, District Director, to address the audience on some subject pertaining to the U. F. A. The subject for discussion at the next meeting will be the different kinds of business carried on by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, which should be very interesting.

CREDIT FOR CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Keoma Union, No. 328, met on Saturday evening, May 1. There were nineteen members present, and the greater part of the evening was spent in discussing the question of getting a line of credit with the bank. At first some of the members were afraid to put their names to the agreement with the bank, but after considerable discussion a resolution was passed that they enter into an agreement with the bank for a line of credit amounting to \$2,500, which would be enough to cover a car of binder twine. Fifteen of the members present signed, but the union is holding the agreement until all the members get a chance to sign it. The gopher tails, which were brought in as a result of the gopher-killing contest, were also counted and the total count up to the first day of May was 14,718, for which, after the entrance fees are deducted, the union will have to pay out \$109 67 in cash, which the union considers is well spent money. Another ball is to be held on the 21st of May to raise money for this purpose. The secretary reports that the crops never looked better in the district at this time of year than they do at present and are fully one month ahead of last year. Nearly all the farmers were able to get seed, altho it was no thanks to either the government or the C. P. R.

OFFICIAL CIRCULARS

From Brunetta Union, No. 247, re official circular, we have received the following resolution:

"That we favor the suggestion of our general secretary to reduce the number of circulars and make use of the Alberta section of The Guide, but that we suggest that the head office keep us informed by personal letter of any special matter that he deems would interest us or that we ought to take action upon."

BIG BEND PROGRESSIVE

Big Bend Union, No. 656, held a very well attended box social on Friday evening, April 23, which realized about \$35 for purposes of the union. Isaac Bateman presided; there was some nice music from Mr. Brandt and others, and some good recitations and addresses given by H. Saturely and the president, James Speakman. There seems to be a hopeful, progressive spirit in the union, and we expect to see a growth in U.F.A. work thruout the district.

BACK TO THE LAND

In the "New York Sun" some verses recently appeared entitled, "Stick to the Farm." They have been forwarded to this office by one of our members with a few amendments and are perhaps worth reproducing. They are as follows: "Back to the land," says the President, To the wide-eyed farmer boy; Then he hies him back to his White House home, With its air of rustic joy.

"Back to the land," says the railroad king, To the lad who looks afar; Then hies him back on the double-quick, To his rustic, private car.

"Back to the land," says the clergyman, To the youth on the worm-fence perch; Then lays his ear to the ground to hear A call to a city church.

"Back to the land," says the doctor wise To those who would break the rut; Then hies him where the appendix grows, In bountiful crops to cut.

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Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
George Langley	Maymont
C. E. Platt	Tantallon
W. J. Thompson	Warman
J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

Spy Hill Grain Growers' Association held a meeting and social on March 16. Mrs. J. Davis and D. Rutherford, the delegates, gave very interesting reports of the convention. We also had C. K. Koepke, of Regina, with us, and made good use of him while waiting for his train. He spoke on organization and the great shuffle that was taking place the world wide and the changes that would likely result from it. From expressions at the close of this meeting I think I am safe in saying that this was the best meeting we have held yet; it being a joint meeting might have been the reason, for there was a big turnout of ladies.

At the suggestion of A. R. Millar, the directors and their wives are meeting monthly at each director's home in turn. This will take the year to get round, missing the busy seasons, and we think it is going to prove a success, for besides the social side of these meetings we deal with any letters on hand, and then when the letters come before a general meeting the directors are in a better position to lead in discussion.

Enclosed please find \$14 for 1915 fees and one dollar for 1914 fees. These came in after the year's account was closed.

HARRY J. PERRIN,
Sec. Treas., Spy Hill Local.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAM

Our annual gathering, held on March 17, proved a great success. The idea of this gathering is to try and get all the members of the community together, so as to get better acquainted with our

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.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley	Balbeck
2—M. P. Roddy	Rouleau
3—G. E. Nodde	Lampman
4—R. M. Johnston	Eastview
5—J. W. Easton	Mosomin
6—F. W. Redman	Grenfell
7—C. O. A. Travis	Govan
8—Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
9—John F. Reid	Orcadia
10—J. L. Rooke	Togo
11—T. Sales	Langham
12—Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
13—W. H. Lilwall	Wilkie
14—T. M. Morgan	Aquadele
15—Frank Burton	Vanguard
16—W. T. Hall	Surbiton

neighbors, also to try and explain the work of the Grain Growers' Association so that every farmer should become a member. With these objects in view we arranged a first class program of songs, recitations and quartettes, which started at 3 o'clock.

Our president occupied the chair and spoke of the very satisfactory work which our local is doing. D. B. Musselman also treated us to one of his addresses, which was appreciated by all present. This brought us to 6 o'clock, and a hearty tea was provided for all. In the evening some members of our local entertained the crowd with a very amusing comedy, entitled "Freezing a Mother-in-law."

The small sum of twenty-five cents was charged for male adults, ladies and children free. Of course at this price the local did not gain financially, but we were quite satisfied that we had gained our object, as all agreed they had spent a very enjoyable time, and you will notice by enclosed draft our membership is increasing. About 10 o'clock dancing commenced, and was kept up until the early hours. An additional fifty cents was charged the gentlemen for the dance, and a very large crowd was present. With such a varied program every member of the surrounding country should be attracted to our annual gathering.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Sec. Treas.,
Floradale Association.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING

We held a joint meeting here on March 27, which proved a success altho arranged for on very short notice. Our meeting was to be an afternoon one, as we thought that would suit people coming from a distance better than an evening meeting would, but, as it turned out, it lasted from 3 o'clock to 9.30, with only an hour's intermission, during which the ladies served lunch to all present.

W. T. Hall, our district director and the president of Surbiton Association, gave us a very able address on "Our Association," fully explaining our object in organizing, the benefits we derive from it, and what it is possible to do along our line—co-operation.

Councillor Geo. Weston, of Macrorie Association, gave an address on "Frenzied Finance." Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Surbiton, followed with an interesting talk on beautifying the home by planting trees and shrubs, dealing with the most suitable varieties, how to plant them, preparation of the land, etc.

Reeve H. Metcalf, president of Macrorie Association, was then called on, and gave an address on "Citizenship," dealing mostly with affairs in the rural municipalities, which proved interesting and instructive to all.

After lunch Mr. Hall addressed the meeting on the "Patriotic Acre Scheme," which brought out considerable discussion both for and against it. Then a discussion took place on the best way to get rid of gophers in a district like this where there is so much vacant land being held by speculators.

Our meeting was better than we anticipated, and we hope that we will be able to arrange more like it at a later date.

ALEX. McDONALD,
Sec. Treas., Bratton Local.

FOR THE RED CROSS FUND

A concert was held in the amusement hall at Yellow Lake last Friday evening in aid of the Red Cross Fund. The Grain Growers' Association and the Ladies' Aid combined forces and made this concert one of the most successful ever held in the district. Songs were rendered by J. Banks, T. Banks, E. Radtke, Mrs. Schultze, A. Fox and Mr. Moore; recitations by Miss Meyers, Miss and Master Schultze, W. Radtke, W. Ward and Master James E. Hewitt. A sketch, "The Trials of a Waiter,"

was given by Miss A. Marsh, Miss F. Hewitt and W. Marsh.

J. Aitkins occupied the chair, and the duties thereof were very ably discharged.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Beverley, made an appeal for the Red Cross Fund, for which \$25 was realized, and for which check is enclosed.

The organizing committee take this opportunity of thanking all those that helped to make the concert a success.

E. HEWITT, Pres.,
Yellow Lake Ass'n

PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENTS

Enclosed please find money order for \$34.40. Of this amount \$24 was collected at the patriotic concert, box social and dance held in Barrington Hall, Chambery, and \$10.40 was collected at a dance held in Plateau Schoolhouse, Amelia. Both these entertainments were held under the auspices of the Glededyth Grain Growers' Association and the Glededyth Literary Society.

JOE FRANCIS, Sec. Treas.,
Glededyth Local.

FOR THE BELGIANS

Enclosed you will find money order for \$63, which you will please put to the Belgian Relief Fund. This amount has been collected in our district by a committee appointed from this association. J. Poit and P. McCaffrey composed the committee, and they are deserving of great credit for the amount they got. They were willing to take any amount, be it small or large, but they would not go or leave without getting something, if it was nothing else but old shoes, anything they could turn into money, and this is the amount they got out of the goods and cash.

JAS. E. MILLIKEN,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Drummond Creek Local.

A PENZANCE RESOLUTION

Resolved: "That we, as farmers, are willing to bear our share of the expenses of the war and general expenses of our country. Whereas, by the rise of tariff on all goods not made in Canada a duty of 7½ per cent. is added, all at the cost of the consumer. Therefore be it resolved, until such time as our home manufacturer assumes his share of the tariff we, as a Grain Growers' Association, will purchase no 'Made-in-Canada' wares."

Passed by the Penzance Grain Growers' Association, March 13, 1915.

BANKERS WOULD CO-OPERATE

I might say that we are more than satisfied with potatoes, as they are an exceptionally good sample. We have been paying \$1.35 for a very much inferior grade locally, and only wish now that we had ordered a larger car. We had requests continually while unloading from the townspeople to let them have a few, our bank managers being among them, so you see that we have support even in our town.

F. R. BOLIN, Sec. Treas.,
Neidpath Association.

WAGNER DOINGS

Enclosed you will find check for \$14.00, in payment of our membership fees. Wagner local organized January 20, 1915, has now a paid up membership of seventy-nine, one of these being a life member.

Socially the organization has been a great benefit to the community. The members have been brought closer together by intercourse at the meetings and a general desire to improve the social life of the district has been the result.

The Association held a social evening in the schoolhouse on Thursday, March 25. J. J. Lamb, Secretary-Treasurer of the Dahinda local, ably filled the position of chairman and a lengthy and interesting program was rendered. A splendid supper was served by the ladies

of the Association, after which dancing was indulged in and ice cream served to the dancers.

Music was furnished by the Grain Growers' own five-piece orchestra. A number of new members joined during the evening and several signed the Patriotic Acre forms. Over forty of these forms have already been signed and several others have expressed a desire to help along the good movement. They will be given an opportunity to do so in the near future. Commercially we are making good progress. Our first car of Alberta block coal arrived O.K. and proved to be 330 lbs over weight, with everyone satisfied both as to quality and that they had received 2,000 lbs. per ton. J. H. HANNAH, Sec. Treas.,
Wagner Local.

ARRANGING SUMMER PROGRAM

To local Secretaries in District 13:
Sir:—Owing to the large number of letters that usually arrive during the summer asking me to attend meetings, picnics, etc., I am this year going to make an attempt to systematize organization work in District 13. Please send all letters to me at Wilkie not later than May 24.

I am open to attend meetings any time between July 1 and July 31. I will answer all correspondence on May 24 or 25, and if I cannot visit your point on date requested, could send you an alternative date.

District 13 has, in the past, been the "Banner" district in our Association, but owing to the fact that the size of the district has been cut down, we cannot reasonably expect to head the province this year. At the same time we can no doubt by making a special effort at least keep in the first flight.

I may say my time is spoken for on July 1.

Yours for a good summer's organization,
W. H. LILWALL,
Director District 13, Sask. G.G.A.
Wilkie, Sask.

GRAIN GROWERS' SERVICES

I received your communication in reply to the letter I wrote you and I have delayed answering in order to report some progress along the line of work.

We commenced our Sunday services the first of the year and have continued them every Sunday. We have had fairly good attendance, being from twenty-two to thirty-six, this of course includes children. We have not organized into any Association as yet; thought it was best to wait and see what interest was taken in the services. I am very much encouraged in the work. I have had ready response in the way of reading the Psalms, solo work, recitations, responsive reading of Bible study and repeating in unison the Lord's Prayer. These services were started with the consent of the school and church trustees and sanctioned and supported by the local Thunder Valley Grain Growers' Association, where it was first brought up as a necessity to the community. We expect to secure the services of the minister from Central Butte to help us on one or two occasions.

The matter of organizing a Bible class, under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association, was thoroughly discussed in our local and was noted, so one commenced with the sanction and support of our local. In this work as leader I am seeking for Divine guidance and I am also open to suggestions from time to time as to order of service and the Bible study.

We are at present taking up a series of lessons. Twenty minutes is devoted to this. I then speak on the subject chosen for ten to fifteen minutes, applying our lesson to our every day life. Our service lasts an hour and a half.

I thank you for your interest in this work and will gratefully receive any assistance you can give.

MRS. E. G. COOPER,
Aquadele, Sask.

First Class POTATOES



We have a quantity of Potatoes to dispose of from Moose Jaw Warehouse, which, to make a clean-up for the season, we will clear at.

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Growers' Association

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Sec. MOOSE JAW, Sask.

Manitoba

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

REGARDING FARM HELP

To the Secretaries:

The question of sufficient help during harvest time is one that farmers should be giving serious consideration to at once. On account of the favorable spring weather farmers have employed less labor in putting in their crop than they would in former years.

At the same time there is a larger acreage sown to grain in Western Canada than ever before. Given an average crop the large number of harvest hands that will be required is going to be most difficult to get. As a consequence wages during threshing and harvesting are liable to be abnormally high.

There is at the present time a large number of unemployed in the city of Winnipeg who can get nothing to do and in the natural order of things will have to scatter somewhere in order to get a living. The danger is that they will not be available when the harvest commences unless they are secured now.

It seems to me that it would be the part of wisdom for farmers to begin now to make provision for their harvest help. On many farms a man could be profitably employed making improvements (if available at low wages) during the summer months and at the same time have him on hand when harvest time comes.

I would suggest that you discuss this matter at your next meeting and find out if any of your members could use a man for the summer at a reasonable wage.

The city of Winnipeg have a free employment bureau placed at our disposal by the mayor. Any farmer that can send me an application for a man, I will endeavor to secure one for him at the wages that he would be prepared to pay.

I would also suggest that the engagement be made for a term of six months or a year for a fixed sum. To guard against a man quitting work when the rush of harvest is on, have an agreement signed specifying the amount to be paid for each month in the event of the employee not completing the term of his contract.

Due to the number of men from both Eastern and Western Canada who enlisted for the war, it is doubtful if the number coming from the Eastern provinces in former years for the harvest will be available this year. Some men may not be able to pay their railway fare from Winnipeg. State in your application if you will be willing to advance the fare, the same to be refunded from wages.

Applications may also be sent in for married couples by farmers who can supply a house to a married man with a family. Many farmers are now making provision in this way for their help with good results.

R. MCKENZIE.

Note.—The above letter was sent out by the General Secretary to all the branch secretaries.

FARM MORTGAGE BANKERS

American bankers who specialize in the business of providing long-time credit facilities for farmers gathered from twenty states in New York City recently and organized the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America. This Association is to do for buyers of farm mortgages what the Investment Bankers' Association has been doing for investors, that is, to surround the offerings of its members with greater safeguards and protect investors against loss thru irresponsible dealers in investment securities.

The Farm Mortgage Association purposes to co-operate to improve and standardize the present unsatisfactory methods of making loans on agricultural lands. The organization is especially needed now when there is a widespread agitation for "Rural Credit" and when there is danger of well meaning laws entirely unsuited to the special conditions in the United States, America, being enacted in congress. At the organization meeting a co-operative spirit was displayed in the discussion of ways and means to place the wide knowledge and long experience of the members at the disposal of legislatures in an endeavor

to secure the enactment of such laws as will "best promote and safeguard the interests of both borrowers and lenders without inducing harmful inflation of credit for undue speculation in lands."

Some of the things which the farm mortgage bankers point to as being responsible for whatever disadvantages in borrowing the American farmers may be subject to, as compared with the European, are:

1—Laws in many of the states forbidding the investment of savings and trust funds in mortgages outside those states.

2—State laws imposing burdensome taxes on all but local mortgages.

3—Lack of uniform and businesslike methods on farms.

4—The fact that the farmers' credit has never become standardized in this country, but depends largely upon personal discrimination.

5—Neglect to educate personal investors to the merits of this fundamental type of investment.

The outcome of the Association's activities will arouse much interest all over this continent.

The secretary of the Vermilion branch of the Grain Growers' Association, writes as follows:

"At a meeting of the Vermilion branch of the Grain Growers' Association, held a few days ago, I laid on the table your letter of recent date dealing with the question of farmers pledging themselves in favor of the Patriotic Acre. After considerable discussion on this question the meeting came to the conclusion that it was not a just and fair way to raise funds to support the Patriotic Funds.

There would be a great difficulty in getting every farmer to give the proceeds of an acre. The farmer who had the heart to give would give, but a good number would not. And the meeting concluded that every farmer should bear an equal share of the burden, and the only way that can be done is to levy a tax, so as to catch everybody. The Dauphin municipality have made an arrangement to that effect by levying a small tax on all the ratepayers. They wish to give one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, viz., \$500 to the Patriotic Fund, \$250 to the Belgians, and \$250 to the Red Cross Fund."

ROYALLEN CO-OPERATIVE REPORT

I thought you might like a report of the first annual meeting of the Royallen Farmers' Co-operative Society, held in Royal school, March 30. Being a country district we have not found it practical at present to open a general store, but handle most articles suitable for car lot orders, and some other universal commodities as honey, fish, maple syrup, evaporated apples, etc. We also have other schemes in embryo, but developing. Our aim is to reduce the cost of living to the neighborhood, to foster collective operations, both buying and selling, and to make our district a better place to live in. Our manager is a shareholder and receives three-tenths of the profits earned. We also aim to get every patron a member of the Grain Growers' Association, as it is all a means to the same end. The following are the officers elected at the annual meeting: Reg. H. Holditch, President; James Murton, Vice-President; F. Howell, re-elected trustee, with W. Kentner and G. Mains. T. Howell was accorded a most hearty vote of thanks by the shareholders for his painstaking endeavors as manager.

Any of our officers would be pleased to give any help possible to others thinking of starting a similar organization.

REG. H. HOLDITCH.

CO-OPERATIVE TESTIMONY

"We started our Association, the Norfolk County Fruit Growers' Association over eight years ago with 16 members. Last year we had 400 members and during the past eight years we have sold \$600,000 worth of fruit, including considerable to the Farmers' Associations of the West."—Jos. Gilbertson, Norfolk Co., Ont.

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Is your separator the thief?

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If your present cream separator is not skimming as close as two one hundredths of one per cent it will easily pay you to

trade in your old separator on account of a new

DE LAVAL

68,000 users did so last year 34,873 in the U. S. and Canada

You can never get your money back by continuing to use a worn-out or inferior cream separator. The longer you keep it, the greater your loss.

The quickest and best way to satisfy yourself as to the comparative merits of the De Laval and your old machine is to ask the local De Laval agent to bring a machine right out to your place.

He will be glad to let you have a free trial alongside your present machine; and, if you decide to purchase, will make you an exchange allowance on your old machine, whether it be an old De Laval or some other make.

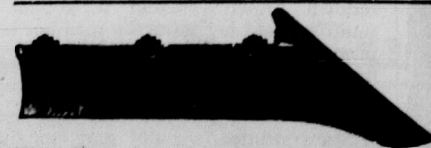
If you don't know the De Laval agent, write to the nearest De Laval office below, giving make, number and size of your present machine and full information will be sent you.

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Common Prairie Birds

By Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound, Man.

Photos Copyright by H. & E. Pittman

Article IV.

The Fussy Kill-deer

Of all the fussy outfits of a bird commend me to that very early plover, the kill-deer plover, so called on account of its oft-repeated cry of "Kil-dee, Kil-dee, Kil-dee," rapidly repeated when flying overhead or when disturbed by some human passing by its favorite pond or slough. It is a regular shore bird and likes wading in shallow water where mosquitoes breed. It returns to this country from the Central U. S. A. about April 1 to 13. At rest it is a plain trim plover with a white ring round its neck and a white band on its breast, the upper parts being grayish-brown and the under parts white; but it is when it flies that it becomes beautiful by showing a lovely rufous-brown

how anyone could call this large bird a robin. It belongs to the thrush and blue-bird family properly and should be called the rufous-breasted thrush. As a matter of fact its build, its habits, and nest are very similar to that of the old country blackbird, while the blue of its eggs is like the blue of the song-thrush's eggs, which, however, are spotted. When the American robin flies away from you, it is easily spotted by noting that at the end of the outermost feather on each side of the spread tail is a white spot. Few birds are so popular on the farm or in town, not only on account of its friendly confiding ways, but because it is a tremendous feeder on all kinds of available grubs and insects.

Now here is a curious fact interesting to small fruit growers. Where the robin can get it, fruit forms 51 per cent. of its whole diet. Moreover, after an examination of 1,200 stomachs the U.S.A. experts found that the percentage of wild fruit was five times that of cultured fruit. Hence it is clear that the robin prefers wild fruit. Hence, when you plant a bluff around your north and west sides, you might include such shrubs as dog-wood and the wild cherries; but I can tell you a better and easier bush to grow than those. The Tartarian or erect honeysuckle is a lovely hardy shrub for any grounds and can be multiplied by slips indefinitely. Early in August this honeysuckle is full of red berries much loved by robins and even king birds. Encourage robins to build everywhere by executing cats and spanking severely any small boy who robs nests. Their cheerful song is lively and stirring if not very striking musically.



The American Robin

tinge beneath its wings. Now listen to the kill-deer's diet: "Beetles, ants, grasshoppers, caterpillars, bugs, dragon flies, centipedes, spiders, white grubs, ticks, wire-worms, snails, crabs, horse-flies and mosquitoes." Some bird this. Yes, the kill-deer is a great friend to man and should never be shot. The eggs, three to four, are buffy-white, spotted and scrawled with dark brown and are laid on the bare ground.

The Cheery Meadow Lark

In the first week of April, often while the snow is still on the ground, you will be greeted some early morning by the bright, cheery, penetrating whistle of the meadow lark, which, however, is not a lark but an oriole. The name, however, has stuck and it is no use kicking against it, but in looking for this bird in a proper bird-book you will find it classed among the blackbirds and orioles. It is a strong, upstanding bird of stouter build than the American robin, with a sulphur-yellow breast crossed by a black stripe like a soldier's stripe. It likes mounting on fence posts or low buildings, like old sod stables, whence it volleys its half-dozen piercing notes with joyous heartiness, throwing back its head and opening wide its bill; one of the most familiar Western birds and a great favorite. Oh, no, never shoot such a valuable bird to agriculture! Strong-legged and strong-beaked it hustles thru the dry April grasses on the open prairie searching for beetles, weevils, caterpillars, grasshoppers, cut-worms, and the army-worm, with a twenty-four per cent. salad of grain and weed seeds. It makes a nest of dry grasses in a sheltered hollow on the open prairie and lays therein from four to six white eggs spotted with reddish brown. Should a gopher attempt to raid her nest, the meadow lark's powerful bill soon sends Mr. Gopher flying to its hole.

The Robin a Useful Bird

More slender in build and less husky is the American robin, which, early in April, usually the first week, follows the meadow lark up from the South. Of course anyone who is familiar with the old country robin redbreast wonders

The Grosbeak and the Blue-Bird

I am often told in February by someone: "I heard a robin and saw it flying," when it is well known that at that time there is not a living robin within several hundred miles of Manitoba. The bird seen was really a pine grosbeak, whose rose-red feathers in the male bird suggest to the inobservant the appearance of a robin. This grosbeak, which has a loud call when on the wing, is more common in the bush and in the spruce or pine belts and is with us all the year round in Canada. I must just allude to that beautiful cousin of the robin, the spright blue-bird, which is common by mid-April along the Red River Valley up to Lake Winnipeg, and breeds round Pilot Mound in the bush districts, tho it is rarely seen on the open prairie. In color, tho of course not in shape, it reminds one of the old country king-fisher, with its bright blue back and tail and its rather rusty-red breast and belly. It likes to build in hollows or natural cavities



American Robin on nest

and appreciates a box in a tree. Its diet consists 68 per cent. of insects to 32 per cent. of vegetable matter. The largest items of insect food are grasshoppers first and beetles next, while caterpillars stand third. The vegetable food consists chiefly of fruit pulp, only a small part of which is of cultivated fruits. Wild elderberries are the favorite. They raise more than one brood in a year and lay from three to six pale-bluish white eggs on the grasses and feathers with which they line their nesting cavities.

The Butcher Bird is not a Migrant

It will not be out of place to mention here that in April people often confuse the butcher bird or Northern shrike



Albert R. Bell, Stonewall, Man., was Hailed Out

AUGUST 14

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Adjusted - - - - - August 18

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Fredericton, N. B., Canada. 25

with the king bird, but king birds are a tender race from the South — of which my earliest record is May 14. The butcher bird is a study in ashy-gray, black and white, and has a hooked beak, being a flesh-eater, whereas king birds never eat flesh. I often find school teachers cannot make out what the butcher bird is. This bird stays with us all the year round, and tho it devours mice, moles, lizards and small birds of any kind, yet insects and especially grasshoppers form a large part of its food, not disdaining beetles, moths, caterpillars, ants, wasps and spiders. When it has too many victims, it hangs them upon some convenient thorn as a larder. That is why it is called butcher bird. A pair actually built a nest over the porch of a house in Pilot Mound, but generally in some high bush you will find a rather large, twiggy nest lined with wool and feathers, in which they lay four to six grayish-white eggs, spotted brown and umber at the thick end.

Four Insect Hunters Which Creep

There is a very tiny bird which lives in spruce or pine woods all the year round, but in many prairie districts finds abundant food supplies during the latter half of April. People sometimes say they have seen a little mouse-like bird in their trees, but seldom watch it long enough to notice how persistently and patiently it searches the trees, especially spruce trees and the fences for insect food. This is the ruby-crested kinglet, whose upper parts are olive green and the under parts soiled whitish; on each wing is a distinct white wingbar and below it a fainter white bar; but on the crest is a concealed bright red patch, which it shows when it runs along a branch to catch an insect. You generally see a pair on the hunt, but the female has no red crest. What are they after, because they do not rest in or around Pilot Mound as far as I know? In April plant lice and scale insects are their prey, later beetles, small bugs, wasps and flies. They also eat seeds of poison ivy, a few weed seeds and small fruits. Being very tame they allow you to watch them at close range. Only once have I seen their first cousin — the golden-crested kinglet — on my spruce trees.

The white and the red-breasted nut-hatch, easily spotted by their slate-colored backs and creeping habit, are larger and longer billed than the kinglets, or that other creeper, the brown creeper, a mottled brown bird with a white belly and stiff spiny tail. Fifty per cent. of the nut-hatches' food is of insects found on the bark of the trees, and as they feed they cry a nasal "Yank, yank!" The brown tree-creeper has a peculiar way of working spirally up a tree trunk, taking notice of nothing but insects, until it drops off the tree "like a piece of bark," only to flit to the bottom of another tree for the same purpose. These are common April birds in Manitoba and of great service in tackling the smallest scale insects.

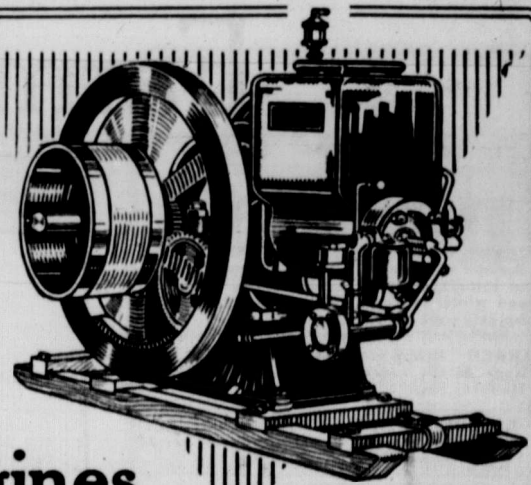
VEGETABLE GROWING

The place of the vegetable garden in the economy of the farm household is becoming more and more recognized. Every farmer should have a vegetable garden. Some farmers who grow grain and livestock successfully think that some special aptitude is necessary in order to produce garden crops, but no special skill is required beyond the selection of good seed and proper cultivation. It is surprising what a variety of vegetables and small fruits can be produced on any Western farm with a little care at planting time and thru the season. The farmer who neglects the garden pays for his neglect in the health and comfort of himself and family as well as in dollars and cents which might have been saved.

A bulletin has been issued by the Alberta Department of Agriculture describing in a plain, practical manner the selection of the garden site, its cultivation thruout the season, planting, harvesting and storing of the crop, etc. The making of hotbeds is fully discussed. A list of the varieties of different vegetables that have proved most suitable in the West is given and the methods of dealing with insect pests described. The bulletin has been prepared by the men who have had charge of the garden plots at the schools of agriculture, E. A. Howes, B.S.A., Vermilion; W. J. Stephens, B.S.A., Claresholm, and F. S. Grisdale, B.S.A. Olds. Copies may be had on application to the Department at Edmonton.

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You can't realize how truly appropriate this name is to the Fairbanks-Morse Engine until you are the owner of one. Over 160,000 users have proved the truth of the statement that the Fairbanks-Morse Engine can be depended upon every day in the year, and every hour in the day—regardless of weather or other conditions that have been thought to render an engine a thing of sorts. Thirty-five years' experience have achieved this result, and our guarantee for life stands behind the finished product.



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Page Fence costs a little more than others, but it is worth much more than the difference. Made of special rust-resisting galvanized wire. Every rod perfect. All full gauge wire. Beware of quotations on under-gauge fence. Make the seller guarantee the size. PRICES—Good till July 1st, 1915.

No. of wires	STYLE Height in inches	Uprights, inches apart	PAGE HEAVY FENCE		Manitoba		East Sask.		West Sask.		Alberta	
			Full gauge No. 9 Page Wire; in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls.	Spaces between horizontals in inches.	Small lots	Car lots	Small lots	Car lots	Small lots	Car lots	Small lots	Car lots
4	30	22	10-10-10	.23	.20	.23	.21	.23	.22	.27	.24	
5	37	22	8-9-10-10	.25	.23	.27	.24	.25	.23	.29	.26	
6	40	22	6 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9	.26	.24	.28	.25	.26	.24	.30	.27	
7	48	22	5-6 1/2-7 1/2-9-10-10	.28	.26	.30	.27	.28	.26	.32	.29	
9	52	22	4-4-5-5 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9	.31	.27	.33	.30	.31	.29	.35	.32	
MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE												
			No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 12 High Carbon. Uprights No. 12 Hard Drawn. Locks No. 11.									
5	36	16 1/2	8-8-10-10	.21	.18	.22	.19	.24	.20	.25	.21	
6	42	16 1/2	7-7-8-10-10	.23	.21	.24	.22	.26	.22	.27	.23	
7	26	8	3-3-4-5-5-6	.20	.17	.22	.19	.23	.19	.24	.20	
7	26	12	3-3-4-5-5-6	.23	.20	.24	.22	.27	.23	.28	.24	
8	48	16 1/2	4-5-6-7-8-9-9	.30	.27	.32	.29	.34	.30	.36	.32	
9	36	12	3-3-3-4-5-6-6-6	.32	.29	.34	.31	.36	.32	.38	.34	
10	54	16 1/2	3-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-9	.36	.32	.38	.34	.40	.36	.43	.39	
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			No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 13.									
18	48	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	.57	.51	.60	.54	.62	.55	.66	.58	
20	60	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	.61	.55	.64	.58	.66	.59	.71	.63	
GATE for 3 ft. opening 4 feet high				2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.40	
" " 12 " " 4 " (Railroad style)				4.70	4.25	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	5.25	4.75	
" " 14 " " 4 " "				5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.75	
" " 16 " " 4 " "				6.70	6.25	6.50	6.00	6.50	6.00	6.75	6.25	
POSTS, Angle Steel, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2, 7 1-3 feet long				.27	.24	.30	.27	.32	.29	.34	.31	
STRETCHING TOOLS (Set)				9.25	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.75	9.25	
STAPLES, 25-lb. box				1.00	.95	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.20	1.15	
BRACE WIRE, 25 lbs.				.65	.65	.70	.70	.75	.75	.80	.80	

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The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

CULTIVATING CORN

There is, at least, one more thing we need to bear in mind if we are seriously planning on harvesting a bumper corn crop this year. Cultivation, if it is properly done, pays.

As soon as the little plants are peeping thru the ground they begin to talk. If we understand their language this is what they will tell us:

"There are some of those saucy fellows, called weeds, trying to crowd us out of our nice warm home. If you don't take them away, they will eat up most of the good things that you placed in our home for us. We want to do our best for you and we are going to if you will help us just a little. We get thirsty during the hot, dry months of August and unless you kill our ugly neighbors they will drink up all of the water and we will not be able to produce a good crop of heavy ears.

"Keep our bed nicely covered with a fine, loose blanket of soil so that most of the moisture will be 'barreled up' for us instead of letting it get out thru the big cracks that sometimes make us so uncomfortable. If you do this we shall not get nearly as thirsty.

"Then there is one more thing that we want you to do. Sometimes it rains so hard that our blanket is packed closely about us. We don't notice this much at first, but by and by our roots begin to choke because they can't get enough oxygen and so, of course, they can't breathe properly. These crusty homes make us feel crusty and unless you come and stir it up you, too, will feel crusty when in the fall you find that we have only given you half a crop and that of poor quality. If you stir up our home every time after it rains hard, we will be able to grow and do as well as you expected us to do."

If the seed bed was properly prepared, much of the trouble, as far as weeds go, has been avoided. The early and frequent cultivation did this. If, however, the soil is very weedy about the time the corn is coming up, it is a good plan to go over the field with a light harrow. By doing this, countless numbers of weeds will be destroyed and the young corn plants will not suffer very much injury.

When the rows of corn can be seen stretching across the fields, we must begin to think of keeping the cultivator pretty busy. Remember corn should be cultivated and not plowed. Corn does not have a large deep tap root like alfalfa, but is a surface feeder, having a large number of long roots scattered thru the upper soil. If we cultivate so deep as to disturb any of these roots, the plants will be weakened because their supply of moisture and food will be cut off. Cultivating corn four or five inches deep when the plants are two or more weeks old sets them back and their growth may be so checked that they never fully recover. Here is a good rule to follow. Cultivate deep and close to the rows of corn the first time. This will not do much harm because the roots of the young plants have not spread out very much by this time. All other cultivation should be shallow, taking care to keep the surface as smooth as possible.

As soon as it is possible to work the soil following a rain, corn should be cultivated. This will kill the weeds that start to germinate and will also prevent the formation of a hard crust on the surface soil thru which the moisture escapes so easily. When the dry times of August come and the weeds are well under control, further cultivation will not be necessary if there is a good blanket of loose soil covering the surface.—G. B. Mortimer, University of Wisconsin.

WESTERN BREEDER HONORED

Alex. Galbraith, of Brandon, has been appointed a judge of Clydesdale horses at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco next October.

Mr. Galbraith is one of the most noted breeders of Clydesdales in Canada and he is also an extensive importer. At his stables in Brandon and De Kalb, Ill., many magnificent specimens of the famous breed may be seen. He has had wide experience as a judge, having adjudicated at the Royal Horse show in England, Highland Society shows in Scotland, International exhibitions at Chicago and Madison Square, besides at shows held in Western and Eastern Canada.

Western breeders will be delighted at the distinction conferred upon one of their number by the exposition authorities at San Francisco.

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER

Q.—I bought land from C.P.R. and when last payment was made two years ago I obtained a transfer of the land from the company. Now should I or they have this land registered, or is any such procedure necessary?

A SUBSCRIBER, Sask.

A.—You should register your transfer in the land titles office for the Land Registration District where land is situated and a certificate of title will be issued to you. If the land is at Creelman, address your letter, enclosing transfer, to Land Titles Office, Arcola. There will be a registration fee depending on value of land.

RENT MORTGAGED LAND

Q.—A neighbor is anxious to rent his land on shares. If he is in arrears in paying an installment of his mortgage could the crop put in by the tenant be seized to satisfy the arrears? What notice must the mortgage company give before seizing? Does the moratorium protect a case of this kind and how?

A FARMER, Man.

A.—The portion going to landlord may be seized, but not tenant's portion. Your lease, however, is subject to mortgage and if mortgagee thinks lease unfair to him he may dispossess you. We would advise you to have mortgagee consent to lease.

NOTE ON INSURANCE PREMIUM

Q.—Second yearly premium of life policy became due last June. Could not pay. Gave note payable November 1. Crop had hence could not pay. Wrote company saying cancel policy. Have received a letter from them saying that they carried me till December 26, that the policy is now no longer in force, but they claim premium for a full year on the strength of my note. Can they make me pay my premium for the year when they cancelled policy less than seven months after my note for amount of yearly premium had been given? If I have to pay will I be able to get back any portion of the \$100 of premium I have paid in?

H. P. G., Sask.

A.—We would advise you to pay only for time policy was in force. You will not be able to get a return of part of the premium unless it is so provided in the policy.

SHARE OF HAIL INSURANCE

Q.—A rents a half section to B on crop payment. A agrees to pay all taxes in case the crop is hailed out. Who would get the benefit of the hail insurance?

F. T. P., Sask.

A.—A and B would both share in insurance according to their interest in the crop.

INCORPORATION OF BUILDING SOCIETY

Q.—A building society was organized with the object of building a town hall. To raise money for the purpose it was decided to sell shares at \$5.00 each. Now the society is informed that it cannot sell shares unless it is incorporated. Is this correct? If so, what steps will the society have to take in order to get incorporated?

P. P., Man.

A.—You must be incorporated in order to sell shares. See a lawyer about getting charter. It would be dangerous for you to proceed without a lawyer's aid.

PAYMENT FOR BREAKING

Q.—I do a job of breaking with the understanding that payment is to be made on completion of work. Now the party will not pay and proposes that I wait until a crop is raised on this breaking. How can I make sure of payment when work is done? How long would it take to get my money by law?

J. G., Sask.

A.—It has been held that a party breaking land has no lien on the land for the improvement to it, therefore you are in the position of a common creditor and have no special remedies. How long you would be in realizing your claim depends upon the financial standing of your debtor and when court is held in your district. If the debtor has goods not exempt from execution the same may be seized six days after judgment.

WAGES OF FARMER'S SON

Q.—What wages is a young man who is working for his father entitled to by law? How could he get it?

J. G., Sask.

A.—Unless the facts establish that the son was working gratis for his father he is entitled the same wages as any other man doing like work, that is a reasonable wage.

JUDGMENT FOR SEED

Q.—Can I get judgment to take from crop the price of seed grain supplied a year ago?

E. J. N., Alta.

A.—You can only get the ordinary judgment and you will rank even with other judgment creditors.

TAXES ON SCHOOL LAND

Q.—I leased a quarter section of school land from the Dominion Government for grazing purposes four years ago. Can the council collect taxes on this land which have been in arrears for the last three years?

SUBSCRIBER, Sask.

A.—Yes.

PROTECTION FOR LESSEE

Q.—There is a judgment against A's farm which is leased by B. What will B have to do to make his share of the crop safe from A's creditors?

V. H. T., Sask.

A.—Nothing. A's creditors will have no claim on B's share of crop.

DELIVERY OF DEED

Q.—I loaned \$500 and got a mortgage (short form) on a house and lot. I did not get the deed. Ought I to have had the deed? If so, how could I get it?

E. J. N., Alta.

A.—You use the word deed so we suppose the land you have security on is not under the Land Titles Act. If you have registered your mortgage, the fact that you have not the deed is not very material. If the land is under the Land Titles Act and you mean certificate of title when you say deed, you will not be able to register your mortgage in the ordinary way. If such is the case we would advise you to file a caveat, giving notice of your mortgage. The fact that you did not require the deed to be produced is to a certain extent notice of any claim any person may have against land by reason of a deposit of the deed. The only way to compel delivery of deed is by action.

FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS

Q.—I gave a mortgage on my homestead to a loan company. They foreclosed on January 13, 1915, but I have heard nothing further from them since that time. (1) Would it be safe to seed this land and could they take the crop next fall?

J. B. L., Sask.

(2) Could the company stop me from going to Manitoba from Saskatchewan with my stock? The company has no mortgage on the stock.

J. B. L., Sask.

A.—(1)—If you are foreclosed you certainly would not be safe in putting in the crop. It is advisable for you to see a lawyer. It may be you are not absolutely foreclosed and are mistaken as to the effect of the papers served on you. (2)—You cannot, for any reason mentioned in your query, be prevented from moving to Manitoba.

CARE OF AUTOMOBILE TIRES

Keep tires well inflated. Avoid ruts and car tracks. Don't leave puddles of oil on garage floor for tires to stand in. Seal casing-cuts and sand-pockets when they appear.

The first and last of these commandments are most often broken, because not quite as obvious to the motorists. Possibly, too, the fact they require effort on the motorist's part causes their importance to be under-estimated.

Novices are usually afraid of inflating tires too much, with the result they rarely get them up to required pressure. It is practically impossible to overinflate a tire with an ordinary hand pump. The following pressures have been recommended for various sized tires. Three-inch, 50 pounds; 3 1/2-inch, 60 pounds; 4-inch, 70 pounds; 4 1/2 inch, 80 pounds; 5-inch, 90 pounds; 5 1/2-inch and over, 100 pounds.

Rear tires should carry five pounds more than above table.

During the first ten days they are used, tires should be kept up to the required pressure, as they stretch somewhat. After this, if tires need to be pumped up oftener than once in two or three weeks, look for a leak.

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 at a small cost by using our Attachable Outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, 500 and up.
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LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

Live Hens (large and small)	Per lb.	13c
Young Roosters		12c
Old Roosters		10c
Ducks		12c
Turkeys		13-15c
Geese		12c

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
 91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

Live Old Hens Wanted

Old Hens	Per lb.	13c
Young Roosters		12-14c
Old Roosters		10c
Turkeys		12-13c
Ducks		15-16c

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.

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Dairy Butter

Send us your butter now. Markets firm today. Take advantage of the present high price.

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We pay Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of Cream, and pay Express Charges also. Write at once.

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Do You Pay Too Much for Groceries?

We are mail order specialists and conduct the largest exclusively grocery business between Winnipeg and Vancouver. If you want to save money, write for our catalog, with its tempting prices and Free Freight Terms.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Mother's Hens

By Mrs. F. E. Shepherd, Stalwart, Sask.

Editor's Note.—The question of marketing farm products is a complicated one. During the course of the year many complaints are received stating that prices paid by local dealers for farm produce, particularly chickens and eggs, are so low that no profit can be made from these by-products of the farm. The writer of "Mother's Hens" does not agree with this, however, and she shows in this article how she is always able to obtain profitable prices for all her produce. Readers cannot afford to miss the advice which is given in this chapter. If the principles taught throughout this series of articles were applied generally throughout the farmers' whole business, there would be a great many more contented homes throughout the West in a very short while.

CHAPTER VIII.

"And now, dear, if you have finished your dinner, come and have a look at my beauties," and Margaret led the way into the little sitting-room, from whence issued a succession of cheerful "peeps."

Will rose obediently and followed her and she proudly threw back the dark blanket she always kept hanging in front of the incubator window.

"There, now," she asked, "don't they look sweet; look at that little monkey over there, only just come out."

Will looked at them a moment thoughtfully, quizzically.

"Cover them up, cover them up," he hastily said at last. "Nasty little things, nasty, horrible little things. I remember the first time mother used that machine. She simply couldn't resist opening the door when about half of them were hatched, and it checked them coming out. And ma, she just hated to see them die like that, so she took the tops off all the rest of the eggs, lifted their heads out and laid them out in rows just like a lot of wounded soldiers. You never saw such a lot of wrecks, but most of them got alright by next morning. I'm afraid I've no use for chicken. Now, if they were only colts—"

His wife dropped the blanket indignantly. "There, go out and get on with your harrowing. You never say a good word for chickens unless they are fried. Your mother must have been very fond of boys to have brought you up at all."

She chased him out of the house and read her letter over again.

"And now, Margaret dear, your one aim and object must be to so feed and care for your entire flock and press them on, so as to be able to market them early, when prices are high, instead of keeping them around, as most people do, until Christmas, when prices are sure to drop—and drop heavily. Kill your ducklings when they are ten weeks old, after picking out six or eight of them for your next year's breeding pen. You had better get a good drake from a good reliable poultry firm and not trade around for one. It will be more satisfactory. You will find the ducklings rather a job to pick, but you must take it as being 'all in the day's work.' Don't tear the skin and keep the feathers separate for your own special pillows or to make a nice present of a sofa pillow or something similar.

"Your turkeys should be a good weight by Thanksgiving. Kill them every one for that day, keeping back three or four of the smallest ones to grow bigger for your own use at Christmas. Your same breeding pen will do, as they are quite young birds. You had better sell a 10 or 12 pound turkey at Thanksgiving for 25 cents a pound than keep him another eight weeks when he may perhaps weigh 14 or 15 pounds and only get 18 cents. Last year I sold mine for 23 cents, head and feet on and undrawn, but, of course well fasted, the first week in October, while my neighbors, who kept theirs until Christmas, could only get 15 cents neck and feet off and drawn ready for table.

"Now about the roosters. Directly you finish setting, shut up your roosters. Feed them all they will eat for about two weeks, then kill them and send them all at once to your dealer. Tell him just what they are, but poultry will be scarce about then and you will get a fair price. You will find you have around a hundred laying hens. Now, as they become moulty, you will probably

think the best thing to do is to kill them, too, as they will not lay while they are moulting; but that is wrong. A hen that moults early will get over it early and lay during the winter, while the later moulting ones will be shivering around until December and not lay until March. So as your hens show signs of losing their feathers, catch them on the perch after they have gone to roost and put a leg band on them, until you have got about 40 or 50 done, and kill all the rest of them as you see fit. Do not keep any over that have scaly leg or blemishes of any kind. Keep only the best. I would kill them at the end of September if I were you. They will have had the run of the farmyard during threshing time and be in better condition than if kept till a month later. Keep up your weekly supply regularly to your buyer. He will then rely on it and can always depend on them for his best customers, but for Thanksgiving kill all you can possibly find time to pick. But when you pay him a surprise visit during the holiday and see the chicken he has paid you 18 cents a pound for marked 'Very choice-23 cents,' and your precious turkeys he is that day giving you 23 cents for, labelled, 'From our own farm, only 27 cents per pound,' don't kick. Your buyer has heavy expenses—rent, taxes, etc., and quite a few bad debts, whereas he takes just as many or as few as you choose to send, always providing your offering is properly killed and dressed—sends you your check and you have no further bother.

"I commence selling my limewater eggs the first week in November. Never sell any of these at your local store. Always sell your genuine 'new-laid' eggs there. But dealers in the big towns, where they depend almost entirely on cold storage eggs, will be glad to get them. Get Will to take them out of the limewater barrel for you and bring them upstairs. It is an awful cold job and the lime is so hard on one's hands. Cover them well with clean, cold water and stand them close to the stove to get the chill off. Then, with a soft dish-cloth, wash every egg and lay them all on the table to dry. Pack them in thirty dozen egg crates and send them off. Be extra careful to see they look nice and do not get dusty in transit. If it is very cold, put your carriage heater in the sleigh and wrap them up in a couple of horse blankets. They are worth taking quite a bit of trouble over. Thirty dozen eggs at 45 cents a dozen come to—let me see—how much? I never could reckon without pencil and paper; and you should have nearly 3,000 in your two big barrels."

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A feature of the "Better Farming" special, which will be sent out by the Saskatchewan government over the C. N. R. lines during this summer, will be the Nursery car filled up with every conceivable form of amusement and comfort for the little ones, who thus can be looked after while their busy mothers are ahead in the special train listening to the government lecturers on better farming. No expense is being spared to make this first nursery car up-to-date.

The "Better Farming" special will cover the territory from Moose Jaw to Gravelburg, Bengough and Kipling, thence to Alsask and back to Saskatoon. The exact route and dates of the "Better Farming" special will be announced later.

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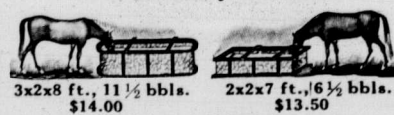
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33x4	32.20	6.50
34x4	32.75	6.65
36x4 1/2	46.35	8.70
37x4 1/2	48.30	8.90
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RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Control of Cutworms

By Arthur Gibson, Assistant Entomologist, Ottawa

During the months of May and June remedies for the various destructive species of cutworms are urgently requested by farmers, market gardeners, fruit growers, etc. Many of our common cutworms pass the winter in a partially grown condition and in spring as soon as young seedling plants appear above ground or when such plants as cabbages and cauliflowers are transplanted in the field, many are cut or eaten off near the surface of the ground or a little below it. In many instances the young plant will be found to have been drawn partly into the ground. Not all cutworms, however, feed in this manner; some climb up fruit trees or such plants as currants, gooseberries, tomatoes, etc., and feed upon the foliage or the fruit. In fact, when they are excessively abundant they will attack anything green and juicy. In years of abundance some kinds, such as the Variegated cutworm, the Spotted cutworm and the Black Army cutworm, assume the marching habit, so characteristic of the true Army-worm.

The poisoned bran remedy is the one which is now used most extensively for the destruction of cutworms generally. This is made by moistening the bran with sweetened water and then dusting in Paris green in the proportion of half a pound of Paris green to fifty pounds of bran. It is important that the bran be noticeably moistened (but not made into a mash or moistened too much to prevent its being crumbled thru the fingers) so that when the poison is added it will adhere to practically every particle. Two gallons of water, in which half a pound of sugar has been dissolved, is sufficient to moisten fifty pounds of bran. If more convenient, the quantity of salt may be used instead of sugar, or even molasses may be employed. The mixture should be applied thinly as soon as cutworm injury is noticed. It is important, too, that the mixture be scattered after sundown, so that it will be in the very best condition when the cutworms come out to feed at night. This material is very attractive to them and when they crawl about in search of food they will actually eat it in preference to the growing vegetation. If the mixture is put out during a warm day, it soon becomes dry and is not, of course, as attractive to the cutworms. In treating fields of hoed crops, such as beets, turnips, etc., a simple method is to have a sack filled with the bran, hung about the neck and by walking between two rows, and using both hands, the mixture may be scattered along the row on either side. When cutworms are so numerous as to assume the walking habit, the poisoned bran may be spread just ahead of their line of march. In gardens, where vegetables or flowering plants are to be protected, a small quantity of the material may be put around, but not touching, each plant. Fruit trees may be protected from climbing cutworms in the same way, but the mixture should, of course, not be thrown in quantity against the base of the tree, otherwise injury may result from the possible burning effect of the Paris green. As an instance of the remarkable effectiveness of the poisoned bran, I would mention that on one occasion when we used it to protect young tobacco plants on the Central Experimental Farm, we soon afterwards made careful counts of the dead cutworms near a number of the plants. Around one plant we found 17 dead cutworms, around another 8, around still another 9, and so on. Only one half of the tobacco plantation was treated. In the other half where no poisoned bran had been distributed, the cutworms were extremely destructive, very many plants being destroyed.

During 1914, the Kansas grasshopper formula was found of equal value in the destruction of the Variegated cutworm and it will undoubtedly prove a most useful remedy for other cutworms, particularly the surface-feeding kinds. This formula is as follows:

Bran	20 pounds
Paris green	1 pound
Molasses	2 quarts
Oranges or lemons	3
Water	3 1/2 gallons

In preparing the bran mash mix the bran and Paris green thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water and chop the remaining pulp and the

peel into fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the molasses in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroughly. In our experiments near Ottawa on the control of locusts the farmers prepared the mixture on the cement floor of a stable or other outhouse, stirring it thoroughly by means of an ordinary field hoe. The mixture should be broadcasted early in the evening. In the control of the Variegated cutworm in alfalfa fields in Kansas, the above quantity of bran was spread in such a manner as to treat about three acres. Scatter the mixture thinly in places where it will reach the greatest number of cutworms, and when thus spread there is no danger of birds, poultry or livestock being poisoned.

Fresh bundles of any succulent weed, grass, clover or other tender vegetation, which have been dipped into a strong solution of Paris green (one ounce of Paris green to a pail of water), may be placed at short distances apart in an infested field, or between rows of vegetables or roots, and will attract many cutworms and protect the crops from further injury. These bundles also should be put out after sundown, so that the plants will not be too withered before cutworms find them. As in the case of the poisoned bran, they should be applied just as soon as the presence of cutworms is detected.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

Stalker, D.D., that "the nations which have contributed most to the civilization of the world have, during the period of their true greatness, been confined to very small territories; Rome was but a single city and Greece a very small country." And look at Great Britain and little England and all she has done and is doing for civilization. I must mention one other matter, as it interests us as wheat growers, and that is the delicious standard bread one gets in England and so cheap. It is a perfect food and as tasty as nuts. Tho we grow the finest wheat in Canada we cannot enjoy such bread because the best bread requires to be a careful blending of flours from all parts of the world; no one flour in any country will make the best bread. I enquired carefully into this matter, visiting one of the largest mills in Liverpool. Here again Free Trade England has the advantage, being the emporium for the wheat, as of other goods, for the whole world. Finally, as you wish me to compare conditions in Canada with those in England, let me remind you that Free Trade England derives 35 1/2 million pounds from her customs, there being a low duty on a few articles, while Protected Canada only derived 21 million pounds, altho duty is charged on almost everything. If we lower our duties on everything, we shall derive an enormous revenue from it, making petty taxes on letters and such little things unnecessary, and the whole country will be more prosperous.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

Livestock Marketing

Continued from Page 7

hub of the livestock industry in Western Canada and destined to remain one of the great livestock centres of the continent. The shipments from the Saskatchewan co-operative associations are sold in Winnipeg and a large proportion of the stock handled thru Calgary ultimately finds its way to Winnipeg either to meet the demand of the packing houses there or to be directed along the routes to the East and South. There is no reason why the farmers' co-operative livestock marketing in Western Canada should not some day rival the farmers' co-operative grain marketing in size and importance, with as beneficial results to the producer.

With but three minutes to catch his train the travelling salesman inquired of the street car conductor, "Can't you go faster than this?"

"Yes," the bell ringer replied, "but I have to stay with my car."

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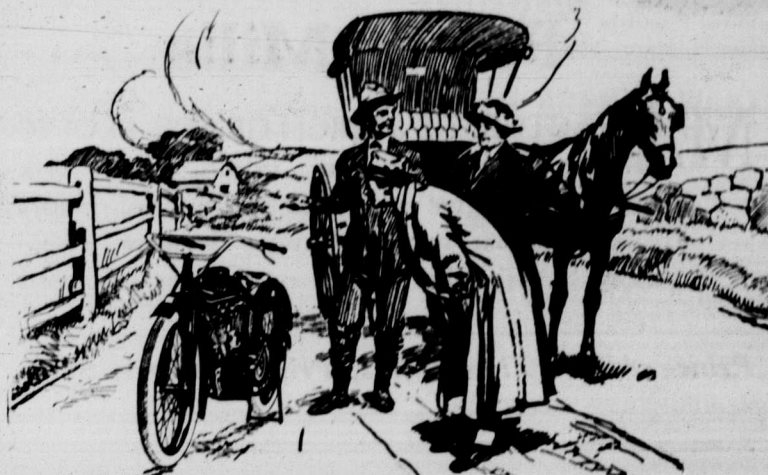
Right after that Sunday rest-up—for a running start at that job Monday morning with plenty of time at noon and the work all done by sundown—Big Ben.

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straight five-minute ring that can't miss fire or with ten gentler taps every other half minute for ten minutes.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

HUNTING

Here is a game full of action which is supposed to be accompanied by the singing of the verses given below. The players all stand in two lines facing each other, when the first two players run towards each other, clasp hands and run down between the two lines. Having reached the foot they unclasp hands, turn around and clasping the other hands together run up between the two lines. Now they unclasp hands again and run down the outside of the lines, each player taking his place at the foot. By this time the children in the lines should have finished singing the two verses. This is continued until each couple has taken its turn at running.

Here are the verses which accompany this game:

"Oh, have you seen the Shah?
Oh, have you seen the Shah?
He lights his pipe on a starlight night,
Oh, have you seen the Shah?"

"For a-hunting we will go,
A-hunting we will go,
We'll catch a fox and put him in a box,
A-hunting we will go."

DIXIE PATTON.

MY IDEA OF A HAPPY LIFE

In fancy I see myself an old grandmother of sixty years, sitting in a large arm-chair, in a nice comfortable room. I have knitting in my hand and as I knit my thoughts go back to the days when I was young.

Then the door is torn open and in rushes eight-year-old Annie, followed by Harry and Ruth, both younger than herself, and in a chorus they shout as they come running to me, "Tell us the story of your life, grandma. Tell us what you used to do when you were young."

So I begin: "Far away in a distant, but grand country where one may look for miles and miles, there lived a little girl with her father and mother and sisters and brothers. When she is thru with common school, she goes to high school. After a few years she graduates and then she becomes a teacher in a little country school. The number of scholars is not so very great, but they are all healthy country children and they obey their teacher with a will.

When vacation comes she goes with some other young people camping by a lake surrounded by trees and hills. Here many happy hours are spent by fishing, picking berries and many other things. At Christmas she goes home to visit her father and mother. She teaches for about two or three years and then she does not teach any longer. During this time she has tried to impart to the young ones a little of the knowledge they will need in life. She hopes that they will grow up brave young men and women, loyal to their dear country, Canada. After a few months she gets married to a young farmer, who is now your grandfather. They go on a trip to Norway and Sweden. After they return they buy a farm in Alberta. Here they spend many happy years. If there were any sick and needy people they tried their best to help them. Many years afterwards they bought this farm in Washington, which your father now owns. I think this is all that I can tell you."

When I had finished my story, Annie exclaimed, "Oh, grandma! how happy you must have been."

"Yes," I said, "and I am very happy now to see your dear young faces around me here."

This is the way I should choose to live to be perfectly happy.

DELIA HOLMBERG.
Viking, Alta., age 16.

WOULD LIVE IN ENGLAND

When I grow up I should like best to be an authoress or a singer.

If I were rich and could get what I liked, I'd buy a nice house in a good seaside town in England. There I should spend my summer holidays. The house would have a big garden with trees and plenty of flowers; a lawn where I could have tea in fine weather, with a little fountain in the middle with goldfish in it. It would stand pretty near the

shore; perhaps a quarter of a mile away, so that I could bathe in the sea every day.

Inside there would be a big hall, roomy kitchen, diningroom, livingroom and library downstairs; upstairs, the bedrooms, bathroom and writing room, where I wrote tales, or practiced my songs if I were a singer.

Before I settled down anywhere I should go a trip around the world. For the winter, however, I should have a flat in London, with a writing room, library and bathroom, as well as the other rooms. As I couldn't have a garden, I'd grow lots of plants in window-boxes. Fresh fruit, of course, could be bought any time. My companions would be my parents and a nice girl friend about my own age. I should invite all my relations down to stay with me, at different times, and take them about London in my auto. In my spare time I should read good books, attend concerts and lectures, go out riding or in the auto, help in church work, visit, draw and play the piano. I expect I'd find lots to do in my spare time in London. When I get older I suppose my ideas will change a great deal, but this is what I'd like now.

MARIE BRAILSFORD.
Clair, Sask., age 13.

MY WAY TO HAPPINESS

I would like to go to school until I have a very good education. The next thing I would do would be to learn to be a stenographer and get a good place to work where I could get a good sum of money.

When I had got enough money I would travel all over the United States, as they say the scenery there is as good as that in Europe or Asia, if not better.

I would like also to be a good musician so that I could entertain myself as well as my friends. I would want to play on the piano, as I think it is the nicest kind of an instrument.

When I had looked all over the United States I would settle down on a quiet farm, which I would like to have near a large town.

I would like to marry a man who was as smart as myself, if not smarter. I would like to have the farm near Los Angeles in California.

If I could I would live on a fruit farm, where I could have all the fruit I wanted to eat.

I think I will be satisfied if I can get all of this.

VELMA ROGERS.
Waseca, Sask., age 9 years.

WOULD LIKE TO BE A FARMER'S WIFE

I think I should like farming better than anything else, particularly with a nice farm-house, with about eight rooms and water laid into a bathroom. Then I'd want a nice garden with trees and flowers and a vegetable garden with berry bushes. I really think I would like to have a good husband to live with me in a house like that. British Columbia seems like a nice place to live, but I have never been there, and I suppose I should be quite satisfied most anywhere if I had such a dandy place as I have written about. For amusement I like driving with a nice horse and buggy, also music and fancy-work. If I get half I would like I guess I will be lucky.

GRACE ROBINSON.
Hafford, Sask., age 15.

A SIMPLE DOMESTIC LIFE

When I am a full grown woman, I would like to work on a farm in Manitoba and have a cottage with six rooms in it, kitchen, pantry, dining-room, parlor and two bedrooms. I would also like a veranda on it and have the cottage painted drab, with white trimmings and red roof. I would like mother and father to live with me.

For spare time I would like to have a team that I could go driving with and also like to go horseback riding in the cool of the evening, and gathering wild fruits and flowers. In the winter I would go skating, snowshoeing and tobogganing. This is what I would consider a perfectly happy life.

AGNES M. HALLIDAY.
Oakburn, Man., age 13 years.

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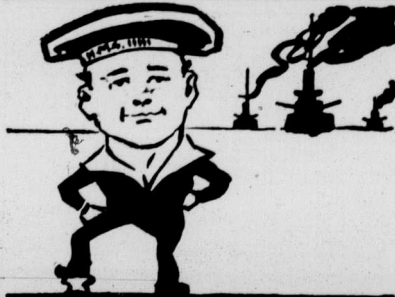
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The Country Cook

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BREAD MAKING

There is perhaps no other thing in the line of cooking in which experience counts as it does in bread making. One may give endless recipes, but the real "inside facts" have to be learned by practice. Different flours require such different treatment.

Flour made from spring wheat contains more gluten, muscle building food than can be obtained from the soft winter wheat. Most of the better grades of flour used in the West are made almost entirely from spring wheat. This "strong" flour holds more water and makes better yeast bread than the "soft" winter wheat. The latter is used almost exclusively in the South where hot breads are used daily.

A good bread flour should be a rich creamy yellow, rather coarse grained, so that it will fall apart, even after hard pressure in the hand. Old flour makes much better bread than freshly milled flour. This year when so much has been exported, much of the flour used in Canada has not been properly seasoned and is sticky and hard to handle. Bread made from fresh flour is not as white or as light as bread made from the "seasoned" product.

In giving recipes for bread the proper amount of flour and liquid to make a dough of the right consistency cannot be given either by weight or measure. The following is, however, a pretty safe rule to follow in determining the amount of liquid for any given amount of flour. When the flour and water are mixed in the right proportion the dough should be of such consistency that it can be handled without flour and will not adhere to the hands or the moulding board.

Much of the so called whole wheat flour on the market is not genuine, but is composed of white flour mixed with a goodly quantity of outside bran and some "shorts" or "middlings." This does not contain as much nourishment as the ordinary white flour. Bread made from the true whole wheat flour contains about one per cent. more protein than the bread made from ordinary flour.

The second important essential in bread making is the yeast. Compressed yeast, if one can be sure it is very fresh, is convenient and easy to work with. When compressed yeast cannot be obtained fresh it is better to use home-made yeast which can always be had fresh and vigorous.

Home Made Yeast

Pare and grate four good sized potatoes into one quart of boiling water and boil five minutes, stirring constantly. When cool, add half a cup of sugar, two table-spoonfuls of salt, and one compressed yeast cake dissolved in a half cup of cool water, or a half cup of yeast that you have saved from the previous brewing. Turn the mixture in a stone or glass jar, cover and stand in a warm place (about 68 Fahr.) for three or four hours, stirring down the mixture each time it comes to the top of the vessel. When fermentation has ceased, cover the jar closely and stand in a cool place to keep. The yeast must not be allowed to fall, it must be stirred down. Keep in a cool place and save half a cupful for the next brewing.

Another yeast recipe is: One dozen good sized potatoes, 1 pint hops, 1 teacup of sugar, 1 teacup of salt, 1 table-spoonful of ginger, 4 quarts of water and 1 cup of good yeast or two compressed yeast cakes to start it with. Keep in a jug corked tight.

Do not allow too long a time to elapse between the setting of the bread and the baking. Four or five hours is sufficient. If allowed to stand too long certain harmful ferments in the yeast begin to work and the bread is not quite as wholesome or as palatable. If the bread is made with a liquid yeast a sponge must be set over night, say at ten o'clock, and the bread mixed as early as possible in the morning. Do not add shortening to bread, it retards the action of the yeast. When the bread is baked do not wrap it in a cloth, it destroys the crispness of the crust and makes the inside heavy.

White Bread

To make white bread take 1 pint of milk, 1 compressed yeast cake, 1 pint of water, 1 level teaspoonful of salt. All water may be used instead of milk and water; the addition of the milk makes a softer bread.

Scald the milk, add the water and when lukewarm add the yeast cake dissolved and the salt; mix and add one quart of good flour, beating five minutes, then continue adding the flour until the dough is stiff enough to knead. Dust the board with flour, turn out the dough and knead until it is soft and elastic and perfectly free from stickiness. Be careful not to add too much flour at a time; it is the kneading that removes the stickiness, not the flour. The grain will be whiter and the bread whiter if you pound the dough with a good strong potato masher for five minutes or so. Put the dough in a warm place (75 Fahr.) and let it stand for three or four hours. Now turn it on the board, cut into four loaves, shape them carefully, put in the pans and leave for one hour; bake in a moderate oven. If home made yeast is used make a sponge at night and mix the bread in the morning.

Parker House Rolls

Scald one quart of sweet milk and cool until it is about milk warm. Stir in one table-spoonful of sugar and one level teaspoonful of salt and a little flour; add one cake of compressed yeast mixed with a little cold water, knead in flour until it is the consistency of bread dough. Set in a warm place to rise; when it has doubled in size put in one table-spoonful of butter, mix well and let rise again. When light roll on the board until about one half inch thick, cut with a round cutter, press the thumb across the middle and fold over like a turnover, having first brushed the edges with butter. Let rise one hour and bake.

Brown Rolls

A cook in a lumber camp gave the following recipe and it is an excellent one: Two cups of oatmeal porridge, half cup of cornmeal, half cup of Graham or whole wheat flour, half cup of molasses, salt and dripping the size of an egg.

Stir this all together, adding a little boiling water. When cool enough add one half cup of yeast and stand in a warm place until it is light. Add one half teaspoonful of soda and sufficient white flour to make a soft dough. Form into rolls and when light bake in a moderate oven. These can be baked in loaves if preferred.

Home Made Baking Powder

Have you ever tried making your own baking powder. It is very simply made and you are sure it is free from alum and other injurious substances. One pound of bi-carbonate of soda, two pounds of pure cream of tartar, ten ounces of corn-starch. Mix and sift seven or eight times. Put into cans or jars and cover tightly. There is a great deal of adulterated cream of tartar on the market, but a reliable druggist will furnish you with the pure article.

Mock Maple Syrup

A correspondent wants to know how to make syrup of sugar cane. The following is an excellent mock maple syrup: Two cups of brown sugar, two cups of boiling water, 1 cup of granulated sugar, two teaspoonfuls of butter and one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Boil the brown sugar and water for ten minutes, melt the granulated sugar to a light brown, add the syrup to this, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire and add the butter and vanilla. This is good to eat with griddle cakes. In making griddle cakes try using half bread crumbs instead of all flour; it uses up bits of stale bread and the griddle cakes are better than those made with flour alone.

Wheat or Graham Muffins

One cup of sour milk, one and a half cups of flour, one half teaspoonful of salt and one half table-spoonful of melted butter. Take out two table-spoonfuls of the flour and add the soda to it. Put the salt in the milk, add one half the flour and stir until smooth; add the rest a little at a time, beating until smooth. Lastly, put in the flour with the soda in it and the melted butter. Bake in a hot oven.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Dear Miss Stocking:—I would like to bring before our members the following recent remarks of three of our most prominent provincial statesmen:

Hon. Walter Scott, to school trustees in convention, Regina—

"When one thinks of the far-reaching influence upon the future of Saskatchewan which rests within the power of men (and I wish I could say women, too, because whether or not our women as a whole want the franchise, I am sure we have many women willing and able to do magnificent work in the capacity of school trustees.)"

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, to students at Saskatchewan University—

"Two things must come in the wake of the abolition of the bars. One is the extension of the franchise to women and the other is the passage of a dower law. I cannot believe that it will be long before these are accomplished facts."

Hon. George Langley—
"For these reasons I am of the opinion as I stated, that every person of mature years, man or woman, should be allowed to vote on both the establishment and maintenance of our schools."

See reasons, etc., in letter in March 17 issue of Guide.

Such expressions are signs of the times and should stimulate our franchise work. May I remind our clubs of the clause in our plan of work resolution passed in convention, that "each club" form a franchise committee. We must show that we genuinely desire the fulfillment of the sentiments expressed by these honorable gentlemen.

Yours in co-operation,
VIOLET McNAUGHTAN,
Pres. W. S. G. G. A.

evening. We also made arrangements for a bazaar to be held this summer or fall.

So much time was spent on the above subjects that we could not have our talks on the subject "Home Nursing," but will at our next regular meeting, April 3. We answered the roll call by giving a favorite recipe, and closed our meeting by singing the National Anthem. We all had a splendid time.

I think the W. G. G. A. just splendid, as it gets all the neighbors acquainted and we can get so much help from our different topics for discussion.

MRS. D. C. AUGUSTIN,
Sec.-Treas. Gettysburg W.G.G.A.
Handel, Sask.

HANDS FULL OF PATRIOTIC WORK

Dear Miss Stocking:—Received your letter in answer to my inquiry about the dried-out districts needy. We are very busy just now trying to help out the soldiers, as we are working for the Canadian war contingent fund. We are getting up a concert on April 9 in their aid.

We have a literary society in connection with our W. G. G. A., and have a literary night every two weeks. Debates make the principle entertainment and they are well attended.

The W. G. G. A. also conducts a service and Sunday school every Sunday in Success schoolhouse, the members taking turns in conducting the services.

At our next meeting on April 2 we will have a joint meeting with the G. G. A. and a member for the local government is expected to be present and tell us about the banish-the-bar proposition.

MRS. W. H. FIRTH,
Sec. Success W. G. G. A.

MRS. McNEAL VISITS DUNKIRK

Dear Miss Stocking:—At our annual election of the Women's Section of the Dunkirk local, the following officers were re-elected for 1915: President, Mrs. Chas. Todd; Vice-President, Mrs. Bratton; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Hipp. Board of directors: Mrs. Dalgarno, Mrs. Erickson, Mrs. Sobell, Mrs. Gremard, Mrs. Ayling.

We have a very nice women's section here, consisting of about nineteen members. At our last meeting we had Mrs. McNeal, our district director, with us. She gave us a very interesting talk on our duties and about co-operation between ourselves, our neighboring locals and our town, and about discussing different topics. She also made an appeal to us on behalf of a poor crippled woman for medical aid, complimented us very highly on our enthusiastic workers and how well we got along with our work, and what a fine president we had, and also on the way we managed our meetings.

Last fall we held a bazaar and cleared \$73.00 on it from the sale of fancy-work and a dance we had in connection with it. With that money we have purchased articles to have another bazaar this fall, sent a delegate to the Regina convention and have cash on hand. All are willing to help the needy at all times. This section was rather fortunate last fall and most of us are in fairly good circumstances.

We are now taking up and discussing topics along with our sewing and business. We are at present having papers on "Gardening," a subject that will be of interest to all at this time of the year.

I think I have occupied enough of your valuable time for this time. Will close with all good wishes for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and hope they will all flourish this year.

MRS. N. J. HIPPI,
Sec.-Treas. Dunkirk Women's Section.
For so interesting a report, Mrs. Hipp has my sincere thanks. I shall look forward to more reports from the Dunkirk Women's Section.—E. A. S.

ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT GRAIN GROWERS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The women Grain Growers held a special meeting March 20 for the purpose of arranging for a social evening to be held at one of the member's homes, April 5, in the

VISITED BY NEIGHBORING SOCIETY

A joint meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary and Grain Growers' Association of Pleasant Butte was held at the school-house on December 10, 1914, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The ladies proceeded with their business by electing the following officers: President, Mrs. John Lowe; Vice-President, Mrs. John Evenson; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Bell; Directors: Mrs. Andrew Johnson, Mrs. Theo. Johnson, Mrs. James Lauson, Mrs. Laurance Bailey, Mrs. John Paisley, and Miss Signa Pearson.

After the election of officers, the ladies proceeded with their routine of duties and then adjourned.

The G.G.A. were next in order with their business, which took but a short time. While the Grain Growers were in session, the ladies withdrew to the ante-room, where they were preparing a bounteous lunch for the Associations and their guests, the Snake Bite Ladies' Auxiliary and Grain Growers' Association. After lunch a very nice program of recitations and songs was rendered, and a number of selections from the Pleasant Butte band, which were duly appreciated, and last, but not least, was a farce put on by the Ladies' Auxiliary, assisted by some of the ladies and gentlemen of the visiting Associations. As a whole it was a continual round of pleasure and an enjoyable time for all present.

Beginning of the New Year the ladies decided to meet from house to house, and that only one kind of cake and tea be served. The first meeting was held at Mrs. Geo. Kearney's, January 8, the second meeting at Mrs. Theo. Johnson's, on February 11, and the third meeting at Mrs. John Evenson's, and the next meeting will be at Mrs. Newal Aniey's, on April 8. The sewing circle was held at Mrs. John Paisley's, February 22.

MRS. C. W. BELL, Sec.-Treas.
The spirit of sociability that Women's Sections bring to a community, as evidenced by this report from the Pleasant Butte W. G. G., should be an incentive towards further organization over the province. Exchange of visits between clubs fosters the fraternity that should bind the various units of the Provincial Women's Section into a powerful working organization.

E. A. S.

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Rain and winds play queer tricks with shingles. If there are openings where the joints lap, trust the wind to find them and drive in water and snow.


You cannot force water through a PRESTON roof, even with a fire hose.

Be sure to see how the joints of the Preston Safe Lock Shingles hook together. They are continuous wind-and-water-proof joints. Solid at the corners and solid along the top and sides. All joints—four sides—are lock-joints; no lapping, but solid, tight locks that water cannot penetrate—that sagging, or wind storms cannot pull apart.

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Roblin Government Resigns

Scandals in Construction of New Parliament Buildings Cause Downfall of Manitoba Government

Sir Rodmond Roblin, Premier of Manitoba since 1900, handed his resignation to Lieut.-Governor Sir Douglas Cameron on Wednesday, May 12, and with him his entire cabinet retired from office. This was the dramatic climax to the crisis which had existed in Manitoba politics since the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature in March last began the investigation of the government expenditures in connection with the new parliament buildings now in course of erection. As a result of the evidence brought out in that investigation and the attitude of members and supporters of the government in attempting to prevent the full facts from becoming known, members of the opposition made charges in the House that upwards of \$800,000 had been improperly paid to the contractors, Thomas Kelly & Sons, for work which had not been done and material which had not been supplied, and the appointment of a royal commission to investigate fully was demanded. This demand was at first refused by the government and the Premier and his supporters had indicated their intention of passing a report presented by the majority of the Public Accounts Committee declaring that all monies had been properly expended and all prices charged had been fair and reasonable, when the opposition members presented a memorial to the Lieut.-Governor asking him in view of the grave charges they had made not to prorogue the Legislature until a royal commission had been appointed. The next morning, on April 1, Premier Roblin announced that he had decided to appoint a commission and the Legislature then prorogued. Three weeks later, on April 21, the commission was appointed, consisting of Chief Justice Mathers, Judge McDonald and Sir Hugh John Macdonald, police magistrate.

On the day the commission was appointed, the Provincial Architect, V. W. Horwood, who acted for the government in changing the contract so as to provide for extras amounting to \$1,750,000, left for the South and a week later entered a hospital at Rochester, Minn., to undergo an operation for a long standing ailment. Other government officials closely connected with the carrying out of the contract also disappeared, and the investigation before the royal commission had not proceeded beyond preliminaries and the filing of documents when the resignation of the government was announced.

Roblin's Statement

Premier Roblin announced his resignation, which involved that of his cabinet, in a statement handed to the press on

Wednesday morning. In this statement Sir Rodmond said:

"The production of certain evidence during the sitting of the Public Accounts Committee caused the government to institute a departmental inquiry into these matters. The result of that inquiry, together with the statement made before the royal commission by counsel for the contractors, convinced the government that adjustments as between the province and the contractor were necessary.

"Further, the government believed that such adjustment could be made with more satisfaction to the public by a new government.

"The government also realized that constitutionally they were responsible for the acts of their officials in matters of this kind.

"For these reasons I have tendered my resignation to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, with a recommendation that he call upon Mr. T. C. Norris, M.P.P., leader of the opposition, to form a new government.

"I do not hesitate to say that my decision in this matter has been also influenced to no small extent by the results of the general election in July, 1914. That result indicated the withdrawal of a large measure of that public confidence which had hitherto been extended to me."

The New Cabinet

T. C. Norris was then called upon by the Lieut.-Governor to form a government and was sworn in as Premier on the same day. The names of the other members of the cabinet were announced on Saturday and the ministers were sworn in as follows:

- Attorney General, Hon. A. B. Hudson, Winnipeg South.
- Minister of Public Works, Hon. T. H. Johnson, Winnipeg Centre.
- Minister of Education, Hon. R. S. Thornton, M.D., Deloraine.
- Minister of Agriculture, Hon. V. Winkler, Rhineland.
- Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, Gladstone.
- Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Edward Brown, Winnipeg.

Mr. Brown is the only member of the new cabinet chosen from outside the Legislature.

How it Happened

The fact that the Roblin government had decided to resign became known on the Saturday before it actually took place, altho it was, by arrangement, kept from the press until the official announcement was made of the event. Exactly what

THE MINISTRIES OF MANITOBA

- Hon. A. Boyd, premier, Sept. 10, 1870, to Dec. 14, 1871.
- Hon. N. A. Girard, premier, Dec. 14, 1871 to March 14, 1872.
- Hon. H. J. H. Clarke, premier, March 14, 1872, to July 8, 1874.
- Hon. N. A. Girard, premier, July 8, 1874, to Dec. 2, 1874.
- Hon. R. A. Davis, premier, Dec. 3, 1874, to Oct. 16, 1878.
- Hon. John Norquay, premier, Oct. 16, 1878, to Dec. 24, 1887.
- Hon. D. H. Harrison, premier, Dec. 26, 1887, to Jan. 19, 1888.
- Hon. Thomas Greenway, premier, Jan. 19, 1888, to Jan. 6, 1900.
- Hon. H. J. Macdonald, premier, Jan. 8, 1900, to Oct. 29, 1900.
- Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier, Oct. 29, 1900, to May 12, 1915.
- Hon. T. C. Norris, premier, May 12, 1915.

Department of Agriculture Advises Canadian Farmers to

Grow Flax

this year.

In the Montreal Gazette of May 10th the following despatch from Ottawa appears:

FLAX WILL BE IN DEMAND

Canadian Farmers Advised to Increase Production

(Special to The Gazette)

Ottawa, May 9.—The advisability of Canadian farmers growing large crops of flax in view of the condition created by German occupation of flax growing areas in Belgium and Northern France, is urged in a statement issued by the Agricultural Department. It states that the crop of flax for seed as well as for fibre, is likely to be far below the average this year on the continent. This offers another extraordinary opportunity to the Canadian farmer in the West.

As flaxseed can be grown successfully on new breaking, and will mature even though sown as late as the first week in June, Western farmers are in a position to take advantage of this opportunity which the Dominion Government points out.

There is still time to break up and sow new land, which a crop of flax this season will leave in fine condition for wheat next year. This means a "found" crop, which will sell at unusually high prices.

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 \$670.00
28 inch Separator alone, all fittings \$517.00
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THEN—It is guaranteed.

FURTHER—It requires no extra horses, and is sold to fit any binder.

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IT PAYS for itself before one harvest is half over and it will last for years.

IT TAKES care of scattered stalks and loose grain—a great saving.

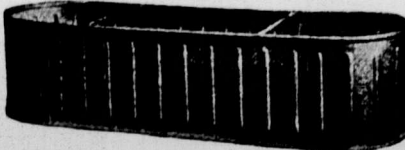
IT SOLVES the problem of harvest help—and this year this will be serious.

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We will not be able to take care of all the orders we will receive. To make certain of having your requirements attended to, communicate at once with

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Something new and better for Western Canadian farmers. Made from 20 gauge Galvanized Steel, Stamped Sides and exclusive roll rim. No projecting edges to catch bridles or halters. The strongest and most durable tank made.

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This Bissell Disk Harrow is built especially to meet and cope with Western soil conditions. The Disk Plates are shaped to reach well under, cutting and giving the soil a complete turnover. This

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cuts, cultivates and pulverizes the whole surface and also has the capacity to penetrate hard soil. No centre strip is left uncut and the two plates on the Trailer make a level finish. Farmers claim that this Harrow saves a second outfit; one man and six horses will do the work of two men and eight horses. Sold by all Jno. Deere Plow Company Dealers.

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Bissell Disk Harrows will be shipped on trial to any responsible farmers in Western Canada, who will agree to purchase on the condition that the Bissell does the work better than other disks.

transpired behind the scenes has not been officially stated and many rumors have gained currency on this point. It was freely stated, when the government resigned, that Sir Rodmond and his colleagues had agreed to relinquish office and retire absolutely to private life on condition that the personal guilt of members of the government should not be made public and criminal charges should not be laid against them. This, however, is strenuously denied by members of the new government, and it is asserted that the investigation of the royal commission will be pushed to the limit and if any person is found to have been guilty of criminal acts he will be prosecuted no matter what his position may be.

Those in a position to know state that Sir Rodmond himself took the initiative in the matter of his resignation. It is stated that on Saturday, May 8, he sent for Mr. Norris and told him he was to become Premier. "I have looked into this thing," the ex-Premier is reported to have said, "and it is worse than I thought. We are not in a position to clean the matter up so we are going to step out and let you do the best you can. I will resign next Wednesday; you had better get your cabinet ready."

Elections Necessary

A somewhat peculiar situation arises from the fact that the new Premier has not a majority in the House. At the general provincial election last July the Conservatives, who having a minority of the popular vote, secured 28 seats, and the Liberals 20, one Independent being elected. It is understood that the members of the late cabinet and possibly three other Conservative members will resign their seats so as to enable the Liberals to get a majority in the House without the necessity of a general election. No resignations from the House have been announced at present, however, and if the course indicated is not taken it will be necessary for the new Premier to dissolve the House before the next session. Elections will in any case have to be held in the seats of the new ministers who were members of the House, and a seat will no doubt be found for Edward Brown, the provincial treasurer.

A SPLIT WELD

Blacksmiths find that very thin stock, especially steel, is sometimes difficult to join with the ordinary lap-weld for the reason that the stock is so thin that if the pieces are taken from the fire at the proper heat they will be too cold to weld before they can be properly placed together on the anvil. This difficulty can be somewhat overcome by using what is called the split weld. The ends of the pieces to be welded are tapered to a blunt edge and split down the centre for half an inch or so, depending on the thickness of the stock. One half of each split end is bent up, the other down; the ends are pushed tightly together and the split parts closed down on each other. The joint may then be heated and welded.

The split weld may also be used for heavier stock, but the shaping of the pieces is somewhat different, only one piece being split and shaped in the form of a Y, while the other has its end brought to a point with side of the bar just back of the point bulging out slightly. This bulge is to prevent the two pieces from slipping apart. When properly shaped the two pieces are driven together and the ends or lips of the Y shaped scarf are closed down on the pointed end of the other. The lips of the Y must be long enough to lap over the bulge on the end of the other piece so they will not slip apart. The pieces are then heated and welded.

The weld must be heated slowly so the pointed part will be brought to a welding heat without burning the outside lips.

S. I. ROSS,
Colorado Agricultural College.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	
Up to May 17, 1915—	
Prev. acknowledged	\$5,910.78
E. B. Bell, Nokomis, Sask.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Rick, Claresholm, Alta.	50.00
Total	\$5,965.78
RED CROSS FUND	
Mr. and Mrs. C. Rick, Claresholm, Alta.	\$50.00
M. M. Booke, Snowflake, Man.	5.00
Total	\$55.00

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For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

Galloway's Sanitary Separator



2,000 of these New Galloway Sanitary Perfect Skimming Cream Separators at special anniversary sale prices. They are made so good in our own factories that I will send one anywhere without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day trial. To test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Positively sweeping the field before it.


90-Day Trial
500 Lbs. Capacity

More Power For Less Money



5,000 of these New Galloway Masterpiece Big 6 H. P. Gasoline Engines at our special anniversary sale price. Positively the power sensation of 1915. The most engine ever offered for the money. Its new design is mechanically perfect, big 6 H. P. engine built from highest quality material, smooth, easy running, perfectly balanced, supreme in power, simplicity and design; not overrated nor light weight but large bore and long stroke, plenty of weight, low speeded and built for long, hard, continuous, satisfactory service. Made in our great factories by the thousands and sold direct from factory to user at only one small manufacturing profit.

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II
A fortified face,
A lingering embrace,
At the table an empty place.

III
A mother upstairs,
In urgent prayers,
Makes known her cares.

IV
A bugle blast,
The die is cast,
The foe—at last!

V
A shattering shell
Beside him fell,
Alive with fumes and flames of Hell.

VI
In a far-away grave,
A young hero brave,
His life he gave, my life to save.

VII
An H. M. S. mail,
A mother turns pale,
A War Office tale,
A Rachael's wail!

VIII
A story—Gory,
That's Prussian glory,
Exalted to Heaven by their sages
hoary.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmer's Dog

By H. Higginbotham

A dog census would probably reveal the fact that almost every Canadian farmer keeps at least one dog. Yet how many farmers, not excepting those who are breeding pure bred cattle and horses, keep a pure bred dog? One's experience answers: "very few." Canadian farmers in general, it appears, have not realized the value of a good dog, for one rarely sees the dog on a Canadian farm trained to such usefulness, as, for instance, in the Highlands of Scotland, where the dog makes economical sheep herding possible. Most people are familiar with the tales of fidelity displayed by the shepherd dogs of older lands. The cow pony has hitherto been the most useful animal to the Canadian rancher, but with the introduction of sheep on lands formerly roamed by immense bands of cattle and the breaking up of the cattle industry into smaller herds, the pony is becoming relatively less and the dog more important.

No Best Breed

What breed of dog is best? The question which is so often put to cattle men and poultry men: "Which is the best breed to keep?" is likely to be asked of one advocating the keeping of a good dog on the farm, and the answer must be the same as that usually given: "It all depends on what you are looking for; there are many good breeds and the best thing to do is to select the one most suited to your needs and which appeals to your taste." Altogether there are at least 200 varieties of dogs, most of them having very distinct characteristics. It is not necessary for the farmer to consider all of these. There are a few of the best known breeds, any of which, if a good specimen is kept, would be well worth their keep on the farm. By keeping a pure-bred specimen the farmer will save himself endless worry, for mongrels are apt to be up to all sorts of mischief; and when the litter of puppies comes, instead of being merely a nuisance to be got rid of as quickly as possible, it will be a source of pleasure as well as profit to the owner.

The Utility Dog

The many varieties of dogs can be fairly well divided into six distinct races: Wolf dogs, greyhounds, spaniels, hounds, mastiffs and terriers. All known dogs can be classified under one or other of these race groups. Another common classification is now in general use, "sporting" and "non-sporting," according to the use to which they are put. All show dogs are entered under one or other of these classifications. Dogs which are bred on a miniature scale as pets are usually designated "toys." The toy dog may and often is kept in the farm home, as elsewhere.

It is the type of dog, however, which is essentially a "worker" which is generally needed on the farm. Dogs, like horses or cattle, need training for the work they are intended to perform. The reason there are so many useless dogs on farms is because they were not trained, but, like Topsy, just "grewed." This is somewhat surprising when it is remembered that there is no other animal which will so well repay the time spent on his training as will the dog. It is claimed for him that he possesses the highest intelligence in the animal kingdom, and certainly no animal has shown himself to be better adapted to the role of friend and helper of mankind. It is because the material was wrong to begin with or because the farmer did not use patience and kindness if the farm dog does not turn out well. So much depends upon the breeding and hereditary qualities of the animal.

Does Two Men's Work

No one will dispute the value of the collie on the farm. Among cattle or sheep, when properly trained and handled, the collie will generally do as much work as two men on horseback. The collie shows high intelligence and obedience to the word of command and will carry out the wishes of the master with promptitude and faithfulness. He quickly gets to know the animals in a herd and will drive off strange cattle; if one is missing he will hunt for it and by the use of his

scent and instinct will generally bring back the missing animal quite unassisted. The collie shows the same love of tending cattle as a sporting dog shows in finding game. In fact the extent to which the best specimens of this breed can be trained is limited only by the capacity of their owners to train them. The collie is almost equally useful among horses or swine and the writer knows one farmer who has trained his collie dog to look after the chickens. This dog performs his work so well that he has been seen to pick up a stray chick in his mouth and return it to the mother hen. Some of the best collies in existence are now being bred in Western Canada.

The Airedale terrier is often described as the "general utility dog." He is certainly put to all kinds of uses and generally performs satisfactorily what is expected of him. One Airedale breeder, speaking to the writer, claimed that "the Airedale can do anything that any other dog can do, and ten other things besides." Numerous instances could be cited of Airedales being employed in every kind of work usually given to dogs. The breed possess high intelligence, combined with pertinacity and fearlessness. They are compactly built and possess great strength for their size. A couple of good Airedales are a match for any coyote, they are good in hunting bear, for wing game, as watch dogs, and can be used to advantage in the sleigh or pack team. There should be no difficulty in farmers getting the best type of Airedale dogs in the West.

A Profitable Field

The old English sheep dog is almost exclusively a farm-dog and the highly trained representatives of this breed perform surprising feats in the herding of sheep and cattle, often entirely unaided by man. In training these dogs it was the habit of sheep men to suckle them on a ewe and let them run with the flock like lambs; in this way they acquired an attachment to the flock which nothing could break and cases of sheep-dogs attacking a sheep are practically unheard of. There are very few of the breed in Western Canada today. There is a profitable field for any sheep farmer in Western Canada to breed and train these dogs.

There are a number of other breeds of dogs, any of which would be useful on the farm. Most farmers are fond of sport and when they have the time to indulge their liking a good dog will be found a great help and a safe kind of companion. Any of the varieties of setters, the retriever, the spaniel, the pointer and some of the hounds would be well worth breeding by the farmer who has a taste for sport and a liking for dogs. The farm is the best place to breed any kind of an animal and the sporting dog raised on the farm, provided he is given the attention required, is likely to excel among his compeers.

Protection from Coyotes

The coyote is a constant source of trouble in all but the most closely settled parts of the West to sheep raisers and poultry keepers. Dogs are the best protection for the sheep or poultry flock. Many farmers have secured a hound with the idea of warding off attacks from these marauders. In numerous instances where a single dog has been kept for this purpose, the results have not been altogether satisfactory, the dog often failing to show sufficient hostility to the intruder. In most cases of this kind the trouble has been watchdog and coyote were of opposite sex. The domestic dog and the wolf are very closely related, as is shown by the fact that the offspring resulting from the cross are not sterile. For effective protection from coyotes a pair of dogs should be kept, one of each sex. The domestic dog will attack the male but not the female of the coyote and the same applies to the other sex. The Russian wolf-hound is being largely kept in districts where coyotes are troublesome. Others of the hound family can be trained equally well for this purpose.

DOES FLAX GROWING PAY?

A subscriber in Saskatchewan wants to know whether it is best to grow flax on spring plowed stubble land or on new breaking. Prof. Bracken, Department of Field Husbandry, Saskatchewan, has the following advice to offer concerning flax growing:

"The practice of sowing flax on spring breaking is one that, under normal conditions in dry climates, should not be encouraged. In occasional favorable seasons, fairly profitable crops are secured in this way, but on the average it has been proven almost beyond question that it is not a profitable procedure. Our experience at the university would favor the use of plowed stubble land for flax in preference to spring breaking, particularly if the soil is heavy. Last year, which, of course, was exceedingly dry, all our crops on spring breaking failed absolutely, but none of those on stubble—even third crop stubble—failed to give us an adequate return for the work put upon them. Spring breaking sown to flax or any other crop may produce nothing, or it may produce an average yield in a favorable year, but in either case, the land can only with great difficulty be put in fit condition for a fair crop the following year. We are of the opinion that the practice experience has shown to be best should not be discarded except under abnormal conditions of season or price of crops. We should keep in mind the fact that we are farming not for the 1915 crop only, but for the 1916 and later ones as well. We would prefer using the old land for flax and break the new land thoroughly for a crop next year."

Experience not Encouraging

The general feeling of farmers throught the West is averse to flax growing. There are several reasons for this. Four and five years ago the price for flax seed was very high. A great many farmers noticing this decided to grow flax and a comparatively large production resulted. Prices for flax went down, the yields from the crop were not very satisfactory in a great many cases, owing to improper handling of the crop, both with regard to the preparation of the land and in the subsequent seeding and threshing of the grain. So that generally flax has not been sown to any very large extent for the past couple of years. This spring it seems that farmers might do well to consider seeding a small acreage to this crop. Manufacturers are sufficiently concerned with the present apparent shortage of flax seed to go to the extent of advertising throught the West, urging farmers to sow flax this year. It is true that October flax is selling now around \$1.85 per bushel and that if this price holds flax can be grown profitably, but from the foregoing statement of Prof. Bracken's it will be plain that it is not advisable to sow flax on new breaking. Farmers have had a valuable object lesson during the past year, demonstrating the value of proper tillage methods being employed with a view to the storing up of every available particle of moisture, and it is not to be expected that a great deal of flax will be sown on land just newly broken when last year's failures from such treatment are fresh in the farmers' memory.

Sow in Spring Plowing

But flax sown on well prepared spring plowing ought to prove a paying crop this year with only an average yield. Clean seed is essential. One of the chief objections to flax growing is that it is very difficult to obtain seed which is entirely free from noxious weed seeds. Flax requires a firm, moist seed bed and should be sown just deep enough to reach the moisture. It is usual to seed from 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Seeding should be done as soon as all danger of frost is over and can be extended up to the middle of June. It is not considered good practice to sow much seed after the first of June, however. Under normal conditions it requires from 85 to 95 days for the crop to mature and, if sown in May, it is often ready to cut just about when the wheat is ripe. Yields range from 10 to 14 bushels to the acre on an average. It is now being claimed that Western flax straw, which formerly has been burned after the seed has been threshed from it, can be profitably treated for the production of fibre from which linen can be made. If this can be accomplished, with a normal yield, flax should give a good return if sown this year.



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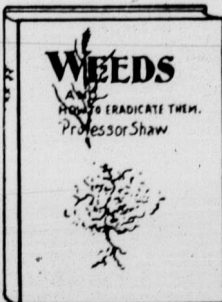
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WEEDS And How To Eradicate Them

By PROFESSOR THOMAS SHAW



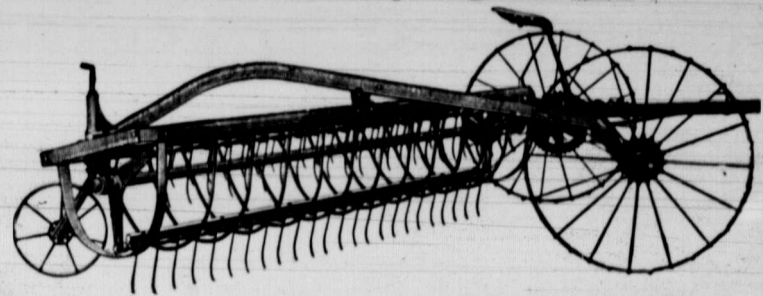
The most complete and up-to-date manual on weeds published in this Country. The matter it contains is all based on the long personal experience of the author and on the most recent publications of the experiment stations. The methods of eradication are clearly stated, simple and concise, yet complete and effective. A full discussion of spraying to kill mustard and other weeds in grain fields is included in the new edition. Another new feature is the complete index, by which the methods of eradicating any particularly troublesome weed can be instantly located.

LIST OF CONTENTS:—Prevalence of weeds, the evils which arise from the presence of weeds, the possibility of destroying weeds, agencies concerned in the distribution and propagation of noxious weeds, methods and principles generally applicable in the destruction of weeds, specific modes of eradicating weeds of the Thistle family, methods of eradicating weeds of the Mustard family, eradication of the Weedy Grasses, specific modes of eradicating miscellaneous troublesome weeds.

A few of the important weeds discussed: Canada Thistle, Sow Thistle, Burdock, Ox-eye Daisy, Plantain, Bindweed, Wild Mustard, False Flax, Frenchweed, Foxtail, Wild Oats, Russian Thistle, Ragweed, Kinghead, Buckhorn, Corn Cockle, Wild Carrot, Wheat Thief, Wild Buckwheat, and many others. This book should be read by everyone interested in the destruction and extermination of weeds.

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The G. G. G. light tractor was designed and built especially for farmers of the Prairie Provinces. The strength of at least two four-horse teams was sought; it has been found and already a number of satisfied purchasers dot the prairies. Reports from users indicate that our best anticipations of the success that could be embodied in a light tractor have been exceeded. Several outfits are at work within twenty miles or so of Regina. These and others that have been in use do more than we had claimed for them.

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One Grain Growers' Special not far from Regina has been pulling five disc plows and doing a first class job, turning over 8 to 10 acres in a ten-hour day. The man who bought this engine points out that it would require at least ten good horses to pull the same load. One day an actual test was made to compare the tractor with horsepower. Two outfits, with eleven horses, were set to work in the same field as the engine, one on a two-disc and the other on a three disc plow. One man with the tractor did more than the two men with the eleven horses. On another farm in the Regina district the Grain Growers' Special has been pulling our three-bottom 14 inch gang with an ordinary drag harrow behind. Nine acres were plowed and harrowed in a ten-hour day and only 13 1/2 gallons gasoline used. In another case the Grain Growers' Special pulled a 10-ft. double engine disc harrow behind which was an ordinary drag harrow. In the Teulon district, 40 miles or so North of Winnipeg, the Grain Growers' Special has been handling four plows and walking along as though it would handle five quite easily. To date not an unfavorable report has been received.

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Above can be seen the Grain Growers' Special with Steering Device raised while turning, and below the device in place guiding the tractor.

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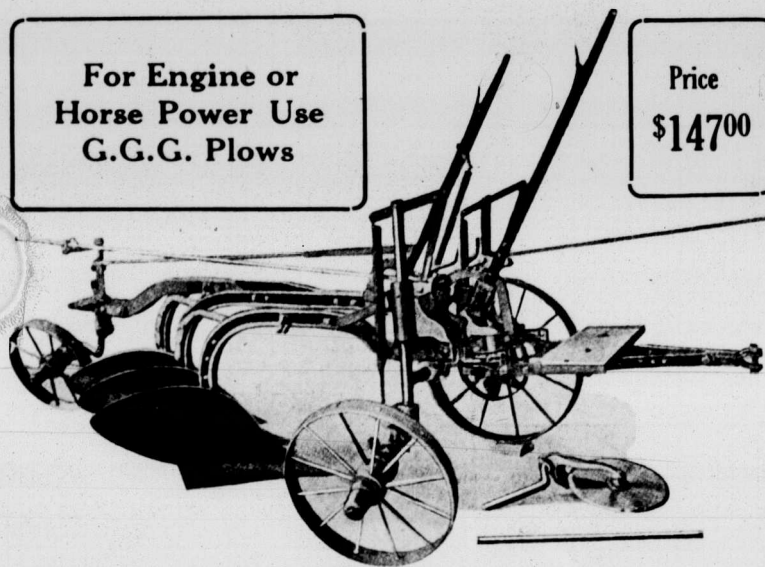
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