

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

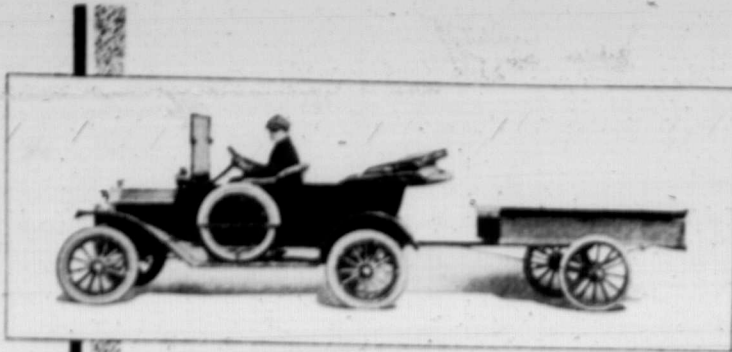
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May 31, 1916

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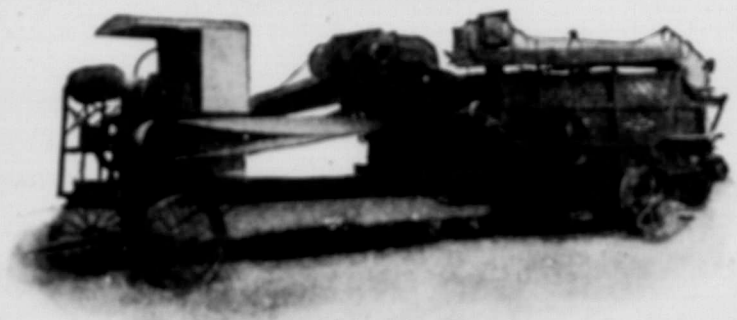
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



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

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Associate Editors: Ernest J. Trott and E. A. Weir
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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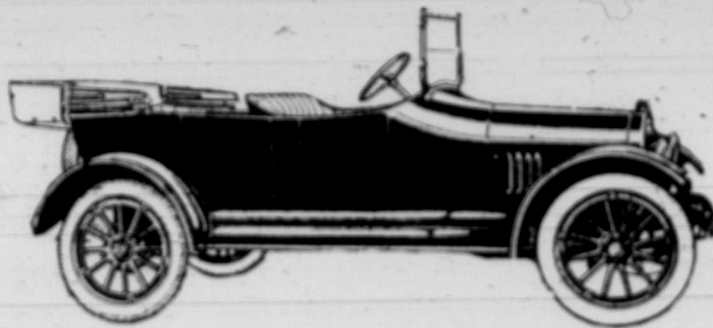
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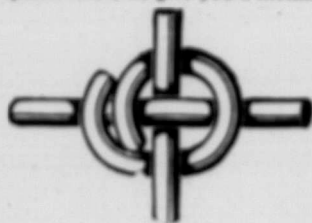
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6	40	22	6 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	30 1/2
7	48	22	5, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10	35 1/2
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	43 1/2

Page Medium Fence

No. 9 Top and Bottom. No. 12 Filling. No. 11 Locks

No. of bars	Height	Stays inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price per rod
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6	42	16 1/2	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	25
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	29 1/2
7	26	12	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	28
8	48	16 1/2	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	31
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6	33
10	54	16	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	37

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 31st, 1916

THE HYBRID TICKET

The grain storage ticket marked "subject to Inspector's grade and dockage" but more generally known as the "hybrid" ticket which has been used by the line elevator companies for some considerable time, was suspended by the Board of Grain Commissioners on the first of May. The action of the Board was taken on account of the complaints laid before them by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and supported by representatives of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The Canada Grain Act provides for only two storage tickets, namely, the special bin ticket and the graded storage ticket. What is known as the "hybrid" ticket is not provided for in the Grain Act but is a special regulation of the Board of Grain Commissioners tho it was used considerably by line elevator companies even before it was authorized by the Board. The farmers' companies entered their complaint against the use of the "hybrid" ticket because they do not consider that it gives the farmers a square deal in the storage of their grain. The "hybrid" ticket is open to a great many abuses and while no doubt it gives satisfaction in some cases yet its disadvantages more than offset any advantages which may come to the farmers. The line elevator companies who make use of this ticket very generally contend that it enables them to market the grain more satisfactorily and that because of this they have reduced their handling charges at the country elevators from 1 3/4 cents to 1 1/4 cents. It seems somewhat extraordinary that if these advantages are such as to enable the line elevator companies to reduce their charges that it has taken them so many years to find it out. They have been using the "hybrid" ticket for a considerable number of years yet it is only recently that they have given the farmer the advantage of lower handling charges. In the early days when the line elevator companies had a monopoly of the grain business they squeezed the farmer by low grades, heavy dockages and short weights and if they are permitted to use the "hybrid" ticket which gives them too much freedom to do whatever they like with the farmers' grain, there is every reason to believe that the farmer will suffer by the practice. At the meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners a few weeks ago the elevator interests made an application to have the "hybrid" ticket reinstated and presented a very exhaustive and elaborate defence of the ticket and explanation of what they claimed were its advantages to the farmer as well as to the trade. These documents were prepared by the best brains in the grain trade assisted by the best legal talent and it was naturally impossible that the representatives of the farmers' companies could immediately and verbally answer all of the points brought up by the elevator interests. For that reason the Board adjourned the meeting to give the farmers' representatives an opportunity to prepare their case which is now being done and at another meeting of the Board to be held this summer the farmers' representatives will advance their reasons why the Board should not permit the "hybrid" ticket to be used any longer. As soon as the farmers' case is prepared the whole matter will be published in The Guide. It is a very important question and one that means a great deal to the farmers of this country and even tho they may not have seen the objections to this ticket and in many cases no doubt have not understood the ticket that is being used, they will find that the leaders of their movement are on the alert and ready to protect them from any unfair and unjust practices in the grain trade.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNITY

In this issue we publish part of an address delivered by George W. Russell, Editor of "The Irish Homestead" before the Rural Credit Commission from the United States and Canada when they visited Ireland to investigate co-operative developments in that country. Mr. Russell's picture of the rural community is one that attracts. Co-operative development has made great strides in Ireland and has brought comfort and prosperity to thousands of farmers who have only from one to five acres from which to make their living. In Denmark co-operation has built up a prosperous and contented population of farmers, half of whom live on seven and a half acres each or less. In Western Canada the average farm is equal in size to from 40 to 50 farms of the size of those in Ireland and Denmark, yet in Western Canada the average prosperity and comfort is not equal to that of Denmark. The chief reason is that the farmers of Western Canada have not taken business into their own hands and developed their own resources for their own benefit. But there is a great awakening taking place in this country now. Co-operative organizations are spreading rapidly in Western Canada and every day brings some new development. By organizing each and every one of our communities in this country on a co-operative basis we can not only greatly increase the production from every acre but at the same time secure very much better returns from the products so produced. In Ireland and Denmark the farmers were driven into co-operation by absolute necessity. On their small farms they lived more closely together and came more frequently into contact with each other and therefore realized more clearly the necessity of working together. Not only this, but in Ireland and Denmark the people are largely of one race and origin. They have a common history and common traditions and very largely a common religion. In Western Canada we have large farms. We have people gathered from every quarter of the globe; different races with different traditions and different histories and the individualistic sentiment very strongly developed. But in common with Ireland and Denmark we have the driving force of absolute necessity which is bringing our people into closer contact and showing them the advantages of co-operative effort. The work of re-organizing the rural communities will be slow in this country but the ground work is being well laid and up to the present time co-operative effort has been of very decided financial advantage. Day by day the farmers are learning that by remaining aloof from their fellow farmers and conducting their business as individuals they are not reaping the best financial advantage and in addition they are losing the great benefits which come from harmonious intercourse. The day is coming when our people of various tongues and races will develop the community spirit and learn the advantages which may come to them and their families by linking themselves together into community organizations for the transaction of business which is now done for them at excessive cost and with more or less inefficient service. The old idea that every farmer is a competitor of his neighbor dies slowly but yet it is true in a large sense that farmers in a community are not competitors. Proof of this statement lies in the fact that where communities have developed co-operative organizations there has been greater prosperity and benefit. Every day more men are coming to see the co-operative vision and its possibilities and in every community there will be men willing to devote their time and their effort to see this vision become a reality.

We cannot adopt the five or seven acre farm idea in this country but we can borrow from those other people the principles and practices of co-operation which have made them prosperous and contented and self-reliant and by adapting these principles to our own needs, bring about proportionate improvements in our rural communities.

PROTECTING YOUR FAMILY

¶ The natural instinct of every husband and father is to make the best possible provision for his wife and family in the case of his death. Every man desires not only to earn enough by his labor to take care of himself and his family while everything is going well, but also to lay up something against emergencies or rainy days, or the possibility of the last call. Most men, whether farming or in other occupations, whether rich or poor, generally have a comparatively small amount of cash on hand. Most of their resources are tied up in the work in which they are engaged. No person knows whether he is to be spared in health and strength for twenty or thirty years or whether today is to be his last. For that reason and because of the obligation to our wives and families, it is every man's duty to provide to the best of his intelligence and his means that there shall be something to take care of his family when he is gone. Very often a farmer (and this applies to all kinds of business men as well) has his property mortgaged and he is owing sums of money for current expenses. He hopes if the crop is reasonably good and he retains his health and strength, in a few years to pay off his mortgage, clear up his other liabilities and be more comfortable financially, but these things cannot be guaranteed. The best method of protection against such contingencies is modern life insurance. Today life insurance is reduced to an exact science. Figures compiled from many years' experience will tell most accurately how many men out of a thousand in good health and of a certain fixed age today will be alive ten or fifteen years hence. It is from these figures that the cost of life insurance is estimated. No matter whether it is a stock company or any other kind of insurance company, life insurance is largely a mutual proposition. Each person taking insurance contributes to a common fund and out of this fund death claims are paid. The old unreliable and questionable methods of life insurance have very largely disappeared with the march of civilization and advancement of science. Government inspection and regulation has put life insurance on a safe and sound basis. Today a man may make a definite contract with any of the large insurance companies and may know exactly how much will be paid to his heirs in the case of his death or how much will be returned to him in case he outlives the term of his payments. A farmer carrying sufficient insurance to pay off his mortgage and his current liabilities knows that his wife and children are protected in the case of his death. In case he lives, he can always borrow on his policy at a low rate of interest and while this practice should be discouraged because it reduces the value of the insurance, yet the money is always there in case of emergencies. The old superstition and prejudice against life insurance as "blood money" has long since died out and it is regarded now as one of the wisest and soundest precautions that any man can take to ensure the protection of those dependent upon him. Every farmer should carry life insurance just as he carries fire insurance or hail insurance and should always keep his premiums paid up and in order. The

amount of insurance which a farmer should carry depends upon his financial condition and his necessity for protection. Another great advantage in carrying life insurance is that in the case of death, the money may be paid to the wife or the children and no creditors may touch one cent of it whatever. It is stated that most farmers take out their life insurance during the summer time and if this be true a great many farmers can do a wise act for themselves and their families this summer by taking out a policy according to their means and their needs.

MAKING THE BEST BETTER

Every intelligent farmer in this country has learned in the costly school of experience that it pays to sow or plant only the best of seed. The cost of cultivating, seeding and harvesting is practically the same whether poor seed or good seed is used, and the difference between the cost of poor seed and good seed is comparatively small when compared with the investment made in the above operations. With a good seed bed the returns from low grade seed wheat of doubtful germinating qualities as compared with the returns from the very choicest wheat will often be from ten to fifteen bushels per acre and frequently more. Seager Wheeler has done more to show the benefit of seed selection than probably any other man in this country. For over twenty years he has been selecting the best from his growing crop every year and from the progeny of this carefully selected seed he has again selected the best, with the result that on his test plots he has produced as high as eighty bushels per acre of Marquis wheat. It is not possible to bring every farm up to this high pitch of cultivation and make every farmer a specialist in seed selection or to bring the average yield of wheat up to eighty bushels per acre. But it would seem reasonable to expect that the average might be brought far above seventeen to nineteen bushels per acre, which was the

rule prior to the extraordinary crop of 1915. It should be remembered that the methods adopted by Seager Wheeler which have enabled him to win the world's championship with his Marquis wheat on three different occasions, and which enabled Paul Gerlach of Allen, Sask., to win the world's prize on one occasion, can be followed by any farmer of ordinary intelligence. These men have done no wheat breeding. They have only taken the best they could find and year by year selected the best from the best. Many farmers feel that they cannot afford the time to put in a quarter acre of carefully selected seed and to maintain this quarter acre plot year after year for the production of hand selected seed. But if they were to figure carefully the benefits which might reasonably be derived from 100 to 200 acres of wheat produced from this selected seed, they would find that in dollars and cents the investment would be a good one. Seed selection carried on in this manner for a matter of five years would raise the quality as well as the quantity of wheat produced on every acre of the farm and the increase in cash returns would be a huge dividend on the time and money spent in preparing the quarter acre plot and selecting a half bushel of seed from it each year. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is doing excellent work in this direction and merits much more widespread support than it receives in this country.

HELPING POLITICAL FRIENDS

During the dying hours of Parliament the supporters of the government were all lined up and under instructions voted \$4,000,000 for the purchase of three little railways in Quebec owned by Rudolph Forget, M.P. The general opinion is that these railroads are not by any means worth the money and also that it will cost the public treasury by the time they are completed not less than \$10,000,000. The only reason that can be ascribed for the purchase of these railways is that the govern-

ment is paying its political debts to Mr. Forget for the very satisfactory manner in which he delivered the goods at the last Dominion election. Governments in Canada have a habit of paying their political debts out of the public treasury by various methods that certainly do not commend themselves to independent minded electors and tax payers.

In connection with the loan of \$15,000,000 to the Canadian Northern Railway and \$8,000,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway made during the closing days of Parliament, it was announced by the Finance Minister that the government would appoint three directors of each of the companies to protect the interests of the government. The Ottawa Citizen in discussing the matter of railway nationalization points out the difficulties that have occurred between organized labor and railway companies, both under private ownership and public ownership. With the possibility in sight of the railways of Canada being nationalized The Citizen suggests that the government in appointing the three directors to each of these railway companies should select one for each road representing the organized railwaymen with an idea of "bringing about the right relationship between labor and the state under collective ownership of railways in this country." The idea possesses merit, but we are doubtful if the government would go so far as to recognize the rights of labor in the operation of public utilities.

You can't oversubscribe to good papers. They are the choicest kind of investment. The man who reads only his own local paper or political daily is the narrowest and most self satisfied kind. He's a real danger.

Why penalize a man for every improvement he makes? The evolution of human development is progressive, and communities that practice this worn out system cannot be built up as they should.



THE POPULAR JUNE WEDDING

The Rural Community

What true co-operative effort will do for country life

By George W. Russell

The rural community really can not be created. It is a natural growth when the right seed is planted. Co-operation is the seed. Let us take Ireland. Twenty-five years ago there was not a single co-operative society in the country. Individualism was the mode of life. Every farmer manufactured and sold as seemed best in his eyes. It was generally the worst possible way he could have chosen. Then came Sir Horace Plunkett and his colleagues, preaching co-operation. A creamery was established here, an agricultural society there, and having planted the ideas it was some time before the economic expert could decide whether they were planted in fertile soil. But that question was decided many years ago. The co-operative society, started for whatever purpose originally, is an omnivorous feeder, and it exercises a magnetic influence on all agricultural activities, so that we now have societies which buy milk, manufacture and sell butter, deal in poultry and eggs, cure bacon, provide fertilizers, feeding stuffs, seeds and machinery for their members, and even cater for every requirement of the farmer's household. This magnetic power of attracting and absorbing to themselves the various rural activities which the properly constituted co-operative societies have, makes them develop rapidly, until in the course of a decade or a generation there is created a real social organism, where the members buy together, manufacture together, market together; where finally their entire interests are bound up with the interests of the community.

I believe in half a century the whole business of rural Ireland will be done co-operatively. This is not a wild surmise, for we see exactly the same process going on in Denmark, Germany, Italy and every country where the co-operative seed was planted. Let us suppose that in a generation all the rural industries are organized on co-operative lines, what kind of a community should we expect to find as the result? How would its members live; what would be their relations to one another and their community? The agricultural scientist is making great discoveries. The mechanical engineer goes from one triumph to another. The chemist already could work wonders in our fields if there was a machinery for him to work thru. We cannot foretell the developments in each branch, but we can see clearly that the organized community can lay hold of discoveries and inventions which the individual farmer cannot. It is little for the co-operative society to buy expensive threshing sets and let its members have the use of them, but the individual farmer would have to save a long time before he could raise a thousand pounds. The society is a better buyer than the individual. It can buy things the individual cannot buy. It is a better producer also. The plant for a creamery is beyond the individual farmer; but our organized farmers in Ireland, shall tho they are, find it no trouble to erect and equip a creamery with plant costing two thousand pounds.

Develop Electric Power

The organized rural community of the future will generate its own electricity at its central buildings, and run not only its factories and other enterprises by this power, but will supply light to the houses of its members and also mechanical power to run machinery on the farm. One of our Irish societies at Roscrea is making arrangements for supplying electric light for the whole town. In the organized rural community the eggs, milk, poultry, pigs, cattle, grain and wheat produced on the farm and not consumed, or required for further agricultural production, will automatically be delivered to the co-operative business centre of the district, where the manager of the dairy will turn the milk into butter or cheese, and the skim milk will be returned to feed the community's pigs. The poultry and egg department will pack and dispatch the fowl and eggs to market. The mill will grind the corn and return

When the American and Canadian commission to investigate co-operative credits visited Ireland they were greatly pleased with the co-operative development among farmers in the Emerald Isle. While there they were addressed by G. W. Russell, editor of the Irish Homestead, and one of the foremost leaders of the co-operative movement. Mr. Russell chose as his subject, "The Rural Community," and gave the delegates a picture of the practical possibilities of the co-operative movement. A part of this address is here published, because it will furnish food for thought and inspiration in our own country.

it ground to the member, or there may be a co-operative bakery to which some of it may go. The pigs will be dealt with in the abattoir, sent as fresh pork to the market or be turned into bacon to feed the members.

We may be certain that any intelligent rural community will try to feed itself first and will only sell the surplus. It will realize that it will be unable to buy any food half as good as the food it produces. The community will hold in common all the best machinery too expensive for the members to buy individually. The agricultural laborers will gradually become skilled mechanics, able to direct the plough, binders, diggers, cultivators and new implements we have no conception of now. They will be members of the society sharing in its profits in proportion to their wages even as the farmer will in proportion to his trade. The co-operative com-



AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN BRITAIN
This picture Australian soldiers in England, where they and the Canadians undergo final training before being sent to the front line.

munity will have its own carpenters, smiths, mechanics, employed in the workshop at repairs or in making those things which can profitably be made locally. There may be a laundry where the washing—a heavy burden for the women—will be done; for we may be sure that every scrap of power generated will be utilized. One happy invention after another will come to lighten the labor of life.

There will be of course a village hall with a library and gymnasium, where the boys and girls will be made straight, athletic and graceful. In the evenings, when the work of the day is done, if we went into the village hall we would find a dance

going on perhaps or a concert. There might be a co-operative choir or band. There would be a committee room where the council of the community would meet once a week, for their enterprises would have grown, and the business of such a parish community might easily be over one hundred thousand pounds, and would require constant thought. There would be no slackness on the part of the council in attending, because their fortunes would depend on their communal enterprises, and they would have to consider reports from the managers and officials of the various departments. The co-operative community would be a busy place. In years when the society was exceptionally prosperous and earned larger profits than usual on its trade, we should expect to find discussions in which all the members would join as to the use to be made of these profits—whether they should be altogether divided or what portion of them should be devoted to some public purpose. We may be certain that there would be animated discussions, because a real solidarity of feeling would have arisen and a pride in the work of the community engendered, and they would like to be able to outdo the good work done by the neighboring communities.

Help Rural Schools

One might like to endow the village school with a chemical laboratory, another might want to decorate the village hall with reproductions of famous pictures, another might suggest removing all the hedges and planting the roadsides and lanes with goose berry bushes, currant bushes and fruit trees, as they do in some German communes today. There would be eloquent pleadings for this or that, for an intellectual heat would be engendered in this human hive and there would be no more illiterates or ignoramuses. The teaching in the village school would be altered to suit the new social order, and the children of the community would, we may be certain, be instructed in everything necessary for the intelligent conduct of the communal business. The spirit of rivalry between one community and another, which exists today between neighboring creameries, would excite the imagination of the members, and the organized community would be as swift to act as the unorganized community is slow to act. Intelligence would be organized as well as business.

The women would have their own associations, to promote domestic economy, care of the sick and the children. The girls would have their own industries of embroidery, crochet, lace, dressmaking, weaving, spinning, or whatever new industries the awakened intelligence of women may devise and lay hold of as the peculiar labor of their sex. The business of distribution of the produce and industries of the community would be carried on by great federations, which would attend to export and sale of the products of those lands of societies. Such communities would be real social organisms. The individual would be free to do as he willed, but he would find that communal activity would be infinitely more profitable than individual activity. We would then have a real democracy carrying on its own business, and bringing about reforms without pleading to, or begging of, the state, or intriguing with or imploring the aid of political middle men to get this, that, or the other done for them. They would be self-protecting, because they would be self-helping above all things. The national councils and meetings of national federations would finally become the real parliament of the nation, for wherever all the economic power is centred, there also is centred all the political power. And no politician would dare to interfere with the organized industry of a nation.

Enemies to Fight

There is nothing to prevent such communities being formed. They would be a natural growth once the

Continued on Page 21

SCHOOL GARDEN COMPETITION

\$10.00—Prizes for Boys and Girls—\$10.00

A large number of school gardens will be planted in the three prairie provinces this spring. We want letters from boys and girls who are attending school and who have helped to plant these gardens. The letters should tell the size of the school ground, the size of the garden, how it is laid out and what is planted in it. How was the garden prepared? Who did the work and who takes care of the garden? Do the different pupils or grades have their own plots? Is there any organization in your school for managing the garden? What is the purpose of your school garden; is it to make money, or to be used as a part of the school work? Tell how it has been used in the school work up to the present time. Is the garden popular among the pupils? How will you take care of the garden during summer vacation? Do you expect to have a school fair this fall?

What we want is an interesting story telling all about your school garden and the benefit and pleasure you receive from it. If you can send us a picture of your garden it will be published if it is a good one, but will not count towards a prize.

For the best letter received a prize of \$5.00 will be given. For the second best \$3.00, and for the third best \$2.00. All letters to enter this competition must be written plainly on one side of the paper only and must not exceed 500 words in length, tho they may be shorter. These letters must reach The Guide on or before July 5, and should describe the garden and its use and care as near as possible up to that time or until the close of school. All letters must give the name of the school, the age of the writer, and be signed by the school teacher to certify that it is a correct account of the school garden. Address all letters

EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Mail Bag

INCOME VERSUS LAND VALUES TAX

Note.—We publish below a comment on a previous article of D. W. Buchanan and a reply in this same issue. All who stand for Land Values Taxation should read this.

Editor, Guide.—I read with appreciation the article on "Back to the Land," by D. W. Buchanan, in The Guide of February 9, and would draw further attention to it by a few questions suggested by reading it. What is meant by "Stop confiscating private earnings"? Is that just a form of objecting to income tax such as is found in England? Personally I would prefer income tax to taxation on land values, for while taxing land to make speculation unprofitable, what more likely than to make hardship on the farmer? In re statement, "There is a fund which is provided by the community as a whole, this fund is the annual value of the land economically known as rent."

By taking this publicly created fund, etc.—is this true of Western Canada? Was not the value created by the pioneers, out of their blood, muscle and former savings? Is it possible to work on a system of rents, as suggested, in a country where land is worth practically nothing except by improvement through personal effort, so widely scattered that there is no community life? Can we reasonably expect that improvement to be effected without the satisfaction of absolute ownership?

Mr. Buchanan states, "Taxation may create monopolies and may violate liberties." Is it not a fact that some of our worst troubles arise from using taxation as an instrument for other purposes than providing revenue? Is it safe to agree to use taxation for aught but revenue? The income tax of Britain, based on a scale of the ability to pay and limited to the needs for revenue, works well. The old argument which ascribes all wealth to the land, to the disparagement of individuals, is losing its force with years and development of agricultural science. It is measurably true that the farmer is lost without his land, but greater than the land is the individual personality which under Providence causes production to increase a thousandfold more than is possible in the wild state. I agree with Mr. Buchanan generally and fully in the argument that high land values is a curse to the country. I have no wish to carry on a discussion, but would with these suggestions direct attention to Mr. Buchanan's article in the hope that we may find truth.

Birch Hills, Sask.

W. A. CODLING.

Answer by Mr. Buchanan:—The expression "Stop confiscating private earnings," had not special reference to income taxes. An income may be earned, and again it may not. Income derived from rent is not earned, therefore a tax on income derived from rent is not confiscation of private earnings.—The British income tax is to a large extent a tax upon unearned incomes, because vast incomes in Britain are derived from rent—that is from land values which have not been created by the recipients thereof. These land values are purely commercial values and should be taken into the public treasury, in lieu of taxes, thus relieving the people who create these values of all taxation. The people who use land must pay for it in the form of rent. If this rent is not taken for public purposes it will be taken by the landlords, who are simply private tax collectors. Therefore, by taking these commercial values—which the people now pay to private tax collectors—for public revenue purposes, taxation of all kinds would be completely abolished. Those who pay rent get value for it in the land which they use. By using that rent fund for public purposes we would return it to the people again by providing roads, pavements and other public improvements for their use. Thus the people would get double value for this rent fund—first the use of the land and, secondly, the use of the public improvements provided by the expenditure of publicly created values.

Every tax which is not upon land values is a "confiscation of private earnings," inasmuch as everything

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. Accepted letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the first necessary for publication. Unpaid letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

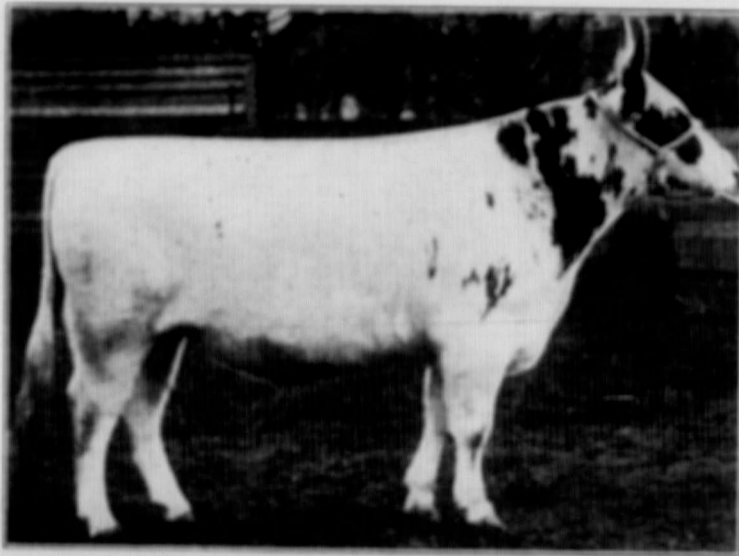
else that has value except land is created by labor. Land value is the only public value that can be taxed or taken for revenue purposes. The first effect of taxing anything else than land values is to curtail the use of land, thereby producing unemployment; for all employment arises from the use of land. The second effect is to increase the



Arrival of the Russian troops of Marcellin, France, on their way to the western front. The label reports state that these troops crossed Siberia to the Pacific and then traveled by transport 10,000 miles to France. They came unarmed. They are all picked men, some with as many as four decorations. They look like Russian "beats," all right.

cost of living and reduce wages. The land values of Western Canada, like land values everywhere, are due to the presence and industry of the people. The only way we can protect these "pioneers" who have largely created these values by the expenditure of "their blood and muscle" is to stop confiscating their earnings by taxing them upon their food, clothing, machinery, homes, etc. They have produced every dollar of the value of the 100,000,000 million acres of land held by speculators in the three prairie provinces. Why not take this value for public purposes, and stop this shameful confiscation by unjust and extremely burdensome taxes?

The annual statement of the North West Land Co., published March 14, shows that the shareholders in that corporation are receiving annually in dividends five dollars for every dollar of investment. Who pays that enormous profit of 500 per



"Charolais," champion Russian bull at Agr show, Montreal, 1915. Owned by Andrew Logan.

cent? It is not earned by those shareholders—not a copper of it. It is earned by the "pioneers" of Western Canada by the expenditure of "their blood and muscle." Here is the great confiscation. Taxation upon anything but land value is confiscation of private earnings for public purposes. But by far the more objectionable form of confiscation is the taking of publicly-created land values for private purposes, such as we see in the dividends of the North West Land Co. We stop both these forms of confiscation by the simple and eminently practical process of applying the Single Tax. The fact that these remarkable dividends are paid by land companies proves that it is "possible" and practical to work out this system of obtaining public revenues in Canada. No argument necessary.

People use land for profit usually. The speculator holds it idle for profit. By shaking out the speculator, on the one hand, thereby making it easier to obtain land, and increasing the profits from the use of land by removing taxation from the products of land and the products required in the use of land, we would greatly encourage the use of land for farming, mining, manufacturing and all other purposes. Under such conditions there need be no fear that there would be any tendency to stop making permanent improvements upon land. In many cities some of the finest structures have been erected on leased land.

The income tax in Britain, I readily admit, is a vast improvement upon indirect taxation as in Canada. Nevertheless, the income tax does not prevent the confiscation of publicly-created land values for private purposes. It does not stop the confiscation of private earnings for public purposes. It produces unemployment and poverty by encouraging the holding of land idle. It leads to the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and brings poverty to millions. It operates to check the production of wealth, increases the cost of living, reduces wages and brings misery and distress to vast numbers of persons, while others roll in luxury wrung from the earnings of the toilers.

Mr. Codling's reference to "ascribing all wealth to the land" is ambiguous. All wealth is produced by labor, from or thru the use of land. There is no controversy on this point among political economists. There are only two primary factors in production—land and labor. Capital, that is stored labor, is an auxiliary.

D. W. BUCHANAN.

GOPHER KILLING CONTEST

Editor, Guide:—As the busy rush of seeding is practically over, most young people—and also some of the elders—are wondering what they are going to have as a recreation or amusement for the summer months. Now, just let me describe to The Guide readers a method of bringing social enjoyment to every girl and boy, man and woman in the country. If they will go into it with energy and enthusiasm they will help tremendously to decrease the 4,000,000 bushels of grain destroyed by gophers in 1915 in Saskatchewan alone.

If some young man—a live wire—in a community will just get all the people he can to come and meet at some central place—the public school should be made the centre of attraction in every district—and then ask them how they would like to join in a gopher killing contest, you will find that when they know the rules nearly every person in the district will be interested immediately. Have a secretary, a president, two persons for captains to choose up sides, and a committee to count the gopher tails. The secretary shall record all names of persons after their respective captains. The object of the contest is for each chosen side to catch and retain the tails of as many gophers in the specified time as possible. Here are the rules usually adopted in this contest:

1. Any contestant may receive tails from any direct member of his or her family if they desire to help without joining the contest but not from any outsider.

Continued on Page 25

Town and Country Co-operation

Article II.—Livestock Promotion at Canora and Lethbridge

By E. A. Weir, B.S.A.

In a recent issue I described the co-operative livestock credit work carried on at North Battleford, with such a degree of success. This article is the third of the series and deals somewhat more briefly with similar phases of work carried on at other points, and, so far as I am aware, these are the only ones now in operation in Western Canada.

Work at Canora

Canora is located on the C.N.R. about fifty miles west of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary and thirty miles north of Yorkton. The surrounding population is pretty well—or badly—mixed, as you like to view it. Immediately surrounding the town are Canadian, American and Old Country settlers; to the south and south-west are Galicians, and to the north Scandinavians. Most of the latter, who were the most desirable incoming element for organization like the Canora Livestock Company Ltd., were shut out because they are in another banking district, and bank etiquette confines itself to certain definite areas. It is a rich agricultural district, however, and even the town has a hotel which is closed now since the boom and is periodically photographed on the boarded-up north side and the un-boarded south side to show the effects of "before" and "after" prohibition in Saskatchewan, it will doubtless yet prove one of the best spots in the West.

The livestock distribution work at Canora is modelled after the North Battleford plan. It differs, however, in several ways from that at either Elfron or Battleford. Pure-bred hogs of the Berkshire, Yorkshire and Poland China breeds was the only class of stock furnished on a credit basis, and most of that was placed among farmers who were financially fairly well-to-do at least, and who could offer reasonably good individual credit. Many of these farmers were already handling a number of cattle and were content to get further increases of cattle come thru natural channels. There was, however, early in 1914 a great demand for hogs, and the hogs of the Canora district, like the hogs of many another district, were susceptible to a lot of improvement. Hogs could also be dealt in without the outlay of any large amount of money, interest was more easily worked up and wider distribution could be made on a smaller investment as well as quicker returns secured.

D. H. Sutherland, town clerk and general moving genius of Canora, was the instigator of this plan. Having a keen appreciation of the basis of genuine healthy development and always digging about in search of progressive ideas in civic and rural improvement, he read some of the very first accounts of the plan at Battleford and immediately collected all the information available on it and laid it before the bank and some of the farmers. The result was a company with capital stock of \$25,000, or 250 one hundred dollar shares. The board of directors consists of ten.

Buying of Breeding Stock

After the completion of the organization in 1914, two directors were appointed to attend the Brandon Winter Fair. There they purchased about sixty pure-bred sows and four pure-bred boars, or practically all the prize winners at the show. On arrival of this stock in Canora the Canadian Bank of Commerce discounted the individual farmers' notes endorsed by the company, which took chattel mortgages on the stock and progeny to protect themselves. As stated previously, all the buyers were in fairly good financial circumstances, and up to date only two of them have not repaid the advances made, and this it is expected will be paid in very shortly. Only \$400 out of \$1,000 was outstanding six weeks ago. The initial expenditure was covered by a temporary loan secured by the unpaid subscribed stock. The stock subscribed to date is \$7,500, on which 5 per cent. is paid. In the event of loss of any notes this 5 per cent. would be called on. Overhead expense of buying was covered by adding 20 cents per head to the initial price. The interest rate to

farmers is 8 per cent. In December, 1914, a sale of the progeny of the first purchases was held at which one hundred pigs averaged about \$17.50 each, and while the buyers made a handsome profit on their original investment the sale could not be called a howling success by any means. Not many farmers had a surplus of feed, and the "Pigs is Pigs" there were just a few too many pigs here to be absorbed at the right prices, and selling costs ran a little higher than anticipated. The secretary got the buyers and sellers rather badly mixed up and some of the settlements were made with the secretary and some with the owners, all of which took some time to rearrange properly. As a few purchasers

nothing was to be gained by assisting the applicant. As the applicant wanted stock badly, however, the application was passed and this man was the very first of all the members to make payment.

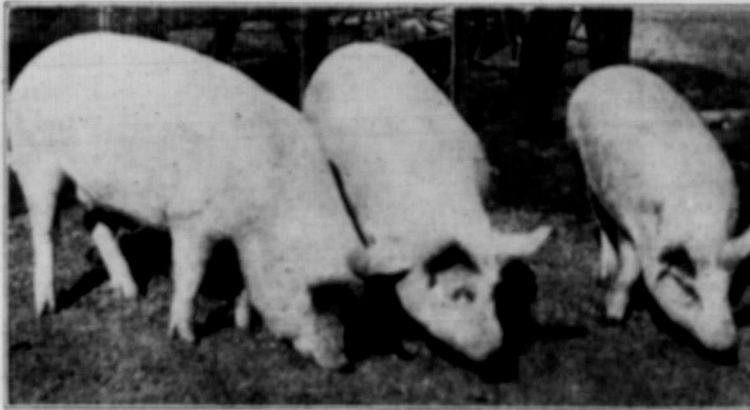
At present the Canora Association is in a comatose state, as will be seen from the fact that only two applications for cattle resulted this year after considerable publicity to the extension of this side of the work. That there is no further field for development of the "pig" side is at once apparent. Good crops have put an altogether different face on affairs here, and farmers who were enthusiastic two years ago have lost much, if not all their interest. Here is a signal lesson for co-operative organizers. Mr. Sutherland thought something might be done in securing stockers and feeders, and I suggested the company take up co-operative marketing which would serve as a permanent basis of united work. The secretary believed the handicap to extension caused by the limitations of "bank districts" (this one is 12 miles north and 12 miles east) could be overcome by the formation of branch societies, but it would appear to the writer that the method used at Battleford of a direct line of credit or direct borrowing would be much more preferable.

The Lethbridge Plan

Probably Lethbridge felt the depression incident to the collapse of the boom as much as any city of its size in the West, and the failure of the 1914 crop aggravated this condition. Lethbridge has been one of the pioneers in the movement of increasing the livestock bred by farmers, and the strengthened condition of both farmers and townsmen at the time the livestock credit idea was advanced gave an impetus to its success and to a more permanent cementing of sympathy between the city and surrounding territory that would have been difficult or impossible to obtain under more prosperous conditions. The organization began in 1914 by the establishment of a credit of \$9,000 at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, some sixty citizens pledging their personal limited guarantee of \$150 to meet any loss which might arise in the operation of the plan, which was to appoint four trustees who were entrusted with authority to deal with applications from good and industrious farmers who could show that they had the necessary feed and shelter, and who wanted cows, cattle, sheep or hogs. The plan was modelled after a somewhat similar one previously existing at Great Falls, Montana. Up to the end of 1915, 22 such applicants were favorably considered, and 69 cows, 7 cattle and 8 hogs were in the farmers' hands, as well as such natural increases as had accrued from the female stock. Credit had been given for \$6,342.21, of which \$1,834.66 had already been repaid, leaving \$4,507.55 outstanding. A reserve fund of \$345.71 had been created by the accumulation of the 5 per cent that is added to the net cost of the purchases made by the farmers; this is held as a reserve against any irrecoverable loss that may arise. The farmers are willing to pay this, for they recognize that by receiving money from the guarantors to pay for their livestock in cash, they can buy more advantageously on a strictly cash basis. Lien notes over the livestock and natural increase, and collateral promissory notes bearing interest at 8 per cent for periods up to two years are given by the farmer to the guarantors; and these are endorsed and handed to the bank, which thereupon releases the money for the purchases made. Applications for sums greater than \$400 are not considered, and it has not been possible for one reason or another to give the credit asked for in every case. All the short term note obligations have been met; in fact, some of them were taken up before due date.

This plan has not been extensive, but it has created a most favorable impression in the minds of the farming community. It has turned into action what has usually hitherto been talk regarding credit for the farmer. "The business men, too, are satisfied with the success of the plan; for they see that they share,

Continued on Page 22



The Canora Livestock Association Ltd. has done wonders in getting the class of hogs in the Canora district. Only pure-breds of good type were distributed.

at this sale did not live in the district they were required to settle in cash or make arrangements with their respective bankers. The others had credit furnished them, when they were approved by the directorate on the same basis as the original purchasers, the bank taking the endorsed note and the company the chattel mortgage.

At the end of the first summer there were 300 pure bred hogs in the district from the sixty original. The association has had a wonderful effect in making more uniform the quality of the swine in this district, and now it is doubtful if any district in the west can send out such shipments of hogs of that uniform and high class type, so desirable for making the best bacon.

Difficulties

Prevention of dealing among the farmers without having the deals all pass thru the books of the association has been a difficulty. Distrust by the foreign element of the English-speaking management has been another obstacle. "How much you make out of it!" invariably crept up and it is only now that a number of these people are outgrowing their suspicions. It should be said, however, that wherever stock has been sold to settlers from foreign countries, that these settlers have been among the first buyers to meet their obligations. One peculiar instance occurred which shows the necessity of carefully picking the board of directors of any such company. A director was slightly prejudiced against one of his neighbors, and this he made no direct objection or gave no good reason for withholding credit, yet he left the impression that



Little work has yet been done in any of these credit schemes toward furnishing capital for purchasing and raising chickens and hens. There is a big Red hen and much of her best stuff has been going south, where it is re-distributed to American buyers. This work often makes co-operative opportunities to secure their own privileges of having money on livestock.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

ANOTHER WOMAN SCHOOL TRUSTEE

In the election of Mrs. Hamble to represent Ward 4 on the Winnipeg School Board the feminists of Winnipeg have scored another triumph. In the by-election, which took place on May 19, Mrs. Hamble was opposed by a labor candidate and one other, and polled more votes than her two opponents together.

An old-timer in the city, and one who has an enviable reputation for honor and integrity wherever she is known, Mrs. Hamble was one of the easiest of candidates to elect. The great difficulty was to get the voters out. The indifference of the average citizen to civic matters is notorious even in regular civic elections, and it is doubly hard to work up any enthusiasm over a by-election. A little of the slow-dying prejudice against women's participation in public affairs was encountered, but in this instance Mrs. Hamble's well-known business success and the fact that she was a widow with no husband to neglect and whose children were both out in business left them little to grumble about.

One of the most outstanding features of the campaign was the campaign fund which, apart from contributions of five dollars and less from four interested societies, a collection taken at a public meeting and one single anonymous contribution of five dollars, was made up of subscriptions of one dollar and less. The idea of the people who were managing Mrs. Hamble's campaign was that the candidate should not be asked or permitted to pay the expenses of the campaign, since a poor woman should be as able to run as a prosperous one. Neither should she be put under an obligation to any person by receiving large contributions from individuals, however well-meaning and interested they might be. The result justified the theory that a clean campaign fund to cover the essential expenses of a campaign, such as printing, telephones and advertising, was absolutely feasible.

SYMPATHY OF PARENTS NECESSARY FOR CLUBS

The success or failure of the Girl's and Boys' Club movement will depend very largely upon the attitude of the parents towards this enterprise. It is one of the most brilliant inspirations of the Department of Agriculture for checking the cityward trek of country children, but unless it has the co-operation of the fathers and mothers in the country it will not meet with a very large measure of success.

In the first place, where a child is sensitive, care should be taken to see that his undertaking is not made the butt of the family joke. In the second place he should have the active co-operation of his parents in the matter of equipment for cultivating his plot or raising his stock. In the third place it should be regarded as a sacred right of the child to receive and disburse the returns from his labors, after paying the actual expenses. For a parent to swoop down upon the income and add it to the family account or even insist upon the child doing something with it that he doesn't in the very least want to do, would be a fatal error.

In this undertaking the government has an ulterior motive of making the next generation into especially good farmers. This abstract motive would appeal to few children, but the idea of having money of his very own appeals to everyone. Perhaps the child will spend it foolishly. Grown-ups do likewise, and only learn by their mistakes.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

TRAINING THE CHILD'S CHARACTER

Second Prize Article

Preparation for the training of the child's character should not begin after its advent into the world, but long before. For what our children become depends not only on their environment, but also on what they are at birth.

"It isn't all in the bringing up."

Let folks say what they will.

You may polish with silver a pewter cup.

But the cup will be pewter still.

There are cases where children born of vulgar and debased parents, being adopted into families where the environment being everything that could be desired, have developed noble characters. But such instances are rare. There also are cases of children born of upright parents having developed evil characters owing to surroundings turning out differently from those desired. But, generally speaking, if our children are endowed with noble instincts and worthy tendencies, and if our training of them physically, morally and mentally is what it should be, their characters will be all that is good and true.

So it is your duty, parents—this applies to fathers as well as to mothers, for many strongly think the

mothers should do all the child training—to improve your natures by whatever good qualities you possess and wish to have as your children's heritage, to cultivate whatever noble ambitions and desires you have not, but would like your little ones to possess, and to rid yourselves of those habits which, if transmitted to your children, would not help towards the formation of a complete character. As the parents are, so are the children. Nature is inviolate. We reap what we sow.

Now there are three elements entering into the work of properly training a child in the way he



MRS. A. C. HAMBLE
Who came off victorious in a warmly contested election for school trustee in Winnipeg

should go, his physical welfare, his moral upbringing and his intellectual culture.

The sound mind and the sound body which comes as the infant's natural heritage, if its parents' lives have been clean and healthy, may be kept in that condition if our children are to form the highest type of character. Constant cleanliness of its body, the proper quality and correct quantity of food given at proper intervals, clothing suitable for every kind of innocent play, a sufficient amount of sleep in a well ventilated room, or out of doors if possible, all these are necessary to the baby's physical well-being. If, for lack of a proper amount of any one of these his health suffers to the slightest degree, then his mind is likewise impaired and he is not given every opportunity to be of the noblest type of manhood.

Side by side with the physical culture must go the moral, for a person's character is judged by his morals. If they are honest and evil in type, then his character is honest and evil. If they are upright and true, then his character is upright and true. Now morals are a result of habit, so character is formed as a result of acts which have become habits. A person tells a falsehood to shield himself. The next time it is much easier to tell a falsehood, the next time still easier, and so on till the habit of lying has been formed. A child is tempted for some reason to steal money. He is not found out. The next time he desires money, and has none, the temptation to steal is much stronger than it was the first time, and he keeps at this criminal act until he has formed a habit of stealing. It is the same with cheating, with losing one's temper, with using profane language, with intemperance of any kind, with all wrong acts. The child quickly forms the habit of doing wrong before he really knows the difference between right and wrong.

Parents Must Set Example

Beginning with the cradle the parents must set before the child the example of whatever excellent and praiseworthy traits of character they desire to cultivate in him, for it must be remembered that children have very susceptible minds and try to imitate every action, bad or good. If we wish them to be gentle mannered and self-controlled we must be gentle mannered and self-controlled. Of what benefit is it to the child if he be punished severely for loud outbursts of temper if the parents are easily stirred to hollering wrath? If the young boys and girls are to be truthful they must see

the truth constantly. Why tell the child when he asks too often for cake that there isn't any when he knows that there is? If honesty in all dealings is to be one of his fine characteristics he will have to have the model of honesty before him. It is of no use to promise your boy five dollars for his pet pig and keep both the pig and the money. If daddy can do such things it cannot be wrong, so the boy thinks, and so the seeds of dishonesty and untruthfulness are sown. If you want your children to be kind, loving and lovable it does not avail anything to abuse and maltreat every animal within your gates, nor does it do for father and mother to be continually nagging and scolding each other nor to be forever finding fault with their neighbors. Charity and sympathy are fostered in the child by exemplification of those qualities. How quickly the little one responds to the loving embrace of the parent. How grieved it is to know that the poor old beggar at the door is hungry and ill. How anxious it is to help the sufferer, be it a human being or a beast, and if only mother or daddy assist him in his acts of kindness and sympathy how delighted he is. If your language is tainted with obscenity or profanity how can the little boy and the little girl know what words are pure and proper?

But besides a noble example there are several other things which enter into the proper guidance of a child's character. The most important are the desire for approval and the desire to escape punishment. It would not do to let the child go unchided for acts which would lead to wrong morals just because "it is only a baby yet." When, for example, an infant strikes its mother, or commits some similar act, it shows the cruel side of its nature. Such must be checked. When the mother shows that she is grieved the child soon learns that such actions are not approved of by those around it. To have their love and approval he must do kindly acts.

Punishment Should Fit the Crime

And as to punishment, if we would try to make the punishment fit the crime it would be better for all. For instance, if your boy is given a task to perform and he shirks it, instead of making him go to bed without his supper—which will harm his stomach as well as sour his nature—punish him by enforced idleness, explaining to him that apparently being not too fond of work he will remain idle for a time. It works most effectively. If your daughter does not come when you call, treat her as she has treated you, that is, pay no attention to her when she calls you. She will soon learn that to be given attention she must give attention. Penalties of this kind are more effective than corporal punishment. Altho I believe a bit of corporal punishment administered in the right spirit is efficient in the case of some children, with others it would be of no use. We must remember that no two children can be trained exactly alike. And we must also remember that children have rights that we must respect. It is better to give a request than a command. "Don't do this," and "Don't do that" only serve to make the child all the more eager to do the forbidden things. The kindly correction of a fault is better than a nagging criticism. We do not care to have our actions criticized, but if the flaws are kindly pointed out to us we will try to correct them. So it is with the child. Above all do not humor the child, even when a baby, in every fancy and whim, or you will have a selfish, spoiled, disagreeable man or woman.

Parents must be the constant chums of their children. Rump and play with them when you can if you wish to keep them cheerful and contented with their home. Take an interest in their work and in their sports at school. Take an interest in Sunday school. Know the teachers. Keep in touch with church affairs. Teach your children to reverence sacred things. Be careful of their playmates from babyhood. Know what your boys and girls read. Read with them, helping them to cultivate a taste for pure literature. What pictures you have may not be expensive copies, but let them be good. Encourage their confidence by answering, insofar as you are able, all their questions, no matter what the nature is. To turn aside the desire to know with "Little girls shouldn't ask such questions" is to make them all the more eager for information, which they will get from some other source and in most cases from an unwise one. Make yourselves such faithful companions that your children will choose you before all others.

Now a word as to mental training. Give your sons and daughters as liberal an education as your purse will allow, for according as they are developed intellectually so they become unselfish, broad-minded and refined in their tastes, which characteristics make the accomplishment of an able, upright character all the more easily obtained and the more readily maintained.

A COUNTRY MOTHER

VONDA GRAIN GROWERS ORGANIZE

Central Secretary:—You will perhaps recall my last letter written during last fall and early winter, with reference to establishing a local of the Grain Growers' Association at this point. Several efforts were made to get an organization meeting, but we seemed to meet with unfavorable weather, late trains or some other trouble which in every case upset our plans. We, however, were not to be discouraged and so we forwarded to the farmers of the district 165 letters calling a meeting for February 2, being the date of the visit of the dairy car to this point, but if you will recollect the weather again was so bad that even the trains were unable to make time. Only fifteen of our farmers attended that meeting and they considered it unwise to proceed with an organization meeting, and so the matter was left over till a later date. Your secretary then got in touch with Thomas Sales, of Langham, and also sent out another bunch of personal letters to the farmers of the district, arranging for a meeting for March 11; this meeting met with success.

So much time was taken up in going over the history of the Grain Growers' movement and the signing up of members that the meeting was adjourned to March 18, at which time Mr. Sales was present with us and guided the work of finally completing our organization. I enclose herewith a list showing the names of sixty-three members with their post office address who signed up at our first meetings, and we fully expect to raise this to one hundred within the near future. I also enclose to you herewith a bank order, No. 42166, for \$31.00, being 50 cents for each of the sixty-three members who had signed at the time this money order was made out and which kindly acknowledge.

This you will note is to be called the "Vonda Grain Growers' Association Ltd." with an authorized capital of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), divided into forty shares of \$25.00 each and with \$5.00 per share paid up. Before the meeting closed we were successful in selling fourteen shares and collecting the \$5.00 per share in each case.

I am sure, Mr. Musselman, you will be pleased to know that this Association has got off to such a good start and I personally feel that our Grain Growers here are now fully alive to the many benefits offered them thru the medium of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. On behalf of our Association I wish to congratulate the Central on having such a good man as Thomas Sales among the members of your executive. He certainly knows the business and apparently has thrown his whole heart into it.

J. H. CURRIE,
Sec'y Vonda G.G.A.

Central Secretary:—Just received check for \$5.00, third prize for sketch in Life Membership Competition. I am herewith returning same amount and hope you will accept it as part payment on life membership.

G. McALLEN,
Dismore, Sask.

Central Secretary:—At a meeting of this local held this evening a resolution was carried unanimously pledging the members not to purchase any but imported apples until the increased duty is removed, and I was instructed to communicate this to you with a view to publication in The Guide. It seems to us that if all locals would pass similar resolutions and effectively carry out their pledge, the obnoxious impost would speedily be withdrawn.

J. J. CAMERON,
Sec., Mountain Chase Local

NASEBY RED CROSS FUND

Central Secretary:—Enclosed find \$68.75 from Naseby Local for the Red Cross fund. The Naseby Grain Growers held a Shylock social, and this is the net proceeds. Kindly turn this amount in to the Red Cross fund.

WM. AFFLECK,
Sec., Naseby Ass'n.

REST ROOM AT WYNYARD

Wynyard Advance, April 15, 1916, Grain Growers' column:—"The Grain Growers have purchased the C.P.R. restaurant building, and in future all meetings will be held there. A rest

room for the ladies has been fitted up in this building."

GRAIN JUDGING COMPETITION

Central Secretary:—We held a grain judging competition on Saturday, April 8, in Wakefield school house. The attendance was small. I am not blaming our members for the small attendance; it is always so in regard to any new departure when attempted locally. Those of us who attended had no idea of the educational value that the gathering proved to be. I myself was deeply interested and learned a lot about wheat I did not know before. Our agricultural secretary, Mr. Vanson, proved a splendid judge, and awarded first prize to Mr. Hollis for his sample of Marquis, which represents a crop that yielded 49 1/2 bushels to the acre; W. Burrill for oats, and W. Overturf for barley. I have enclosed the wheat score card.

We have exceeded our expectations. Our meetings are well-attended. We are looking forward to the summer when we hope to make our influence felt and prove our usefulness.

H. C. BELL,
Sec. Treas., Wakefield G.G.A.

ENTERING GRAIN COMPETITION

Central Secretary:—Please find enclosed \$5.00 from Brigholme Branch G.G.A., to be applied to the Legal Department fund.

Will you please send me all particulars and necessary forms for entering the Seed Grain Competition to be held at Regina. We have decided to enter wheat.

We had our annual meeting on April 15, and will send you the dues in the course of a week or two, as all members are not paid up yet.

HARRY WHEATLEY,
Secretary.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AND DEBATE

Central Secretary:—Enclosed find \$14.35, being our contribution to the Legal Department of our institution. The enclosed clipping may be of interest to you, as it has to do with our social activities: A very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent at Plymouth School at the concert and debate held under the auspices of the local G.G.A. The chair was ably filled by E. Bossier, of the local at Waterloo. The program, which consisted of instrumental music, solos, duets, dialogues, readings and recitations, was furnished by Poplar Park and local talent, and was most enthusiastically received. The debate, "Resolved, that the press has a greater influence than the orator," was very keenly contested, the affirmative being taken by Messrs. Holman and A. Shantz, and the negative by Messrs. Hislop and R. Broadfoot, of Plymouth. The decision was given in favor of the negative by three points. Messrs. E. Crossman, W. Summers and S. E. Lapp acted as judges, and were accorded a hearty vote of thanks from the visiting team for their very careful and just decision. A silver collection was taken and the proceeds were devoted to the Legal Department of the Central. After the ladies had served a bounteous lunch the evening's entertainment was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem and three cheers "for the boys in khaki."

T. E. WHEATLEY,
Secretary.

RADVILLE EDUCATIONAL ASS'N

Central Secretary:—On April 6 a branch of the Rural Educational Association was formed at Radville. Principal Hinkson occupied the chair. In a short speech in the introduction of the cause he dwelt on the benefits to be derived from such an association. His views were unanimously approved

by the Rev. Mr. Dix and other speakers. The meeting then proceeded to elect officers, and the following were elected for the year 1916: Honorary Presidents, Mr. Marshall, school inspector Radville District; J. E. McDermid, president Great West G.G.A.; J. H. Eby, mayor of Radville, and McG. Wilkenson, president Radville Board of Trade. Honorary Vice-Presidents: Rev. I. H. Laeye, Rev. Father Gendron and Henry Anderson, reeve of the Rural Municipality of Laurier, No. 38. President, E. W. Hinkson, principal of Radville School. Secretary-treasurer, J. R. McClellan, teacher, Lacadia S.D. Executive Committee: J. H. Frickey, Mrs. McG. Wilkenson, Rev. G. H. Dix and Mr. Malyon.

After the election of officers, general business was taken up. It was decided to hold a public meeting on June 30 to discuss the subject of better schools, when Inspector Marshall and some speakers from the Department of Education are expected to be present. As all the teachers favored a school-garden competition it was decided to hold a fair some time during the following autumn.

J. H. FRICKEY,
Sec. Treas., Great West G.G.A.

CENTRAL'S LIABILITIES

Central Secretary:—As there is a movement on foot among the locals of this district to start a co-operative store in Maple Creek, and a report has been started that the Central Association now at Regina is in debt to the extent of \$75,000, and as it is not doing our movement any good, I would like to know if such is true, if it is not asking too much.

KELLS SHELDON,
Maple Creek, Sec., Endeavor Local.

Kells Sheldon, Esq., Maple Creek, Sask.:—In reply to your letter enquiring regarding a report circulated in your district that the Central Office of the G.G.A. is in debt to the extent of \$75,000, I am pleased to be able to state that the Co-operative Wholesale Department of the association has never at any time had any liability whatsoever, except such as accrued during the few days that lapsed between the receipt of an account and the issuing of a check in payment thereof. The Central has paid cash for all the merchandise which it has purchased, that is, every bill has been paid with absolute promptness upon receipt if the same was for the correct amount. You must bear in mind that at any time in making up a statement of assets and liabilities there would be a certain amount of floating debt for bills to cover which drafts had not yet been passed on the Central by the shipper, but in no case has the association purchased goods on time.

J. R. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

PLEASED WITH CENTRAL'S GOODS

Central Secretary:—Please find enclosed order for \$1.15, being balance on order No. 8337. The plow is working fine in ground where I had great difficulty in getting other plows to scour. I will give you my opinion later on as to the merits of this plow.

ANDREW WALTON,
Beason, May 6, 1916.

Central Secretary:—We are ordering a carload of shingles, and perhaps it would be possible to get the extra siding sent in the same car. The better kind of lumber in this car were of excellent quality—of a quality it would be difficult to obtain in this district.

J. W. PAYNE,
Sec., Rosilee Co-operative.

NEW BRANCH AT KERMARIA

Minutes of the first meeting of the Kermaria Grain Growers' Association:

T. Erwin, of Lac Vert, gave an able address, explaining the objects of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. He then called for members to form a branch at Kermaria, and the following gave in their names: Herbert Hall, Alan Butler, Lawrence Altice, Ralph Butler, Geo. Griffen, Wm. Archibald, W. E. Butler, H. A. Sharp, Hugh Fraser, Fred La Roche. The following officers were then appointed: President, Herbert Hall; vice-president, Lawrence Altice; secretary, Alan Butler. Moved and carried that the following be appointed directors: Geo. Griffen, H. A. Sharp, Wm. Archibald, Ewart Butler, Ralph Butler and L. Altice.

Moved and carried that all members be appointed to the membership committee.

ALAN BUTLER,
Secretary.

ARGYLE G.G. ORGANIZE

Report of organization meeting of Argyle Grain Growers held April 22, 1916, at 8 p.m. in Argyle school house. Meeting called to order by E. Bennett. Moved by R. Thompson, seconded by H. Halvorson, that E. Bennett be chairman. Carried. R. Thompson was appointed secretary pro tem. The meeting then proceeded to organize, and elected the following officers for the year: President, Alex. Carlson; vice-president, R. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, E. Bennett; directors, H. Halvorson, Neil MacPhail, Neil Buchanan. Members signing up as charter members as follows: E. Bennett, R. Thompson, F. Jackman, N. MacPhail, M. Buchanan, A. Carlson and H. Halvorson. Enclosed you will find Central fee.

E. BENNETT,
Sec., Argyle G.G.A.

Elfron, Sask.

GOPHER KILLING CONTEST

Central Secretary:—On April 24 the Great West G.G.A. held their second annual gopher killing contest. Adam Nichol and Mr. Emree were chosen to make the count of gopher tails, there being a total of 3,900 tails. After the count a short entertainment was given, which was highly enjoyed by all present. The losing side in the contest then served the crowd an oyster supper, after which the meeting dispersed, all knowing that there were a few more bushels of grain saved in this locality by the destruction of gophers.

J. H. FRICKEY,
Sec. Treas., Great West G.G.A.

LIFE MEMBER KILLED

We are in receipt of the following letter from S. D. Carey, St. Paul, Minn.: "Editor, Guide:—Have received notice from the War Office, London, Eng., that my brother, Richard D. Carey—'Dick'—was killed in action 'somewhere in France' on March 1 of this year. He was a life member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and joined whilst living at Belle Plaine, Sask. He was in the 23rd Royal Fusiliers." Our fullest sympathy goes out to the relatives and friends of this life member who has given his life for the cause of democracy.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEES

The Scottish Co-operator has this to say of co-operative committees: A great deal depends on their chairmen and secretaries, and the members should take care that the best available men and women are appointed to these offices. They should not only be well informed, but also be enthusiastic and at the same time well-balanced, so that all they do commands the respect not only of the members but also of the public. In the future the educational committees should be looked upon as the most important committees in the movement, for on the quality of the members' will to a large extent depend the progress of co-operation, which should not be looked upon simply as a matter of shop-keeping, but rather of human and economic evolution, and, indeed, of all that relates to the welfare of the community.

LETTERS RE PATRIOTIC ACRE DISTRIBUTION

The following letters have been received at Central Office, in acknowledgment of distribution of above fund:

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th, enclosing check for \$1,440, being contribution of the Grain Growers' Association—a part of returns from the Patriotic Acre pledges—and on behalf of the officers of the Returned Soldiers' Association we beg to thank you all most heartily for the very handsome sum, and assure you it is appreciated. We wish some of your people could come and visit us and see the work being done for these returned boys, and we are sure that you will admit that your donation has not been misplaced. I will personally see that the fullest acknowledgment is made thru the press for this magnificent sum. Wishing your association all the success that I am sure they wish us. With kind regards.

H. H. SMITH,
Sec., Finance Committee

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of our executive just held an unanimous vote of thanks was extended to your association for the magnificent donation received from your Patriotic Fund. Everyone spoke most heartily in appreciation of the motive and results of your movement. It is indeed gratifying to realize that the farmers have donated this considerable sum of money to help us further the work and benefits of Red Cross. It is a material and significant evidence that the importance of this work is being understood and recognized in the more or less isolated parts of the province. We venture to hope that a somewhat similar movement will be instituted this year, so that those who wish to make further donations will have at their disposal a convenient method. Will you kindly extend to your members the sincere thanks of our society for the donation sent us.

C. B. PIPER,
Chairman, Executive

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Gentlemen:—I have today been advised by the Canadian Bank of Commerce of your generous gift to the Serbian Mission, of which I am a member. I beg to assure you of our great gratitude for the generous help to the brave Serbian nation who have played such a heroic part in the great war. The money you send—\$2,045.00—will be devoted to helping the Serbian refugees now in Corsica. With sincerest thanks, I am, very faithfully yours.

E. PANKHURST,
Hotel La Salle, Chicago, May 16, 1916.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., enclosing check for \$1,910.00 for the Polish Relief Fund, being part of the contributions of the Patriotic Acre pledges of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and I will enclose official receipt. Will you please convey to the members of your association the sincere thanks of the committee for their generous gift. Every dollar of it is needed and will do good. So far we have sent from Winnipeg about ten thousand dollars for the relief of the Polish sufferers.

A. P. D. MEGACHEN,
Treasurer

Dear Sir:—On behalf of the Manitoba Patriotic Fund, I beg to thank you for the check enclosed in yours of the 6th inst., being part of the returns of the Patriotic Acre pledges. I now enclose the fund's official receipt for \$3,338.06. The calls on this fund are extremely heavy, as the fund takes care of the dependents of the soldiers in Manitoba, and we get no assistance from the national fund at Ottawa.

A. M. NANTON,
President

Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging yours of the 6th inst., enclosing check for \$3,737.55, being a further contribution from the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to the Belgian Relief Fund. We received at

ready, thru your association, generous contributions to our fund, and we hope that you will not forget us in the future, as the needs of Belgian sufferers are increasing instead of decreasing. When we think that \$2.50 will keep a Belgian family for one month, it is a question for all of us who can afford to give to prevent a certain number of families from starving. Please accept my most grateful thanks for this further generous contribution from your association, and you can be assured that I appreciate very much what your association, and yourself in particular, have been doing for relieving the great distress in Belgium occupied by the Germans.

A. J. H. DURIC,
Belgian Consul

NEEPAWA DISTRICT MEETINGS

Neepawa District Grain Growers' Association is making preparation on an unprecedented scale for their convention, to be held in Carberry on June 25. A series of meetings covering a majority of the branches in the district is being arranged. For these meetings some twenty speakers have volunteered and with the co-operation of the local workers a very successful series is expected.

The local branches are expected to arrange for a place of meeting to see that the meetings are sufficiently advertised, and to provide accommodation for speakers who come from a distance.

The list of places, dates and speakers as provisionally drawn up is as follows:

Arden, June 22, R. McKenzie.
Berton, June 16, S. Watson and A. Sawesby.
Brisis, June 23, Rev. A. W. Kenner and F. Harper.
Brookdale, June 9, Rev. A. W. Kenner and J. Clarke.
Eles, June 22nd, Rev. A. W. Kenner and F. Harper.
Franklin, June 23, Rev. C. H. Best and W. Boughton.
Gladstone, June 24, R. McKenzie.
Glenvale, June 23, T. H. Drayson, J. Clarke and W. R. Wood.
Glenella, June 22, Rev. A. C. Strachan and W. Milne.
Glenholm, June 22, R. McKenzie.
Golden Stream, June 19, Albert McGregor and L. Thomson.
Howden, June 15, S. Watson and A. W. McGregor.
Inkerman, June 21, R. McKenzie.
Kelwood, T. H. Drayson and W. R. Wood.
Keyes, June 16, Geo. Baker, A. J. M. Poole and W. R. Wood.
Mayfield, June 21, Albert McGregor and W. Dale.
McCreary, June 20, T. H. Drayson and W. R. Wood.
Ogilvie, June 23, R. McKenzie.
Springhill, June 20, Rev. C. H. Best and W. Boughton.
Tenby, June 21, A. W. McGregor and G. A. Hall.
Winchester, June 20, Geo. Baker and A. J. M. Poole.

Ladies will be welcome at all of these meetings. Where possible it is hoped the local officers will supplement the program with vocal or instrumental music. Let everybody help to make the series a success. In case of any branch finding it necessary to make a change of date kindly have the secretary communicate at once either with Albert McGregor, at Keyes, or W. R. Wood, the district secretary, at Neepawa. Fuller and final notice will be sent to all branches a little later when all plans are completed.

W. R. WOOD,
District Secretary

A MILLIONAIRE'S SPEECH

It was a vast audience of farmers and laboring men, on a great auditorium, and the speaker a millionaire.

The curtain rose, he stepped forward and spoke as follows:

"You people amuse me! Sometimes you cause my fellow millionaires to be

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by H. C. Meaders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

unhappy, but you always amuse me—I know you. You are a great people—potentially great—but the biggest set of fools in the world! You have more power and make less use of it than any class in the world! You have one redeeming fault—you like to hear the truth about yourselves.

"I am a millionaire because you allow it. I can use my wealth for your benefit, but I am apt to use it to gratify myself. We rich work together whether we like each other or not. You folks won't do it. You imagine sometimes that you are going to co-operate, but you sooner or later manage to make a mess of it. Some of your best friends have worn their lives out trying to get you to co-operate and failed. I could destroy any farmers' organization in the country by insidious work. You would not even know I was fighting you. I would deceive some of your members and use some of your leaders."

"You are good people, but not better than those of other vocations. You are not loyal to each other. There is your weak place. Half of you can be bribed with a mess of pottage to desert your own cause and imagine you're doing a good thing. You are suspicious. It is easy to sow the seed of discord among you. That is why I am safe in my business of skinning you. No, you won't stick together. You can't agree. You can be gobbled by side-tracking schemes. You bite a bait handed by an outsider and look with distrust on all the plans of your organization. If you pool your product I buy off a few by paying more than it's worth, and if you night ride those who sell out to me—the whole world gets down on you, and you are outlaws, hunted and despised.

"You won't price your products to the world and stand firmly by it, as others do—Everyone does this that succeeds."

"Those that sell themselves at the other fellow's price are seals. Why, a good price in the street will wreck any farmers' agency ever organized. I am interested in the International Harvester Company. We have our standard of prices on everything we manufacture. If you order a machine and send more than we ask for it the surplus is returned. Suppose you offer me a bale of cotton at \$60 and I offer you \$75, will you accept it? I know you usually say, 'I want all I can get.' If you want all the traffic will bear, is not that what you complain of in us? Suppose we operated on the plan of wanting all we could get, what do you suppose would happen? We would double our prices in a week! But we know better than to do that. There is a point beyond which it is not safe to go. You don't seem to know when you have reached that point. If you think you are getting enough you do not care who pays it. Well, you can be sure it makes a difference who our customers buy from. They must buy from our agents—not from scalpers. All intermediaries have been weeded out. Only those employed by us enter the business of salesmanship. Do you follow this plan? La! Ten thousand of you are selling the same thing the same day without anyone authorized to do the selling for all of you.

"You think prices are controlled by the law of supply and demand, and that law is beyond your control. You think prices are like the weather—just come and go mysteriously. You've been told that old fairy tale about prices being controlled by the law of supply and demand until you believe it like children believe in Santa Claus.

"Sometimes your tactics are pathetic, sometimes ridiculous, sometimes a little dashing, but nearly always amusing. You won't stay on your job."

"You consult some immediate convenience ten thousand times where you consider the ultimate good of yourself and class."

"Some of you prefer letting the winter pass without getting stove wood for spring, and then have to get out

of bed and split it before breakfast—as bad as you hate to do it—and sometimes others go to work and let their wives gather up wood to cook the dinner. Talk about a trifling set of fellows like that ever doing anything! A

"Then there comes the bigoted farmer. He has his servants to do everything according to Hoyle. He is up-to-date all right, but will not condescend to wallow with the common herd by joining with them and co-operating for mutual benefit. He feels able to take care of himself and the other poor devil can do the same—or do as he can.

"We millionaires are not such a bad lot. We are no worse than you. We do not believe that the general level of intelligence of the people is high enough and their moral worth substantial enough to sustain a genuine automatic free government.

"If the many must serve the few, we want to be among the few. Deep down in your heart you don't blame us for that—you would like to be among the elect yourselves.

"We can control more of you thru your prejudices than your most self-sacrificing leaders can by reason. You don't know your friends, and you are always ready to sacrifice a general good for a local advantage.

"I am really sorry for you. I succeed sometimes in convincing myself that I am your friend. I think I would like to be. But you are too close-fisted, suspicious and treacherous for me to cast in my lot with you. You treat your leaders too shabbily. I can make you treat me royally as it is. It suits me better. I make money, and with it I can bribe you to black my boats, clean up my backyard, build me a palace, feed me anything I want, make me anything I want to wear, take me anywhere I want to go, and your wives and daughters are at the beck and call of my wife—4 daughters.

"I can divorce my wife and buy one of your daughters, and you think it an honor.

"Who is responsible for this state of affairs? Who are the laborers and voters of this country? Who is in the majority? You don't realize what your relative condition is, and the fate that awaits you under present tendencies. Your mind is not on your business.

"Your wife can make fun of your efforts to co-operate and complain of the inconvenience and even loss it causes you, and you flunk. You young men would rather go to a baseball game, a horse race, or boxing bout than to listen to the best lecture of the day on the vital questions that concern the whole people. Talk to me about the intelligence of the people. It is all soap suds. It takes thinking to do things, and you are too lazy to think.

"We are all aristocrats at heart—that is, nearly all. I do not mean haughty, but we would like for others to do the unpleasant work and live on an income ourselves. That is what I call an aristocrat. You would have a castle on the Rhine, and flunkies to wait on you if you could. You read accounts of snob weddings just the same as the snobs.

"The dailies do not give as much space to the life of a benefactor when he dies as they do to the small occasion of the flating of \$40,000,000 of blushing negotiations with a royal billy goat across the waves. The papers know what the women in democratic America want to read. Women have more of an inborn sense of cast than men. She rules or is ruled, and a chorus girl is a rank tory, if she captures wealth, and a fragment of anarchy.

"Human ties are tugs of sand. Friends go off at a tangent and we stand alone. Families scatter and the members forget each other. We are sought when climbing and shunned when falling. We only get generous when we have nothing and lose all hope of ever having anything, or when we have so much that we do not fear to ever squander it.

"And now that I am done, you will differ as to the utility of what I have said. Some of you will want to mend your ways, and others will shake your heads and say, 'What's the use,' and there you are." And the curtain fell—The Southern Farm Advocate.

Alberta

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

REPORTS ON U.F.A. SUNDAY

Owing to a slight return of his recent trouble Mr. Woodbridge is unable to be at the office and give his personal attention to this page this week. We have several reports gathered from the daily newspapers, of sermons on U.F.A. Sunday, and would like on some future week to devote the major portion of the Alberta section to reports of meetings held on U.F.A. Sunday. Will those of our unions who actively took part in the observance of U.F.A. Sunday kindly send in a report as soon as possible. We do not mind how short the report is, but we would like to know how the idea appealed to the people generally in their district, and of course the more details you can give us the better we would appreciate it, as we intend to use the experience gained this year for furthering the movement next year. Please oblige us with a report of what you did to help out in the general observance of May 21 as U.F.A. Sunday.

AGREEMENT WITH HUDSON'S BAY CO.

The following official circular No. 4 has been sent out to the officers and members of our various locals:— Ladies and Gentlemen:—We beg to advise you that your executive committee at their April meeting together with Mr. Rice-Jones, representing the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, discussed possible arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Co. which would enable our local unions and co-operative associations to purchase groceries and provisions at wholesale prices, and an agreement to this end has now been drawn up with that company.

No order for less than \$50.00 worth of groceries or provisions will be accepted by the Hudson's Bay Co. under this agreement, nor will packages or cases of goods be divided or broken up into small lots, unless it is absolutely unavoidable.

No sales of any amount will be made by the Hudson's Bay Co. at the prices determined under this agreement to any individual, unless the said individual has an order in writing from, and is acting for the secretary of a local union or the manager of a co-operative association.

The company does not intend to send out price lists as prices will vary from time to time, but if when you get your order ready you will send it in to the company and ask them to quote you prices subject to immediate acceptance, they will do so. But our agreement will protect you in getting wholesale prices whether you get quotations before ordering or not. This arrangement is for U.F.A. members only, and we will expect our unions and co-operative societies to confine their orders to U.F.A. members.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. is a party to this agreement, but we understand it is their intention to have this trading in groceries and provisions done thru the U.F.A. locals and co-operative societies rather than thru the elevators, except in carload lots of heavier articles, such as salt, flour, etc.

We very strongly advise that each local and society charge a reasonable per cent., say 5 per cent., for handling these goods. It cannot be done for nothing, and it is desirable that each local, or group of locals, develop its trading as rapidly as possible to a point where it can afford to employ a man for all his time.

This trading will be confined for the present to the Calgary branch of the Hudson's Bay Co., but we hope we will soon be able to make the same arrangements with the Edmonton branch. The Hudson's Bay Co. will soon send you information in regard to size of original packages of different kinds of goods, which will assist you in ordering. Send all orders direct to the Hudson's Bay Co., Calgary. This is the only concern that we (the U.F.A. and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Co.) have made any arrangements with in regard to furnishing groceries and provisions to our members, and we cannot undertake to protect you in your trading with any other concern.

We feel sure that you will appreciate the work the executive committee has done in securing the arrangement, and we sincerely hope that all of you will

take the fullest advantage of it as it will encourage buying for cash; save very much in so buying; strengthen our buying power and make progress towards our commercial emancipation.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE

If country life is to become what it should be and what I believe it ultimately will be—one of the most dignified, desirable and sought-after ways of earning a living—the farmer must take advantage not only of the agricultural knowledge which is at his disposal, but of the methods which have raised and continued to raise the standards of living and of intelligence in other callings. Those engaged in all other industrial and commercial callings have found it necessary, under modern economic conditions, to organize themselves for mutual advantage and for the protection of their own particular interests in relation to other interests. The farmers of every progressive European country have realized this essential fact and have found in the co-operative system exactly the form of business combination they need.

It is true that country life has improved greatly in attractiveness, health and comfort, and that the farmers' earnings are higher than they were. But city life is advancing even more rapidly because of the greater attention which is being given by the citizens of the towns to their own betterment. For just this reason the introduction of effective agricultural co-operation thru the United States is of first importance. Where farmers are organized co-operatively, they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement.

I desire only to take counsel with the farmers as fellow-citizens. It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects every city as well as every farm in the country. It is a problem which the working farmers will have to solve for themselves; but it is a problem which also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, and therefore if we can render any help toward its solution it is not only our duty, but our interest to do so. The welfare of the farmer is of vital consequence to the welfare of the whole community. The strengthening of country life, therefore, is the strengthening of the whole nation.

Agriculture is not commercially so profitable as it is entitled to be for the labor and energy which the farmer expends and the risks that he assumes and the social conditions in the open country are far short of their possibilities. The growing of crops, tho an essential part, is only a part of country life. Crop growing is the essential foundation, but it is no less essential that the farmer shall get an adequate return for what he grows.

From all that has been done and learned, three great and general and immediate needs of country life as summarized by the commission on country life stand out:

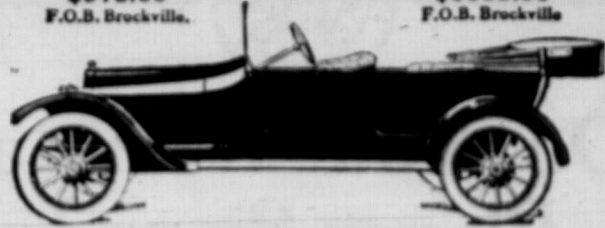
First—Effective co-operation among farmers to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

Second—A new kind of schools in the country which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more so that they will prepare for country life and not, as at present, mainly for life in town.

Third—Better means of communication, including good roads and a parcel post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightfully, unanimous in demanding.

There must be a vast enlargement of voluntary organized effort among farmers themselves. It is indispensable that farmers shall work together for their common interests and for the national welfare. If they do not do this, no governmental activity, no legislation, not even better schools, will greatly avail. The time for this is at hand—Theodore Roosevelt.

4-38 Touring or Roadster \$975.00 F.O.B. Brockville.
8-38 Touring or Roadster \$1185.00 F.O.B. Brockville.



Beauty Strength Comfort

Three things have helped to make the Briscoe the motor car hit of 1916, and these are the happy combination of beauty, strength and comfort, which are not found in any other car of its class or near the price. Beauty, color and finish of the most expensive cars—Strength, sturdiness and power of the no-trouble kind and comfort of wheelbase, springs and fine upholstery.

The Briscoe has been officially adopted by the Government for the light car requirements of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

Briscoe

MADE IN CANADA

Write today and we will tell you where to see the car, and at the same time send you full specifications and details. 12
The Canadian Briscoe Motor Company Limited, Brockville, Ont.

GUARANTEED PLOW SHARES Reduced Prices

Fitted and Bolted	12 inch	\$2.00
	14 inch	2.25
	16 inch	2.50

F.O.B. Swift Current, Sask.
Write for our delivered price on 25 Shares or more.
Write for our delivered price on Cedar Fence Posts.

Any Defective Share Replaced

THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO. Swift Current, Sask.



Casserole and Stand - FREE

There is no more useful table dish or kitchen utensil than a casserole. This dish is made of fire-proof earthenware. The outside surface is of a highly glazed brown finish, the inside finish is glazed white. It has a capacity of a quart and a half, and is set in a beautiful holder made of highly polished nickel and having two ebony handles. Scalloped potatoes, tomatoes, macaroni or any kind of baked puddings or vegetables may be best cooked in this dish. Casserole baked puddings and scalloped dishes are noted for being more tasty and holding their flavor better than if baked in the ordinary pan. The earthenware of which the casserole is made is especially prepared so that the heat of the oven will not crack or injure it. Before placing in the oven the dish is removed from the nickel holder and put upon the table. This handsome casserole adds greatly to the appearance of the table. It is something of which any household will be proud. It would cost you \$3.00 to purchase in the ordinary way.

The Guide is giving this useful and handsome dish absolutely free and all transportation charges fully prepaid to anyone who will devote only a couple of hours to some subscription work for us. Scores of people are winning valuable prizes by engaging in this work and there is no reason why you too should not take advantage of it.

Write your name and address plainly on the coupon and full particulars will be sent you.

SUBSCRIPTION DEPT.
Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg

COUPON
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg
Gentlemen: Please send me full particulars about your free casserole.
Name _____
P.O. _____
Prov. _____

Don't fail to visit us or write us today

Terms of Payment to meet your views



Do You Want a Player-Piano?

It is not often that we are in a position to offer slightly used player-pianos at bargain prices, but at the present moment a number of exceedingly choice instruments have been regulated and put in the very best of order by our staff of experts.

In order to dispose of these player-pianos promptly, the various instruments have been priced at figures not higher than dependable pianos without player mechanism are sold. For instance:

One Mason & Risch Player-Piano, Walnut case, perfect condition. Regular price, \$1000	\$550	One Stuyvesant Pianola Piano, Mahogany, slightly used. Regular, \$850	\$490
One Stroud Pianola Piano, Mahogany, almost new. Regular, \$700	\$450	One Mason & Risch Player-Piano, Mahogany, good condition. Regular, \$900	\$475

It will assuredly be a long time before we are in a position to offer an assortment of such fine player-pianos at such attractive prices. We have others; also a number of used pianos in perfect condition on which we can make very low prices.

Write us at once for complete list of used player-pianos and pianos.

Terms of payment will be made to meet YOUR views.

Mason & Risch Limited

WINNIPEG

Branches at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

A Plan for Raising Church Funds

Ministers, Officers, Church Members, are you having difficulty in financing your church?

The problem is often a difficult one, especially in the rural districts, and The Guide has a plan which we believe will be welcome to a large number of congregations who are endeavoring to raise funds.

The Guide would like to hear from Pastor, Officer or Member of any such church. Ladies' Aid Societies, Mission Circles and Young People's Leagues are also invited to write us. We believe our proposition will appeal to your members. It is thoroughly practical and is high class in every respect.

There is no reason why you cannot use this plan in helping finance your church. It is something in which all your members can take part and we believe it will bring good results.

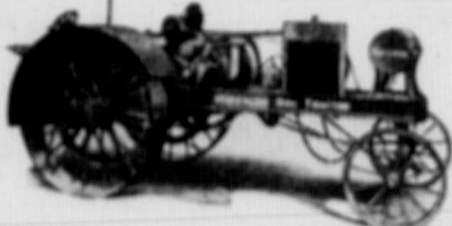
If interested write The Guide, giving the name of your church and the amount of money you require. We will then send you full particulars. Address your inquiry to

SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT:

Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg

KEROSENE GASOLINE

It's time you owned a Kerosene Tractor. Kerosene has been proven to be the best fuel for your tractor. It is clean, it is cheap, it is easy to handle, and it is the most economical fuel for your tractor. It will give you more power and more mileage than any other fuel. It is the best fuel for your tractor.



"WATERLOO BOY" KEROSENE ONE-MAN TRACTOR

It is built designed to operate on kerosene with the special attachment for the tractor fuel. Remember that and get the best fuel for your tractor. It will give you more power and more mileage than any other fuel. It is the best fuel for your tractor.

Weight only 480 lbs. Brake Test 24 H.P. Draw Bar 12 H.P. 12000 lbs. Traction Bar Weight. With Automatic Spark Advance

GASOLINE ENGINE AND SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG

The Real Cost of Living

Concluding article of this Series—Unequal Struggle—Special Legislation at Foundation

By F. J. Dixon, M.L.A.

Ever since Adam was turned out of the garden of Eden the cost of living has been a live question. The Jews had their own troubles with it even after they had reached the promised land—flowing as it was, with milk and honey. In the fifth chapter of Nehemiah we read: "And there was a great cry of the people and of their wives against their brethren the Jews. For there were that said, 'We, our sons, and our daughters, are many; therefore we take up corn for them, that we may eat and live. Some also there were that said, 'We have mortgaged our lands, vineyards and houses, that we might buy corn because of the dearth. There were also that said; 'We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. Yet now our flesh is as the flesh of our brethren, 'our children as their children, and lo! we bring into bondage our sons and daughters to be servants, and some of our daughters are brought unto bondage already; neither is it in our power to redeem them; for other men have our lands and vineyards.' The language savors of ancient Canaan but the description of conditions fits the time and country in which we live.



F. J. DIXON, M.L.A.

And so, from Biblical times, even to this present day there has been in all countries the problem of the cost of living, and the reason is not far to seek. It is because men seek to evade the commandment "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread" and are continually trying to eat bread without working and sweating that this eternal problem remains unsolved. As Bondareff, the Russian peasant, puts it in Ernest Crosby's book "Labor and Neighbor,"—"The rich do all they can to avoid working with their hands, and the poor to rid themselves of the necessity." The poor man says, "There is such a one who can live on other's labor; why should not I?" And he kills, steals, and cheats, in consequence. Behold now what harm can be done by white hands, and what good grimy hands can make gush forth from the earth. You spread out before the laborer the silliness of your life and thus take away the force from his hands. Your way of living is for us the most cruel of offences and a shame withal. You are a hundred-fold more learned and wise than I am, and for that reason you take my bread. But because you are wise you ought rather to have pity on me who am weak. It is said, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." I am your neighbor, and you are mine. Why are we coarse and untaught? Because we produce our own bread and yours too. Have we any time to study and educate ourselves? You have stolen our brains as well as our bread by trickery and violence."

That paragraph contains the crux of the whole problem. The real wage of the worker is the life he gets in return for his toil. Subtract his narrow existence, his over-long toilsome days for meagre pay which frequently result in physical, mental or moral disease, from that full-orbed life, which is every man's right, in which all the faculties are developed to their highest power. Subtract the former from the latter, I say, and you will have found the real cost of living. One of the most sobbing, but impressive utterances I ever heard came from a gaunt old farmer of some three score years and ten. Speaking of the social problem, he said, "Why can't the poor men in the cities do as I did, take up a homestead? If they did they would all be well-off as I am." Well-off, forsooth. For a life of toil he had received his labor for his pains and a brief respite on the verge of the grave—his physical being gradually decaying, his mental faculties undeveloped, and his soul unstarred. How far short his life had fallen, unknown to himself, from that higher man who as yet lives but in the poet's dream, so beautifully described by Henry George in this passage—

"Out upon nature, in upon himself, back thru the mists that shroud the past, forward into the darkness that overhangs

the future, turns the restless desire that arises when the animal wants slumber in satisfaction. Beneath things he seeks the law; he would know how the globe was forged, and the stars were hung, and trace to their sources the springs of life. And then, as the man develops his nobler nature, there arises the desire higher yet—the passion of passions, the hope of hopes—the desire that he, even he, may somehow aid in making life brighter and better; in destroying want and sin, sorrow and shame—Into higher, grander spheres, desire mounts and beckons, and a star that rises in the east leads him on. Lo! the pulses of the man throb with the yearnings of the god—he would aid in the process of the suns. "But, we must remember, before these high yearnings come into the heart of man "the animal wants must slumber in satisfaction."

In other words:—"If man is both a beast and an angel, then before the wings of the angel can be developed the pangs of hunger must first be satisfied. In "The man with the hoe" Edwin Markham has vividly portrayed the condition of the mass of the world's workers, "Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox," Thomas Hood in "The song of the shirt," has given us a picture of what it cost a woman to live. And Elizabeth Barrett Browning voices the cry of the "children.

"The young hinds are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
The young fawns are playing in the shadows,
The young flowers are blowing toward the west—
But the young, young children, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly;
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free."

"How long," they say, "how long, O cruel nation,
Will you stand, to move the world,
On a child's heart,
Stifle down with a mailed heel its palpitation,
And tread onward to your throne amid the mart?
Our blood splashes upward, O gold-beeper,
And your purple shows our path,
But the child's sob in the silence curses deeper
Than the strong man in his wrath."

What does it cost to live? Ask the inmates of our hospitals, jails, and insane asylums, and when you get to heaven or hell ask those who thought life was not worth the price. Read these headlines from the press—"Farmer takes his own life as a result of losses." "Aged pair suicide. Left note saying high cost of living made further struggle useless." "She suicided to stay clean says pastor."

"Son of minister says he stole to avoid starving." "Mother stole children's clothing and magistrate would not punish her." "Dependent lassie turns on gas—dead."

And then "27 Million is property left by Strathcona." "\$10,000 party for an \$80,000,000 baby." True 'tis better to be—

"One who has never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed the right were wasted,
Wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Than to say, "Life is not worth the price," and quit. Yet when we view the tragedy of social conditions we must confess that the cost of living is too high for the kind of life the mass of the workers are getting. But the fault is not in our stars, 'tis in ourselves.

"This world is full of beauty,
As brighter remains above,
And, if we only did our duty,
It might be full of love.
This is especially true of Canada. We

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have here a great, rich heritage sufficient to provide two hundred millions of people with a comfortable life at no cost but the joy of living it and yet with less than eight millions of a population we must have a board of inquiry into the cost of living. What a farce. The real reason why life is so hard for the great mass of our people is because we have granted special legislative favors to a few which enables them to eat the bread of idleness which is made with the bloom brushed by the ruthless hand of greed from the cheeks of little children and mixed with the tears of women laboring for a miserable pittance—that bread is a luxury no nation can afford and expect to flourish.

The cause of the high cost of living is no secret. No board of inquiry was necessary to find it out. It lies in the fact that our legislators have passed laws which operate for the private benefit of a few of the people and bring adversity to the many. Before we can live high and not count the cost it will be necessary for our legislators to undo much of the work they and their predecessors have done. Repeal! Repeal! Repeal! should be the slogan of the people. Repeal the tariff, Repeal railway franchises, Repeal banking privileges, and above all repeal the laws which enable the speculators to hold 100,000,000 acres of land idle in these three prairie provinces. If the people will insist upon these things the day is not far distant when the high cost of living will cease to trouble the inhabitants of Canada.

GAME'S UP IN NEW BRUNSWICK

A political situation is rapidly developing in New Brunswick not unlike what happened in Manitoba last year. The lieutenant governor may be compelled to dissolve the legislature. Ever since Hon. J. K. Flemming had to resign the premiership, after being found guilty of compelling government contractors to pay him money, the government has stood discredited.

It has the monopoly of representation in the province. There are only two Liberals, both French-speaking with little or no knowledge of English, to represent the opposition. With the limited means at its disposal, the opposition has exposed a legislature honey-combed with ignorance and greed and vice. No action has been taken by the legislature to repudiate ex Premier Flemming's transactions. Rather has the guilty politician been whitewashed, and recommended for a wider field of political activity: namely, nominated as federal Conservative candidate to oppose Mr. Frank Carvell in Carleton county.

Patronage officials and private members have been proven guilty of wrongdoing, and a large sum of money, the proceeds of provincial guaranteed bonds for the St. John Valley Railway, would seem to be unaccounted for. One independent Conservative member, Mr. J. L. Stewart, publisher of the Chatham World, has cut himself loose from the corrupt oligarchy, and he is now calling upon the lieutenant governor to kick the government out, or for the Governor-General of Canada to issue a royal commission to investigate the whole New Brunswick Government, and to appoint someone to administer the public affairs of the province while the investigation into the charge is in progress.

Parliamentary government in Canada is almost a discredit to the great British institution of representative assemblies. Perhaps much of the trouble is possible because the elected assemblies are not truly representative. The instrument of self government has been abused and politics discredited by the election manipulators and patronage hunters. Electoral reform is a prime need, to ensure the election of parties on a basis of proportional representation, instead of elections being controlled by the small and venal minority known as the floating vote.—Ottawa Citizen.

Young pigs that are weaned should be fed four or five times each day. Feed enough to keep up a rapid growth. Feed so that the troughs are eaten clean. If any food is left, sweep it out and give a little less the next time. Keep the appetite keen and the gain steady.

A little pig takes cold easily and recovers slowly. To prevent this the shelters must be kept dry.



*The New Perfection cooks like gas—
is cool, clean, economical.*

**LESS EXPENSE
AND DRUDGERY, TOO**

Every housewife knows how the New Perfection Oil Cookstove saves hard work. What some don't know is that it is actually *less expensive than either gas, coal, or wood.*

The New Perfection housewife has no fires to build, no ashes to take out, no wood to split. Her kitchen is cool and odorless. Dinner done on time—and to perfection.

1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes—the latter with or without Fireless Cooking Oven. At hardware, furniture and general stores.

Royalite Oil gives best results.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



No more of this!

Co-operation

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.

Our **\$50** **DIAMOND** Engagement Ring

A Diamond bought on the basis of size only must suffer when compared to a Diamond that is bought on the basis of quality. A \$50.00 Diamond, bought on the basis of quality, however, will never suffer by comparison with any Diamond, irrespective of size. A "D. E. Black" Diamond at \$50.00 is a good size, absolutely perfect and blue white, and is mounted in Solid Gold 14K or 18K with Platinum tips. You can order by mail, subject to prompt refund if not entirely satisfied.

Send for Catalogue and Size Card

D. E. BLACK & CO. LIMITED
Jewelers
Herald Building Calgary, Alberta

Special Prices on PLOW SHARES

Every Share Guaranteed First Class in Every Respect.

Give numbers and letters stamped on share and name of plow.

12-inch Shares, each	\$1.80	15-inch Shares, each	\$2.25
13-inch Shares, each	2.00	16-inch Shares, each	2.25
14-inch Shares, each	2.00	18-inch Shares, each	2.50

The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co.
BRANDON MAN.

These Prices are subject to change without notice, but as long as the money is sent in good faith, goods will be shipped.

RAW HIDES WANTED!

We manufacture rawhide harness, halters, shafts, lace leather, robes, etc., and conduct a general hide and fur business. Ship your raw hides to us. We guarantee full market value and prompt returns.

Reference: Dominion Bank, Brandon

WILLIAM BOURRE & CO. - Brandon, Man.
TANNERS AND DEALERS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

Farmers' Financial Directory



Assets over \$2,500,000

A.D. 1833

Losses Paid Nearly \$40,000,000

Bad Hail Storms Coming!

Foster's Weather Report says:

"As we see it this is one of the great Hail Storm years. We are expecting disastrous storms in July and very severe storms in June. These great storms are expected to include destructive hail storms, and farmers should insure against hail. These hail storms are close kin to tornadoes and thunder-storms."

BEWARE!

Secure Insurance that really Insures. Get a policy with a reliable company who guarantee full payment of loss.

Beware of the man who offers cheap insurance—take no chances on policies or weather. If you are in doubt about the protection offered in a policy, consult the Government Superintendent of Insurance.

Our Agent in your locality will be glad to give you full particulars as to the reliability of our policy.

British America Assurance Company

Hail Dept. - Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS!

If your crops are damaged or destroyed by hail you need not worry if you have previously secured

A Hail Insurance Policy

issued by

The Middle West Insurance Co. Ltd.

CHARTERED AND REGULATED BY THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN. Low premiums which may be retired by note or cash. Prompt service, liberal adjustments of losses. Full government deposit for the protection of policy holders. Agents all over Saskatchewan. See one of them or write to

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD

General Agents

Box 1090, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Hail Insurance

Write us for Further Information

Of the many perils to which your growing grain will be subject, that of damage by Hail is greatest, and although greatest it is the one hazard from which the risk of loss may be entirely eliminated.

See that your Insurance is under a British Crown Policy, backed by a reputation for Fair and Prompt settlement of Loss Claims.

See our Local Agent or write us

The British Crown Assurance Corporation

Limited, of London and Glasgow

Western Canada Offices:

REGINA, Saskatchewan CALGARY, Alberta

FARM MORTGAGE BANKS

The problem of establishing farm mortgage banks—frequently under discussion in the past in Canadian legislatures and in farmers' organizations—is once more engaging attention in the western provinces. As the representatives of the farmers and of the banks in the western provinces are shortly to confer on the subject, a basis may be here suggested for their consideration, which includes workable features in the experience of the United States and of Europe, adapted, however, to the differing conditions in the various provinces. It involves a plan under which, whilst the charter would be from the Dominion, and the control, as to general matters, would be central, each province would have its own bank, all of whose funds would be available exclusively for the people of that province. It is essential that the capital should be obtained very cheaply, if it is to be lent to the farmers cheaply, and, therefore, to afford high security, the loans would be confined to mortgages on farms, leaving advances on grain and cattle to the ordinary banks.

National Farm Mortgage Banks

Whilst under its special act the institution might be termed "The National Farm Mortgage Banks of Canada," it would, of itself, have no capital of its own, but would include three distinct organizations: The central bank board, the directing authority; the provincial farm mortgage bank for each province, or assemblage of provinces, the depository of funds and investing authority; and the farm loan associations in each province, the borrowing authority.

The central bank board would comprise three members of very wide experience in the management of mortgage or trust companies. They would, under the special act conferring the charter, be appointed by the governor-in-council, and would report annually to the senate. Their powers would include the organization of the provincial banks, the fixing of interest rates on bonds and mortgage, arranging bond issues and bond sales, inspecting the banks, etc., their expenses being paid proportionately by the banks.

Capital of Half Million

Each farm mortgage bank would have a capital of \$500,000, subscribed by the provincial government up to 25 per cent. by the borrowers and by the people of the province generally; any unsubscribed balance to be taken up temporarily by the Dominion government and repaid afterwards as local subscriptions come in. Each bank would in time have branches and would, with the central board's assent, have power to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding the mortgages and secured in trust by them. Under the special act these bonds would be also guaranteed by all of the other mortgage banks, and thus would form a very high class security. The mortgages taken would be exclusively on farms and within the province, and the loans limited to 50 per cent. of the value. The bank would also act as agent for estates in securing and guaranteeing investments, and would receive deposits. An important feature in the bank would be the information department for the free use by its farming clients in securing information as to farming methods, seed grain, fertilizers, farm equipment, etc., and in making favorable arrangements with manufacturers and producers for direct sale of farm requirements to the bank's clients.

Objects Aimed At

The borrowing authority in the organization would be the farm loan associations, which each bank would form in numerous offices throughout the province. The association is simply a limited partnership of at least ten farmers who wish to borrow from the bank, and who guarantee each other's mortgage and the valuation of the property securing it, and each of whom, to the extent of 5 per cent. of his loan, becomes a shareholder in the bank. Until the loan is paid off these shares form a further security to the bank. Farmers may borrow outside the association, but at higher rates of interest. The special act defines the liability of the partnership members, just as it does the duties and liability of the banks and the central board. The payments annually, after the second year, of a

PERFECTLY LEGAL WILL FOR 35c.

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Some 60 acres of the land are being cultivated this spring. About 400 acres are cleared and fit for cultivation. There are some good poplar and willow bluffs and a well on the property.

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portion of the principal will increase the security of each mortgage.

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The use of the word "bank," whilst not implying any powers or liability under the banking act, is advisable in the interest of the farmers by giving them more confidence as borrowers and as shareholders, for all borrowers are required to become small shareholders in the bank; and is also advisable as giving each provincial institution a local prestige in its province with the local government and the people there, both of whom, it is desired, would become shareholders to a large extent.

The bank in each province becomes practically a provincial institution dissociated from politics and party; its shareholders are by preference in the province, except where the Dominion government has supplemented the subscriptions; the local provincial government will be, it is expected, a shareholder; all of the directors reside within the province; the borrowers are exclusively there; and all the proceeds of the bank's bonds are exclusively invested there, and probably the whole of its capital and deposits as well.

The interest of the Dominion government is created by the central board being appointed by the governor in council and approved by the senate of Canada, and by the temporary subscription of the unsubscribed balance of each bank's shares, as well as by the annual report of the central board to the senate, whilst the requirement of long successful experience in the mortgage and mortgage bond business on the part of each member of the central board means knowledge and efficiency.

The powers of the central board are those of a body near the heart of finance in Canada, where it can negotiate best with capital and with governments, and can deal broadly with questions of interest from time to time, financial outlook, bond sales, at home and abroad, land problems, immigration prospects, etc.

The high quality of the guaranteed bonds makes them valuable for trustees, estates and institutions everywhere.

Corporation to be Responsible. As to the farm loan associations, the possible difficulty of farmers desiring to have their neighbors know the fact of their borrowing will be largely met by the other facts that each, by joining the association, becomes familiar with what the other members are borrowing, that his interest rate is thereby lessened, and that the guarantee of the association and its members helps him to secure his loan. If he still prefers to be independent, he pays a slightly higher rate of interest, and has to pay for special appraisalment or appraisements of his property.

It is assumed that the Dominion government, from motives of policy and experience, does not desire to furnish the permanent capital for the loans, nor to take the responsibility of making these loans. A corporation is therefore proposed without any shares of capital stock, but with the directing board appointed by the governor in council, the objects of incorporation being: (1) to give more formality and influence to the powers of the central board in its dealings with the provinces, provincial banks and brokers; (2) to furnish legal responsibility for the central board's acts; (3) to free the Dominion government from all responsibility for management, subordinate appointments, etc.—A. T. Drummond, L.L.D., in Monetary Times, April 7, 1916.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Direct Legislation

How the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, have Operated in Oregon

By Jas. D. Barnett, Ph. D.

"The operation of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in Oregon," by James D. Barnett, Ph. D. Professor of Political Science in the University of Oregon, published by The MacMillan Company, New York, is a valuable addition to the literature on Direct Legislation. It is a very readable work and one that has evidently been written by a fair minded man anxious to present the facts rather than advocate or oppose the reform which is the subject of the book. Professor Barnett makes numerous quotations from the published statements of those Oregonians who approve and those who disapprove of Direct Legislation and his book is probably destined to be much misused by persons debating this subject. Its chief value, however, will be to those serious students of public affairs who are anxious to learn from a reliable source how Direct Legislation works out in practice. It is also a guide which will enable those who are drafting Direct Legislation measures to avoid some mistakes and remedy some defects without passing thru the bitter school of experience.

The book is divided into three parts. The first deals with the operation of the Initiative and Referendum in State affairs. The second with the Recall. And the third consists of a very valuable appendix.

The state constitution of Oregon adopted in 1859, provided that all amendments to that constitution must be referred to a direct vote of the people for their approval or rejection. There was little agitation for the Initiative and Referendum, as it now exists, until 1892, when a movement started under the remarkable leadership of W. S. U'Ren, which culminated in the adoption of this reform by the people in 1902 by a tremendous majority, 62,024 ballots being cast in favor and 5668 against its adoption. Seventy-two per cent of those voting at the election voted on the amendment.

Prior to its final adoption the measure had been endorsed by the granges, the labor unions, the populists, the Democratic party and the republican party. The cause of the movement is attributed to the fact that "The people felt the government was getting away from them and they desired a more direct control, both in the making of laws and in their enforcement, than they enjoyed." The adoption of the Initiative and Referendum for state affairs was followed by the extension of the same principle to county and municipal affairs in 1906.

Measure used for Reform

A very interesting chapter is devoted to the authors of proposed legislation in which it is indicated that this work devolves mainly upon organized bodies of citizens banded together for the express purpose of securing the adoption or rejection of certain measures. "The methods of preparing initiative measures of course vary with the authorship of the measures. But it seems that usually the principles of the measure are determined only after consideration by a number, and often a large number of men, and that the measure is put into final form by practical lawyers, or under their advice. From a consideration of all the measures which have so far appeared on the ballot it appears that in the great majority of cases the proposal or opposition of measures has been made with a view, whether or not mistaken, to promote the general interests of the state."

Attempts have been made by selfish interests to use the Initiative and Referendum for their own gain. "But," says the author "the ultimate failure of most of these movements which have been actuated by selfish special or local interests discourage such abuses of the system of popular government."

With regard to freak legislation Professor Barnett says "Measures proposing approaches to the single tax, liquor prohibition, woman's suffrage, control of corrupt practices in elections, elimination of free railway passes, the direct primary, proportional representation, the recall, an easier method of amending the constitution, the people's gazette and inspectors of government, the abolition of the state senate, etc. have all alike been given in evidence of the tendency toward 'freak' legislation." The reader is left to draw his own conclusions as to the bearing of such evidence upon the charge made. In the matter of the form of the measures submitted, to quote again, "There has been much criticism

of crudely drawn initiative measures. But, altho there has been at times good ground for such complaint, on the whole the measures submitted thru the initiative compare well in form with legislation enacted by the assembly." R. W. Montague, quoted by the author, goes further and says "in all that pertains to the technique of draftsmanship legislation passed under the initiative is markedly superior to the average of the statutes passed by the legislature."

It is admitted that there have been attempts at log-rolling on the part of special interests, that titles of laws have been prepared apparently with intent to deceive, to overcome this the attorney general has been given the power to draft the titles subject to an appeal to the courts; that in the preparation of petitions it has been necessary to employ paid circulators and frauds have occurred. These things coupled with the fact that many more laws have been submitted to the people than was anticipated by the advocates of Direct Legislation has led to a healthy reaction against the indiscriminate signing of petitions and it has become somewhat more difficult to secure signatures to petitions.

Legislature not Superseded

"It appears that the people have voted on sixty constitutional amendments and seventy-six statutes, a total of one hundred and thirty-six measures, of which twenty-seven were referred by the legislative assembly, and one hundred and nine others initiated (ninety-five) or referred (fourteen) by petition." "Only fifty-one of the total of one hundred and thirty-six measures, or a little over one third, were adopted by the voters." When we compare this with the fact that the legislative assembly of Oregon passed three hundred and forty-nine laws in the year 1915 we are compelled to agree with the author that "it is clear that there is no danger that the representative legislature will be superseded by the direct action of the people."

A chapter is devoted to a description of the methods adopted for educating the voter. It is worthy of note in this connection that the state furnishes each voter with a pamphlet containing the full text of the measures to be voted upon with the arguments advanced for or against the measures. This pamphlet is sent to every voter ninety days before the vote is taken. In respect to the effect of this political education the laws passed and rejected corroborate the finding of Professor Barnett that "In spite of the difficulties in the situation, the results of the several elections are, in general, competent evidence as to the intelligence of the voter cast."

Anent the influence of Direct Legislation the author has this to say among other things. "The practical annihilation of party organization has been due more to the operation of the direct primary, a child of Direct Legislation, than to the operation of Direct Legislation itself." Much more of great value is said of the dangers and the benefits of the initiative and referendum, but here is the conclusion of the whole matter.

"It is universally admitted that there are faults in the system, but the principle of the system is very generally accepted."

Abuse of Recall

The Recall, which was adopted in 1908 by a vote of 43,948 against 26,778 provides that public officials may be elected out of office before the end of their term provided twenty-five per cent of their constituents sign a petition asking that a recall election be held and the official is defeated at that election. Professor Barnett believes that the Recall has been abused. "In the seven years since its adoption seventeen recall elections have been held. All but six of them have resulted in the defeat of the officers attacked. Thirty-four officers have been involved, and only nine of them have been allowed to retain office." Perhaps distance lends enchantment to the view but it does not seem that in a state where every officer from a dog catcher to a judge is subject to the recall, the fact that seventeen recall elections have been held in seven years is not an indication of terrible abuse, especially when we think of the salutary effect it may have had upon other officials who have not been recalled. In any event the author admits that the Recall has come to stay in

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Waster. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Waster a trial. Guaranteed for Dissolution of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Femur, Osteomyelitis, etc. Shows 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly to Dr. Bell, V.R., Kingsland, Ont.

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Oregon which is an indication that it is not without its good points. We are very thankful that the appendix has been appended to this valuable work. It is especially useful for reference purposes giving as it does a bibliography of Direct Legislation and a summary of the vote cast upon Initiative and Referendum measures in Oregon. There are other useful things in the appendix but these are worthy of special note. Professor Barnett is to be complimented upon the thoroughness which marks his work on "The operation of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in Oregon." Blessed are those who read it for they shall acquire much useful knowledge in a pleasant way. Any readers desiring a copy of this book can obtain same for \$2.00 postpaid, from the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Your Questions Answered

This department is not confined to legal enquiries. The Guide is in a position to obtain information from experts along any particular line of farm work. Questions on livestock, field crops, dairying, farm engineering, etc., in addition to legal queries will be welcomed and promptly answered. Only veterinary queries cannot be answered, since we find from experience that we have not space available to accommodate them. Questions which do not bear the name and address of the enquirer cannot be answered. But every paid up subscriber should consider this department one created to serve, and should make use of it whenever any important question of farm work requires settlement.

TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY

Editor, Guide— I have a very fine lot of Barred Rock chickens, and am having a lot of trouble with sickness among them. They seem to get diarrhoea and die. I take great care in keeping a clean coop, feed them regularly good wheat, have lots of sand and slaked lime for them, yet they die. Can you give me some advice?—E.M.K. Sask.

Answer:—The symptoms of the disease in your subscriber's chickens, as he describes them, are hardly sufficient to enable a person to make a diagnosis of the case, but am inclined to think that the disease is tuberculosis. Symptoms: Lame flesh, pale comb, diarrhoea, later on lame. Death may follow in few weeks. Post mortem examination: Spots on liver, also sometimes on intestines. If such be the case, the poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned out. Remove all the old earth and put in new if earth floors are used. The house should be whitewashed, adding 5 per cent. carbolic acid or Zenoleum. Drinking pails and feed troughs should be thoroughly cleaned and everything in and around the poultry house should be absolutely clean. Dig up the ground around the poultry house and apply air-slaked lime and sow with oats or wheat if possible. Use an abundance of air slaked lime below the roosts and on the floors. Follow cleanliness in all details. Kill off and burn all affected birds. Feed the entire flock one pound of Epsom Salts dissolved in hot water and mixed in a bran mash once a week to every hen for a month or so. It is difficult to stamp out the disease entirely, as it is likely to occur from time to time.

The reason for the disease appearing is usually unsanitary conditions, lack of proper care and management, poorly lighted and ventilated poultry houses, and a general lack of vigor and vitality in the stock. If the stock lacks strong, vigorous constitution, adverse conditions such as improper feeding and improper care will affect the stock much quicker than where the stock is strong and healthy. This does not mean that proper care and attention is not necessary for strong, vigorous flocks.—M. C. HERNER, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College.

"DAMPING OFF" VEGETABLES

Editor, Guide—Could you kindly tell me, the medium of your paper, what is the matter with cabbages, sprouts and kale. I have them all together in one box ready for transplanting. When they were about one inch high they seemed to be all leaning in one direction, and when I turned them round some of them withered off close to the surface of the soil. I have been giving them soup water would that do any harm?—J. READER, Sask.

Answer:—The probability is the small cabbage, sprouts and kale plants have been growing too far from the light. There is a tendency with young plants, when grown too far from the light, to turn towards the light. In growing young plants it is well to have the plants exposed if possible to a fairly strong light in order to get a strong, vigorous growth. The fact that some of the plants have died would tend to indicate that the "damping

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There is only one "SUREDETH." The package is readily distinguished by the picture of the gopher going over Niagara Falls in a canoe. There is none genuine without this picture on the package. Both name and picture are "Trade Marked," preventing anyone else from using them.

Other gopher poisons are being advertised by using terms in advertisements which might lead one to believe they were selling the original "SUREDETH."

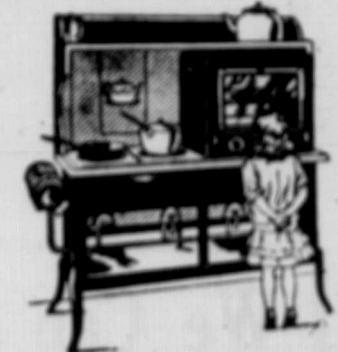
Beware of substitutes. The genuine article gives 25,000 doses for \$1.00 and does five times the work of any other gopher poison selling at this price. If your local druggist does not carry "SUREDETH" send direct to addresses given below and receive shipments by return mail post paid.

Empire Chemical Co. Ltd.
DEPT "A"
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You can have a slow simmering fire on one burner and a quick hot fire on another and also two others regulated exactly to any heat you want. Just set the levers to exactly the heat you want—you can go away for hours and find all the burners giving exactly the same heat when you come back. That is because the oil supply is automatically kept constant.



A glass bull's-eye always shows you how much oil is in the tank. The upper reservoir holds a gallon.

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A. L. DOLLAR, HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

off fungus (*Pythium debaryum*) has developed. This is a fungus which causes young seedlings to wither, and it develops under conditions of high temperature, excessive moisture and poor circulation of air. To overcome this, the temperature should be lowered, less moisture given, and some arrangements made whereby the air around the plants can be changed from time to time. The addition of soapy water should not have any injurious effect, although it would have very little value in controlling the damping-off fungus. We find, in growing seedlings of this kind, that we get better results by starting the young seedlings in the greenhouse and then transplanting them to flats that can be placed in the hot-beds or cold frames quite early in the season. In this way we can develop vigorous, hardy stock that will withstand outside conditions.—F. W. Broderick, Professor of Horticulture, M.A.C., Winnipeg.

RAISING A MOTHERLESS FOAL

Editor, Guide.—I have a foal which the mother disowned and I am trying to raise it on cow's milk. Could you give me a few pointers, thru the medium of The Guide, on the best way to raise it and what to give it besides milk?—T.M.K., Napinka.

Ans.—The raising of a motherless foal by hand is an easy enough job, but one requiring infinite care and patience. It may be set down as a fact which there is no disputing that a newly born animal never needs much food. I have twice reared foals which never sucked their mothers. The milk of a mare has more sugar and less fat in it than the milk of a cow, but the difference is not so great that there is any danger of killing the foal by feeding it cow's milk intelligently. Most mares' milk will show not quite 3 per cent. of fat, most cows not quite 4 per cent., so that the difference is not so very decided after all. In rearing a very young orphan foal get the milk of as fresh a cow as possible and the poorer the butter fat the better. Do not use Jersey milk for this purpose. Take a dessert-spoonful of the best white granulated sugar and add enough warm water to dissolve it. Then add three tablespoonfuls of limewater and enough new milk to make a pint. A costless apparatus for feeding the foal is thus contrived: Get an old teapot and seal it thoroughly. Over the spout tie securely the thumb of an old kid glove, and with a drawing needle pierce holes in the kid. Warm the milk to blood heat, pour a part of it into the teapot, and when it flows thru the spout into the glove thumb an excellent imitation of the maternal teat will be formed, which the foal will suck promptly. Let him have half a teacupful every hour at first. It is a bothersome chore, but it must be done. If scours supervene, give a dose of two ounces of castor oil and discontinue the milk for a couple of feeds, giving the sugar and limewater as before, but substituting plain water for the milk, or feed nothing at all. Foals reared by hand will scour more or less, but the castor oil will generally fix them up all right.

"As the foal grows older day by day the quantity of milk fed may be increased and the number of feeds decreased until, according to his thrift, he may be fed six times a day and then four times. If he is carried along nicely he may at the end of three weeks be fed the milk and limewater or milk alone from a bucket, eliminating the sugar, but he should never be given all the milk he will drink at that age. Watch closely for signs of scouring, which are a sure sign of indigestion, and cut down on the quantity of milk fed for a day. Give castor oil as before, only in three or four-ounce doses. Always have fresh water so the foal may drink if he is thirsty.

"A foal should begin to nibble at grain when he is around a month old, sometimes earlier. His first food should be oatmeal. He should be allowed such trifling quantity of this as he will eat. It will only be a very little at first. When he is six weeks old a little bran may be added. At two months old some sweet skim milk may be substituted for part of the new milk, and so on until when he is three months old the orphan foal may have about all the sweet skim milk he wants three times a day. He will then be eating plenty of grain and grass and should

have hay if he wants it. Let him have grass as soon as he will eat it. Never feed sour milk or sweet milk from unclean vessels. Keep him in a lot near the house and give him company, if it is only a rusty calf. Pet him and coddle him all the time that can be afforded, and in general treat him as every orphan should be treated—with loving kindness and care. Never confine him closely in a stall. Let him run. The rearing of a motherless foal is mostly in the man or woman who essays the job.—James Johnson, in "The Horse Book."

CUTTING SEED END OFF POTATO

Is it good practice to cut a little off the seed end of potatoes to avoid planting the cluster of eyes and consequent sprouts from one part of the potato?—E.J.T., Man.

Ans.—There is no advantage in cutting off the seed end. When the seed tuber is small it would be advisable to plant the whole uncut tuber. When the tubers are larger than two inches in diameter it is best to cut the tuber lengthwise, thus cutting the seed end in two. When tubers are larger they may be cut into four or more pieces, first cutting lengthwise cutting thru the seed end.—Seager Wheeler.

DRAFT OF TANDEM TEAM

Editor, Guide.—I have a four-horse team hitched tandem. Which pair of horses pulls the most?—G.N. Keatley, Sask.

Answer.—It is impossible to give you any exact figures in regard to this matter. So far as the draft is concerned there will be little difference between the front and back teams. The back teams will pull a little steadier, being hitched closer to the plows, which will be an advantage. Where the tops slant downwards instead of being perfectly horizontal it gives horses a better grip and this makes it easier for them to exert a greater draft. Other than these two points there seems to be no particular difference in operating the front team and the back team.

KILLING OF WHEAT BY FROST

Can wheat that is sprouted be killed in the spring by frost if it is near the surface of the ground?—

Ans.—There is no danger of wheat being killed if sprouted when seeded near the surface by frost that may occur in the spring unless seeded very early. I know personally of only one instance when this was the case. A very mild spell of weather came in February, and wheat was sown. Later the thermometer dropped to below zero and the grain was killed out. Such occurrences are very rare under our conditions, and no sane farmer would seed grain so early in the season.—Seager Wheeler.

HATCHING CRIPPLED CHICKS

Editor, Guide.—Two years ago this spring I purchased an incubator. It is not so good as was claimed for it, not by long odds. However, I got a little better than half a hatch this spring. I hatched out 67 chicks out of 102 fertile eggs. That is not enough. Up to this hatch I only got about 10 chicks from the same number of eggs. The chicks are almost ready to chip and, indeed, several of them do chip, and then die in the shell. But what I want to know most of all is, what is the cause of chicks hatched in an incubator being crooked or deformed? Up to the time I got the incubator we were never troubled with deformed chicks, and since getting it there are several deformed chicks in every hatch in the incubator, and hens set at the same time with the same kind of eggs have no cripples. Out of this hatch of 67 chicks there are over a dozen cripples. Some of them had both legs crooked and some of them had only one leg crooked. The joint at the edge of the footers is deformed. The leg is stiff and after struggling to walk for a short while the end of the bone came out thru the skin. That is how I came to know that the joints were out of place. Of course, I killed them.

I was told when I got the incubator, by a lady who had used an incubator once, that if the eggs were permitted to roll during the process of turning them, that I would have crippled chicks. I have been careful never to let them roll and still I have the cripples. I would like to know what to do to remedy this trouble. I am going to set the incubator again in a day or two and would be very thankful if you could tell me what to do or not to do to prevent the like happening again. Last year I lost over half of the chicks I hatched out with some kind of disease. They seemed fine when they came out and for a few days after, then they commenced to look sick, the wings stuck out from the body, they nudged around half stupid and most of them died in great agony lying stretched out and

screaming as if in great pain. Some of them had a kind of diarrhoea of a whitish color and some a greenish color, but many had no diarrhoea at all. At first I thought that I must have overfed them, but later I noticed many of them affected before they ever got anything to eat.

This hatch that I now have came out on Friday. I did not feed them anything until this (Tuesday) morning, and when I went to feed them I noticed one with the old symptoms, wings stuck out, head stuck out, seemingly weak and cheeping constantly. I put it away by itself and it died in a couple of hours time. I read in some papers that sour milk or buttermilk is good for diarrhoea in chicks so I am giving these plenty of it (buttermilk). Do you think this can be prevented? If so, how? The first lot of chicks I hatched out last year came out on the 10th or 15th of April. They were hatched in the incubator and were perfectly healthy, no trouble with them at all. After that hatch I had nothing but trouble with the later hatched ones, no matter whether hatched in the incubator or with hens—they all seemed to be affected alike.

M. J. Story, Man.

Ans.—There is no incubator on the market as yet, that will give as good satisfaction year in and year out as the ordinary hen. The cripples are due to faulty incubation, rising and falling of temperature, overheating or chilling, lack of moisture, or lack of ventilation. Any single one of these or a combination of them may work together to produce the bad results. Usually a systematic and regular handling as to turning will give better results than irregular attention. Also the addition of moisture underneath the egg tray or above it will help in producing stronger chicks. Generally whatever causes chicks to die in the shell will also affect those that do hatch in the way of producing cripples, or chicks lacking in vigor and vitality.

I would advise careful turning of the eggs during the entire hatching period, turning them twice a day, and do not attempt much cooling until about the eighth or ninth day and then cool once a day until the eggs are slightly cool to the touch. In all our work on the college plant I find that an uneven temperature is probably the chief reason for crippled chicks. Permitting the eggs to roll would not necessarily cause cripples. See to it that the incubator is thoroughly disinfected before starting a new hatch. This can be done by using hot water and adding about one or two per cent. of Zenoleum.

The symptoms of the disease in the chicks are those of white diarrhoea, which I would expect to follow the conditions of hatching reported. The above instructions will also hold good regarding the prevention of white diarrhoea.

When giving buttermilk or sour milk to drink you should follow up by feeding a dry mash made of equal parts of bran, shorts, and fine oat chop with the hulls sifted out, adding powdered or crushed charcoal to this.—M. C. Herner, Poultry Dept., M.A.C., Winnipeg.

JAPAN HELPING RUSSIA

Travellers returning from Japan tell of the astonishing business activity in that country since the outbreak of the war. As it generally known Russia is largely dependent upon Japan for her munitions, and some idea of the magnitude of these demands is appreciated when one realizes that the Russian battle front from the Baltic south is about eight hundred miles long, and taking no account of the Russian advance into Asia.

Every factory in the Japanese Empire that can be used for the manufacture of munitions is working twenty-four hours a day. Most of the output goes to Vladivostok, and there starts on its long journey overland to Russia's western front. However, France and Britain are both receiving from Japan all that the shipping facilities can accommodate. We are given a hint of the dire need of Russia as regards munitions by the fact that ships loaded with munitions are making the return journey with empty holds. Private shippers pleaded in vain for the accommodation, but the Russian Government would not allow the ships to waste the time necessary to load and unload these cargoes.—Japanese labor has doubled in price since the war began, while materials are reported to have advanced all the way from 100 to 1,000 per cent. This all means that Japan will be able to find relief from the financial stress she found herself in at the close of her war with Russia.—Toronto Saturday Night.

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Town and Country Co-operation

Continued from Page 9

however indirectly, in the success of the farmer. It has been highly gratifying to them to receive reports from time to time that Farmer A.B.C.'s red cow has a fine heifer calf, or that So-and-So's Berkshire sow had a fine litter of pigs, and that Mrs. This-and-That is getting top price for her butter made from the milk of the three Holsteins. A very large share of the credit for this scheme is due to the energy and initiative of the president of the Board of Trade, G. R. Marnoch.

Other Like Organizations

At various places in the United States organizations of a similar nature to those just outlined are in operation and have done excellent work. At Great Falls, Montana, twenty leading business men formed a combination by signing a special agreement binding themselves in the form of a note to the extent of \$500 each. Secured by this one of the leading banking institutions agreed to finance the bringing in of dairy stock. Settlers in one tributary territory were advised that funds would be furnished them to buy dairy cows, no one to have more than five. Mr. L. Newman, who was trustee of the fund mentioned above and the real organizer of the project, says:

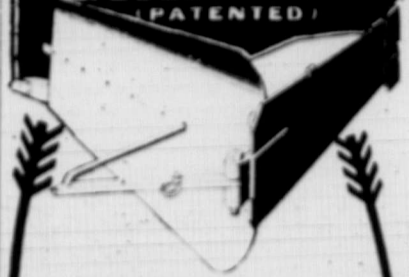
"Upon application for such and upon the approval by the trustee, who, of course has inquired into the standing of applicants in his locality for honesty and integrity, we allowed the farmers to purchase the cows themselves; but we had previously arranged with one of the leading business men of the state to ship in several car loads of Holstein cows on his own chance of disposing of the same among these farmers and others, and when such cows were selected the bill was sent in to me as trustee and I obtained the cash necessary for each transaction from the First National Bank here. The farmers obtaining such cows signed a form of note which provides that he agreed to take good care of the stock in a husbandlike manner and also to have half of the proceeds of his milk or cream deducted and forfeited to the trustee here, same to be applied to his account. The bank charges us 8 per cent and that is the rate that the farmers pay. The first year that the cattle were distributed we provided also that the stock was to be insured for \$500. After the first year the same was discontinued because we felt that the increase, which averaged about four calves out of five, was sufficient security to protect us, regardless of the insurance, and further insurance was left optional with the farmers themselves, which, however, they all discontinued on account of the high rate.

We have no regular form of by-laws or dividends of any kind, because the matter was left entirely to the discretion of the trustee. The note also provides that until the stock and its increase is paid for, the title belongs to the trustee for the business men whom he represents. We have not set a special time in which the repayment was to be made, and while a few are, of course, slower than others, we have not hurried them but rather prefer to give them their own time, as long as we are satisfied with the honest intention of the farmer. However, I find that we have been just a little too lenient and a few have unnecessarily taken advantage of the condition. That has been about the most annoying feature of the entire proposition.

A cheese factory, which we organized and operated, was temporarily closed up for the winter because of not having a sufficient supply of milk, but during its operation it had better than paid expenses."

A considerable amount of stock has been distributed from Duluth thru the credit furnished by three men there guaranteeing to the bank such loans as was necessary to finance stock purchases for the surrounding farmers. Security was taken by chattel mortgages and personal responsibility, as well as ability to care for stock purchased were the main features in considering distribution. Here the buy-

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ers repaid the loans at \$3 to \$5 per month for each cow purchased. The proposition has worked out well, and the last notes of the company were being paid up only a few weeks ago. It has proved of as great assistance to the district surrounding Duluth as any of our schemes in Western Canada have proven good. But, of course, the methods of organization are different.

Calgary Scheme Proposed

About two years ago enthusiasm about a similar scheme to those at Battleford and Canora was very strong. A public meeting was called at which a number of prominent citizens were afforded an opportunity to practice public speaking, a subscription was circulated calling for five dollar payments on each \$100 share, but the committees were appointed the scheme soon died out.

This concludes the series of articles covering the work at Elfron, Battleford, Canora and Lethbridge. The Elfron scheme is latent with possibilities applicable to nearly every one of our rural districts; the others are splendid examples of community co-operation.

The Rural Community
Continued from Page 7

seed was planted. We see such communities naturally growing up in Ireland, with perhaps a little stimulus from outside from rural reformers and social enthusiasts. If this ideal of the organized rural community is accepted there will be difficulties, of course, and enemies to be encountered. The agricultural middleman is doubtless as powerful a person proportionately on the American continent as he is in this little island. He will rage furiously. He will organize all his forces to keep the farmers in subjection, and to retain his peculiar function of fleecing the farmer as producer and the general public as consumer. Unless you are determined to eliminate the middleman in agriculture you will fail to effect anything worth while attempting. I would lay down certain fundamental propositions which, I think, should be accepted without reserve as a basis of reform. First, that the farmers must be organized to have complete control over all the business connected with their industry. Dual control is intolerable.

Agriculture will never be in a satisfactory condition if the farmer is relegated to the position of a manual worker on his land; if he is denied the right of a manufacturer to buy the raw materials of his industry on trade terms; if other people are to deal with his raw materials, his milk, cream, fruit, vegetables, livestock, grain and other produce; and if these capitalist middle agencies are to manufacture the farmers' raw material into butter, bacon, or whatever else; are to do all the marketing and export, paying farmers what they please on the one hand, and charging the public as much as they can on the other hand. The existence of these middle agencies is responsible for a large proportion of the increased cost of living, which is the most acute problem of modern industrial communities. They have too much power over the farmer and are too expensive a luxury for the consumer. It would be very unbusinesslike for any country to contemplate the permanence in national life of a class whose personal interests are always leading them to fleece both producer and consumer alike. So the first fundamental idea for reformers to get into their minds is that farmers, thru their own co-operative organizations, must control the entire business connected with agriculture.

Must Buy Co-operatively

There will not be so much objection to co-operative sale as to co-operative purchase by the farmers. But one is as necessary as the other. You must bear in mind, what is too often forgotten, that farmers are manufacturers, and as such are entitled to buy the raw materials for their industry at wholesale prices. Every other kind of manufacturer in the world gets trade terms when he buys. Those who buy, not to consume, but to manufacture and sell again get their requirements at wholesale terms in every country in the

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Examine this picture closely. It is an exact copy of a photograph of a Sweater Coat which The Guide is giving free to friends who will help us in our subscription work. Notice the attractive weave and stylish design of this sweater. It is made of pure English wool, and in the manufacture of it there was no saving or cutting. It is woven continuously through. A sweater coat is useful at all times of the year. It is appreciated in the cool evenings of Spring, Summer and Fall, as well as on the coldest days of Winter, and of course a well made and attractive coat of genuine wool is much more to be desired than just the ordinary common sweater coat which is generally worn. The illustration shows the front view. You will notice that the coat is fastened with large buttons covered with the same material as that of which the sweater is made. The belt is attached to the coat in Empire style. This makes the back view also very attractive. We can supply this sweater coat in any ladies size, and in the following colors: Emerald Green, Cardinal Red and Royal Blue. We know that you will be more than delighted with one of these coats. They are of such splendid quality and workmanship that they cannot fail to satisfy the most particular. We are giving one of these beautiful sweaters absolutely free and all transportation charges fully prepaid to anyone who will send only two or three spare hours at some subscription work for The Guide. You will be surprised at the small amount required of you. Write your name and address plainly on the coupon, send to The Guide office and full particulars will be sent you.



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The second proposition I lay down is that this necessary organization work among the farmers must be carried on by an organizing body which is entirely controlled by those interested in agriculture—farmers and their friends. To ask the state or a state department to undertake this work is to ask a body influenced and often controlled by powerful capitalists and middle agencies, which it should be the aim of the organization to eliminate. The state can, without obstruction from any quarter, give farmers a technical education in the science of farming; but let it once interfere with business and a horde of angry interests set to work to hamper and limit by every possible means; and compromise on matters of principle, where no compromise ought to be permitted, are almost inevitable.

Depend Upon Self-Help

A voluntary organizing body like the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, which was the first to attempt the co-operative organization of farmers in these islands, is the only kind of body which can pursue its work fearlessly, unhampered by alien interests. The moment such a body declares its aims its declaration automatically separates the sheep from the goats, and its enemies are outside and not inside. The organizing body should be the heart and centre of the farmers' movement, and if the heart has its allegiance divided its work will be poor and ineffectual, and very soon the farmers will fall away from it to follow more single-hearted leaders. No trades union would admit representatives of capitalist employers on its committee, and no organization of farmers should allow alien or opposing interests on their councils or clog the machine or betray the cause. This is the best advice I can give you. It is the result of many years' experience in this work.

I have followed—so far as it is possible for an old world resident—the story of your agricultural population in the States; and I feel certain that, enlarged to continental dimensions and with changes in detail but not in principle, our Irish rural policy should be your also. You will have to fit what you have learned in Europe into your gigantic and complex national life, and I believe you will do better than Europe has done with the same ideas. You have the energy of young races, and where we are tired you are fresh. The greatest of your poets made a boast of your youth when he asked a question and answered it.

"Have the elder faces halted? Do they droop and end their lesson wearied over there beyond the seas? We take up the burden and the lesson and the task eternal, pioneers, O pioneers."

Will you do the work your race set out to do? Your task is to truly democratic civilization and its agencies, to spread in widest commonality culture, comfort, intelligence and happiness, and to give to the average man those things which in an earlier age were the privilege of a few. The country is the fountain of the life and health of a race. And this organization of the country people into co-operative communities will educate them and make them citizens in the true sense of the word, that is, people continually conscious of their identity of interest with those about them. It is by this con-

scious sense of solidarity of interest, which only the organized co-operative community can engender in modern times, that the higher achievements of humanity become possible. Religion has created this spirit at times—witness the majestic cathedrals the middle ages raised to manifest their faith. Political organization engendered the passion of citizenship in the Greek States, and the Parthenon and a host of lordly buildings crowned the hills and uplifted and filled with pride the heart of the citizen.

Organization Means Citizenship

Our big countries, our big empires and republics, for all their military strength and science, and the wealth which science has made it possible for man to win, do not create citizenship because of the loose organization of society, because individualism is rampant, and men, failing to understand the intricacies of the vast and complex life of their country, fall back on private life and private ambitions, and leave the honor of their country and the making of laws and the application of the national revenues to a class of professional politicians, in their turn in servitude to the interests which supply party funds, and so we find corruption in high places and cynicism in the people. It is necessary for the creation of citizens, for the building up of a noble national life, that the social order should be so organized that this sense of inter-dependence will be constantly felt. It is also necessary for the preservation of the physical health and beauty of our race, that more of our people should live in the country and fewer in the cities.

I believe it would be an excellent thing for humanity if its civilization could be based on rural industry mainly and not on urban industry. More and more men and women in our modern civilization drift out of nature, out of sweet air, health, strength, beauty, into the cities, where in the third generation there is a rickety population, mean in stature, feverish and depraved in character, with the image of the devil in mind and matter more than the image of the Deity. Those who go like it at first, but city life is like the roll spoken of by the prophet which was sweet in the mouth but bitter in the belly. The first generation are intoxicated by the new life, but in the third generation the cord is cut which connected them with Nature, the Great Mother, and life shrivels up, sundered from the source of life.

Is there any prophet, any statesman, any leader, who will, as Moses once led the Israelites out of the Egyptian bondage, excite the human imagination and lead humanity back to Nature, to sunlight, starlight, earth breath, sweet air, beauty, gaiety and health? Is it impossible now to move humanity by great ideas, as Mahomet fired his dark hosts to forgetfulness of life, or, as Peter, the Hermit, awaken Europe to a frenzy so that it hurried its hot chivalry across a continent to the Holy Land? Is not the earth mother of us all? Are not our spirits clothed round with the substance of earth? Is it not from Nature we draw life? Do we not perish without sunlight and fresh air? Let us have no breath of air and in five minutes life is extinct. Yet in the cities there is a slow poisoning of life going on day by day.

Cities Cause Decay

The lover of beauty may walk the streets of London or any big city and may look into ten thousand faces and see none that is lovely. Is not the return of man to a natural life on the earth a great enough idea to inspire humanity? Is not the idea of a civilization amid the green trees and fields under the smokeless sky alluring? Yes, but men say there is no intellectual life working on the land. No intellectual life—when man is surrounded by mystery and miracle! When the mysterious forces which bring to birth and life are yet undiscovered, when the earth is teeming with life and the dumb brown lips of the ridges are breathing mystery. Is not the growth of a tree from a tiny cell hidden in the earth as provocative of thought as the things men learn at the schools? Is not thought on these things more interesting than the sophistries of the

interest, cooperative, modern, elements of, Religion, mes—wit, he middle, air faith, lered th, e Greek, d a host, the hills, prida the, nship, empires, military, wealth, for, citizenship, is of so, is ramp, and the, plex life, private, d leave, the mak, s of the, profes, in servi, ty party, tion in, people, of citi, a noble, l order, is sense, istantly, he pre, th and, of our, ry and, cellent, lization, mainly, re and, modern, out of, y, into, ration, can in, char, evil in, image, it at, spoken, set in, The, y the, ration, them, d life, source, eman, ce led, hon, a and, sun, t air, mpos, great, hosts, eter, reary, cross, s not, not, sub, sture, with, have, inter, here, day, the, and, and, re, the, bu, liza, un, Yes, life, tual, eye, ter, and, the, are, with, the, the, is, in, the

newspapers? It is only in Nature and by thought on the problems of Nature that our intellect grows to any real truth and draws near to the Mighty Mind which laid the foundations of the world.

Our civilizations are a nightmare, a bad dream. They have no longer the grandeur of Babylon or Nineveh. They grow meaner and meaner as they grow more urbanized. What could be more depressing than the miles of poverty-stricken streets around the heart of any modern city? The memory lies on one "heavy as frost and deep almost as life." It is terrible to think of the children playing on the pavements, the depletion of vitality, with an artificial stimulus supplied by flaring drink shops. The spirit grows heavy as if death lay on it while it moves amid such things. And outside these places the clouds are flying overhead, snowy and spiritual as of old, the sun is shining, the winds are blowing, the forests are murmuring leaf to leaf, the fields are green, but the magic that God made is unknown to these poor folk. Truly the creation of a rural civilization is the greatest need of our time. It may not come in our days, but we can lay the foundations of it, preparing the way for the true prophet when he will come.

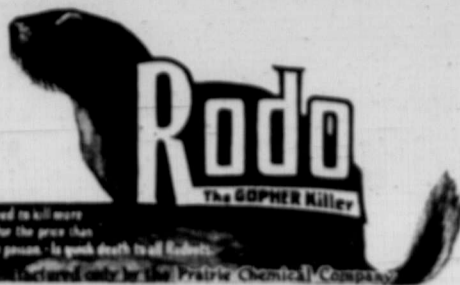
The Real Problem

The fight now is not to bring people back to the land, but to keep those who are on the land contented, happy and prosperous. And we must begin by organizing them to defend what is left to them, to take back, industry by industry, what was stolen from them. We must organize the country people into communities, for without some kind of communal life men hold no more together than the drifting sands by the seashore. There is a natural order in which men have instinctively grouped themselves from the dawn of time. It is as natural to them to do so as it is for bees to build their hexagonal cells. If we read the history of civilization we will find people in every land forming little clans co-operating together. Then the ambition of rulers or warriors breaks them up; the greed of powerful men puts an end to them. But, whether broken or not, the moment the rural dweller is left to himself he begins again, with nature prompting him, to form little clans, or nations rather, with his fellows, and it is there life has been happiest. We did this in ancient Ireland. The baronies whose names are on Irish land today and the counties are survivals of these old co-operative colonies, where the men owned the land together and elected their own leaders and formed their own social order and engendered passionate loyalties and affections. It was so in every land under the sun. It was so in ancient India and in ancient Peru. The European farmers and we in Ireland along with them are beginning again the eternal task of building up a civilization in nature, the task so often disturbed, the labor so often destroyed. And it is with the hope that you in America will build better than we that I have put together for you these thoughts on the Rural Community.

REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS

Dr. Hillis is pastor of the famous Plymouth church of Brooklyn, New York, and very much in the limelight as a result of the financial difficulties in which he finds himself as a result of long years of speculation in timber and coal lands. Dr. Hillis, thru a broker friend, purchased large areas of timber and mining lands in British Columbia, but lost money on his transactions and is now having his affairs investigated by the courts. Dr. Hillis was born in Iowa in 1848, and educated at Chicago. He is one of the best known preachers in the neighboring Republic but is probably better known as a writer, being the author of a score or more books such as, "A Man's Value to Society," "The Investment of Influence," etc.

Warm full milk should be given the calf, at first four times each day, for at least two weeks. When the calf is from two to three weeks old the feed can gradually be changed to sweet skim-milk. At least two weeks should be taken to make the change.



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Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding 25W.
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Made in Canada "ALASKA in an article means High Grade Every Part of It"

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

2. Gophers may be caught in any way or shot.

3. Have the contest open on June 1 and close on the last day of July, both days inclusive.

4. Losing side is to provide an oyster supper for all the contestants.

A meeting should be held once a week and all the tails brought in should be counted and marked down beside the name of the individual who caught them. If this contest is properly carried out it affords great amusement to old and young. The girls will enjoy it as much as the boys, because the ladies can shoot as well as the gentlemen. I have known one young man to have 3,500 gopher tails recorded beside his name! Besides being an enjoyment, it is very beneficial to the district, to Saskatchewan and Canada, therefore to the Empire.

PRAIRIE FARMER.
Doughlaston, Sask.

ADVOCATES A SAMPLE MARKET

Editor, Guide:—Here are a few of my ideas as to the value that a Sample Market would be to farmers of the West.

We have been trying to dispose of our grain products thru a grading system only, and I make this statement—that it is not a true and honest system. Only in part does it treat fairly with the farmer who ships his own grain. To illustrate where the grading system does not meet all conditions, I will refer you to the strong car of grain that is very close to being placed in the grade higher, but because of some little defect that can be shown, per Grain Act, it justifies the inspector in issuing a grade certificate that draws a price for the farmer's car of grain all the way from one to five cents a bushel (and sometimes more) less than it is worth; and further, that same car is in turn sold, per certificate, to some grain firm for a less price than it is worth; thereby making two serious wrongs to exist in the disposing of that car of grain. Nearly every farmer in the West knows that the grade certificate does not allow him to get the true and honest value for his car of grain under such conditions. I claim that this grading system fails in many ways to deal fairly with the farmers who ship their own grain.

Another point I would like to draw the farmers' attention to, is, that when he gets his grade certificate, it just means a ten-dollar bill mislaid for some commission firm, who will, as they say, handle his car of grain. Yet they hardly ever leave their office in disposing of the car of grain, because the grade certificate carries the value, and the commission man can do very little to help you no matter how he might desire. I feel sure that if the principle of sample market had been put in operation, along with the grading system, when the Manitoba Grain Act was first introduced, we would by this time have a grain handling system equal to our neighbors to the south of us, and the farmers of the West in turn would have enjoyed the privilege of disposing of their great grain products in the freest way possible. Any system of grain or produce handling that does not allow the producer the privilege of an opportunity to place his products before the buying public, fails to recognize a natural law.

I have no fault to find with the inspectors above referred to, but simply with the grading system when in operation without a sample market.

R. M. WILSON.
Marrinhurst, Man.

E. T. Meredith, publisher and editor of "Successful Farming," has been nominated for Governor of Iowa, by the Democrats. It was in Mr. Meredith's widely read agricultural paper that Joseph Felix' article, "Single Tax and the Farmer," first appeared. "Successful Farming" is a consistent advocate of just taxation as well as justice in all other matters.

When a cow produces a half ton of butter per year, as some do, she has a right to be called a factory.

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A REMINISCENCE OF THE OLD DAYS

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 Emma Stokeling, Regina, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. B. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

GARDENING

Given by Mrs. George Noble, Gainsboro.
A home where love and order reign is a happy one, no matter how bare its walls or how barren its surroundings. Yet even a happy home can be made more attractive and dearer to the hearts of its members if the grounds about it are tastefully adorned with trees, flowers and best and most useful of all a vegetable garden.

In order to have a successful garden we should, as soon as the soil is dry enough, have it thoroughly cultivated with plough and harrow or else with spade and rake. A sufficient quantity of old manure should be worked in at the same time and the rootstocks of all weeds carefully removed.

If the garden area is large enough the ground should be laid out in plots upon some definite plan. Four feet by eight feet is a good size. Walks at least two feet wide should be left between the plots. Flower seed may be sown at the ends of the plots with vegetables between, or each may be grown in separate plots. However, the arrangements of the plots and plants should be determined to suit the taste of the gardener.

As a rule the plots should not be raised above the level of the walks. The soil, particularly near the borders of the plots, does not become so parched during drought under level culture.

Soon after garden seeds are sown, wild plants, weeds, will begin to make their appearance, some of them perhaps before the seeds have germinated. If these weeds are allowed to grow they will, as we all know, rob the garden plants of food and water and also cut off much of the sunlight.

If weeds are never allowed to make much headway they are easily kept down. Go over the soil between the rows frequently with a rake or hoe. By doing this you will root up the weeds that have come up and bring many that are just germinating to the surface where they will dry out and die.

As soon as the garden plants are large enough it is necessary to thin them out to the proper distance apart. Some vegetables may be only partially thinned at first and when large enough for table use some of them may be taken for food, leaving the remaining ones to grow.

Frequent stirring of the soil with hoe or rake answers the same purpose as watering. If we stir the surface once or twice a week there will be no need for watering, unless the weather is exceedingly dry.

If any of the seeds fail to grow, sow others in their places. If early vegetables are used before midsummer a second crop may be grown on the same ground.

If any of your plants are attacked by insects or diseases try to find by inquiry the proper remedies.

If you tend your garden carefully during the spring and cultivate it well throughout the summer your reward will be, the gathering of fresh vegetables for the home table or that of a neighbor who has no garden; or flowers for a friend or invalid who would be greatly helped by your sympathy expressed in this way. In the autumn, after the crop has been removed, the garden should be manured and ploughed.

CURING PORK

Given by Mrs. H. Gies to Short-oaks G.G.A.

After the pigs have been killed and the meat is cold, it is then ready to be cut up into hams, shoulders and sides. The head, backbone, ribs, sausage meat and lard, are taken out. These pieces are laid to one side to be taken care of later. Hams and shoulders and sides should be rubbed with a little salt and put in a barrel to stand over night, in which two or three little pieces of board have been laid so as the blood may drain off into the bottom of the barrel. This will help keep the meat better after it is in brine. Next day the meat is taken out and laid on a table while the barrel is rinsed out. Then the meat is all put in again, hams and shoulders in the bottom and side pieces on top. Then all is ready for the brine. In

making the brine we add about two pounds brown sugar and one tablespoon saltpetre in a tub or boiler of water and enough salt to bear an egg. Care must be taken not to put in too much saltpetre as it will dry the meat too much, but a little gives the lean part a nice red color as well as helping to cure it.

Now in winter we don't boil this brine, only using hot water to dissolve the salt, but in summer time I think it is better to boil it. Brine must always be real cold before it is put on the meat.

Meat should be left in brine at least six weeks, unless the hams and shoulders are cut in two, when three or four weeks may do.

If the meat is to be smoked it is taken out and hung in the smoke-house to drain a day or two before smoking, unless there are flies when a little smoke may be made each day.

Care must be taken not to smoke too much at first, as this would tan the outside and not go thru the meat. About a week or ten days are required to smoke it. It is not necessary to have a smoke-house, as a small amount may be smoked in a large packing box.

If the meat is to stay in brine all summer, great care must be taken to change the brine as soon as it is seen to be the least bit bloody. This is done by taking the brine off the meat and letting it come to a boil, when the scum will come to the top and is easily removed with a skimmer. A little more salt should be added and again tested with an egg, but no more saltpetre should be used. If pigs are killed in the summer it is well to remove the bone from the hams and shoulders before putting in brine.

GIRL PIG RAISERS

There is no reason why girls should not raise pigs as well as chickens. It is all a matter of fences and feeding and care. The prize pallet can fly over a low fence, the prize pig can escape thru a poor pen and either one can be killed off by carelessness.

At any rate, three North Dakota girls have won prizes and done some fine demonstrating along the line of prize-winning pigs.

The 1915 North Dakota Pork Contest was open to members of the Agricultural Clubs from ten to eighteen years of age. It was carefully explained to boys and girls who asked to be enrolled that they would play the game of "follow your leader," that is to say, they would have to follow very carefully the written advice sent to them, keep daily records of what they did for their pigs, what the feed cost, just what and how much they were fed, write weekly reports and write, in full, the whole story of their work.


To "follow your leader," in the case of the Agricultural Clubs, means to closely follow the teaching and directions of men appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the State Agricultural College. Certainly, it is an unequalled opportunity for any boy or any girl to follow such leadership as this, learning the best methods of farming and at the same time earning money right at home.

Of those who enrolled in the pig club, twenty-four won honors four won very high honors and three of those four were girls.

The point with a pig or rather, a litter of pigs, is to keep them growing rapidly and healthfully that "side meat" may have its proper "streaks" of fat and lean.

Edith Penner entered the contest with a litter of twelve Yorkshires. They were weighed carefully on the day her care of them began. When they were one hundred and ninety-three days old they weighed two thousand five hundred and ninety-three pounds. Every ounce of their food was carefully recorded as to kind and cost and it was found that Edith's hogs returned one hundred and four dollars and sixty-eight cents above their food cost or fifty-four and one-fourth cents a day.

The prizes this industrious girl won were one hundred dollars cash and a fine Yorkshire sow. In the contest the preceding year she won a Yorkshire boar. From The Farmer's Wife.




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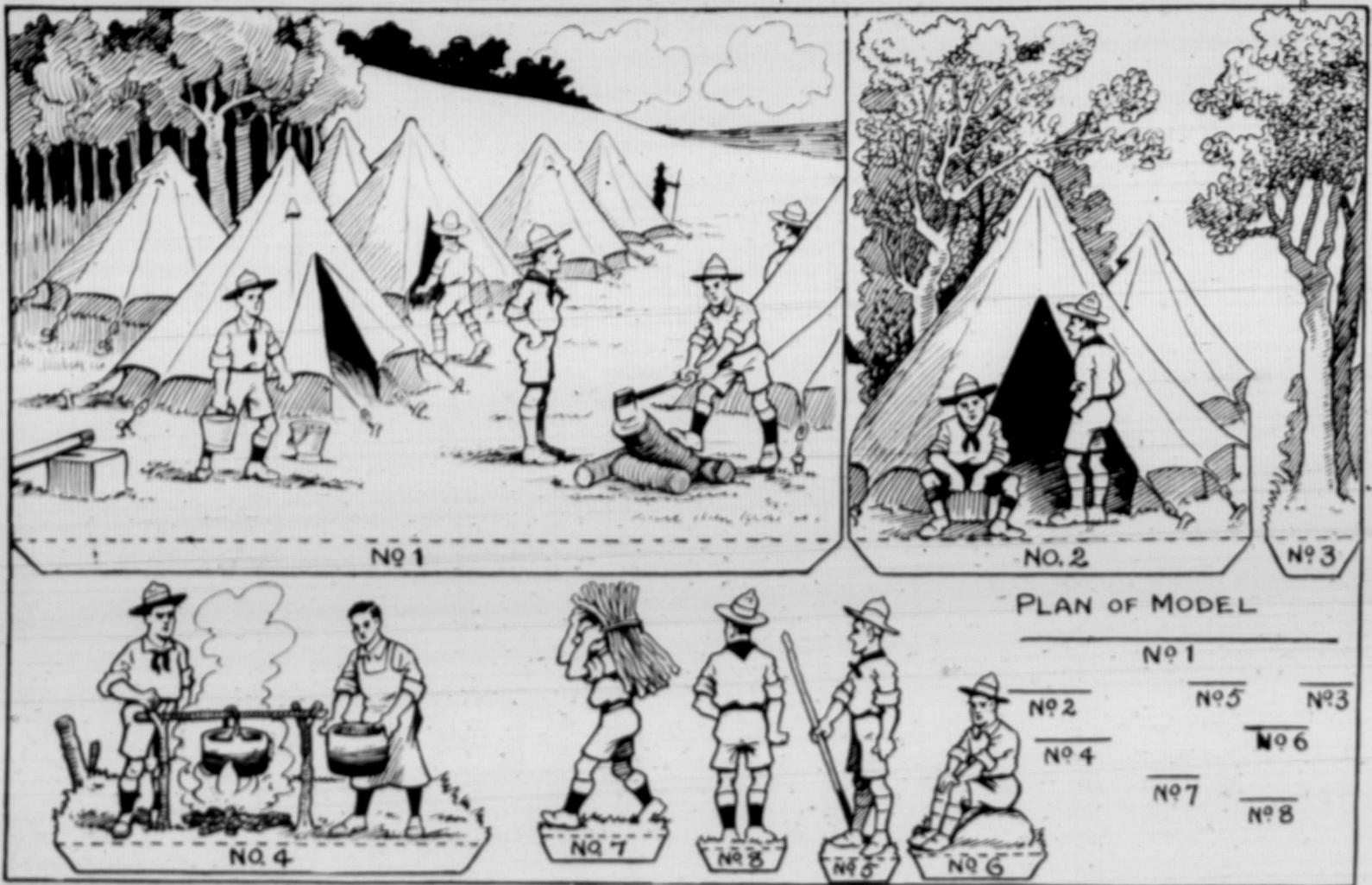
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May 31, 1916



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The Mystery of Bird Migration

By J. Nelson Gowanloch

Photographs from Life by Author

"And fainter onward like wild birds that change their season in the night and wait their way. From cloud to cloud down the long wind the dream shrill'd."

We know that spring is here! Birds everywhere! Warblers in the tree tops and white-throated sparrows clearly piping in the thickets. The loud "laughing" call of the flicker shakes the woods. The tiny kinglet flits in the low bush. The song sparrow sings his "Sweet, sweet, sweet; very merry cheer," so gayly



The Cat Bird, a late migrant

that you know he means every word of it. Glad company all! And how far they have come. Think of it! Thousands of miles across inhospitable land, across bleak sea, thru mist and fog and rainstorm, above the sweepy palm-fronds of southern lands, where sunset dies so strangely beautiful on still lagoons. Northward, ever northward, thru countless dangers they have come, and here for an hour they flit and feed, to make more perfect the joy of our spring mornings. Whence have they come and why thru so many dangers must they travel yearly to and fro from land to land so many thousand miles?

Other animals than birds migrate—the seals to their rookeries, the salmon to their spawning ground, and even certain American butterflies (the Monarchs)—but birds, of all living creatures are the supreme travellers. Gifted with swift, almost tireless, flight, they seem careless of distance. Peru sees them in December and Canada in June. They outdistance all other animals in their wanderings.

Practically all our birds migrate, either leaving us entirely or else our individuals of the species giving place to others of their kind, as with the blue jays and the chickadees. Even resident individuals perform short local migrations, as the sharp-tailed grouse, which sometimes nests on the prairie but winters in the shelter of wooded hills nearby. The great majority of our birds, however, forsake our country entirely, betaking themselves far southward, weeks before the first snow and never returning until the leaf-buds have unfolded. Species of even the same family are most dissimilar in migration. Thus the oriole winters in Central America, the bobolink in Peru. Each species in the course of time has developed a migration often quite un-

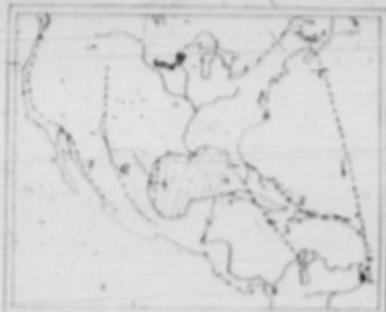


like that of any other bird. Some times many species converge and their

routes form a great pathway across the continent following favorable contours of land. Such a great highway is the Mississippi Valley—Manitoba—Arctic route, up which hundreds of thousands of birds pass every year.

Those birds and many others that winter in South America have choice of several routes in crossing to the continent. Central America, a country small in area and sparse in food, is crossed by different species in different ways. The most important route (No. 4 on Professor Cooke's map) brings the birds from the northwest Florida to Yucatan and thence by land to South America. More birds are said to travel this course than use all other routes together. Routes No. 3, by way of Cuba and Jamaica is much shorter, yet few species use it, the bobolink and bank swallow being two. Route No. 2 via the islands from Florida to South America is also not much traversed, because the land areas are too small to afford food for great numbers. Route No. 5 is used by several warblers. Numbers 6 and 7, the slow roundabout land routes, are more used. Route No. 1 will be explained later.

Most of our migratory birds travel



by night and at comparatively great height. A few swift-winged species like the tree-swallow and the nighthawk have such speed that they are in no danger from hawks and other such enemies, and so can perform their migration by day. Even night travelling does not rid migration of its dangers. In the darkness thousands of birds collide with wires or buildings and are killed. Thousands more are blown out to sea or their plumage heavy with rain or sleet they sink to death while passing over wide rivers and lakes. In the autumn young birds, untried in flight, must fly thousands of miles with their parents to a winter home, which they have never seen. Lighthouses at sea lure thousands of birds down to death during stormy weather, and thousands, too, may starve, if, during the days of migration, inclement weather kill all the insects upon which they feed. Thus, you see, that migration, however beneficial otherwise, causes tremendous mortality among our small land birds.



The Tree Swallow, a day traveller

The speed at which birds travel varies considerably, some like the yellow warbler flitting unburiedly from bush to bush, while others, like the hummingbird, pass over one hundred miles in a single night. It is on record that the purple martin came one year from Louisiana to Manitoba in twelve nights (120 miles a night). Henshaw, probably quite accurately, estimates the speed of the Pacific plovers' migration at a thousand miles a day. Some species, like the Canada goose, follow closely the advance of spring, while others like the catbird and cedar wax-wing seem to delay their flight strangely to a much later date than we should expect. The myrtle warbler appears

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about the 24th of April, but the yellow warbler does not come until the 15th of May. Immediate local weather conditions seem to have no great effect on bird movements, and their spring advance northward follows to a remarkable degree the course of the corresponding isothermal line. Thus, Professor Cooke has shown its advance northward is almost coincident with the isotherm of 50 deg., that is, when the average daily temperature has risen to 62 deg. F. the yellow warbler may be expected to arrive.

The matter of actual journeys performed by birds is most interesting and so amazing that one can scarcely believe such migrations possible. I have space for but a few instances, and these, remember, are actual instances of yearly movements performed by all the members of a species. They are not imaginative theories or extraordinary flights of single individuals.

Our hummingbirds winter in Central America. The bobolinks of our Manitoba prairies spend the winter in far off Brazil.

Most strange are the long flights where in going and coming two different routes are used. An example of this is shown on the map. The golden plover nests on the Arctic islands (marked "one" on map); it passes the winter in Brazil on the other side of the world (2 on map), to reach which it strikes boldly from Nova Scotia, 2,400 miles of unrelenting flight across the open sea. Not is it fatigued for the birds seldom stop on the West Indian islands, but pass on, without pausing, to the mainland of South America.

A more incredible journey still is that of the wheatear. This little bird nests in Labrador and winters, where do you think?—in Mexico and the West Coast of Africa. Striking eastward the birds go from Labrador to Greenland, thence to England and France, then southward thru Spain and across the Mediterranean to Africa. In spring they return by the same route. Sometimes a few wheatears seem to lose their way, and going south instead of east, they arrive in the Bermudas and Bahama.

Longest of all is the journey of the Arctic tern. This bird nests within the Arctic circle (3 on map) and winters within the Antarctic (4 on map), performing twice yearly the marvellous journey of 11,000 miles.

And now we ask why these seemingly unnecessary travels over half the wide world, why this irresistible response to some instinct that guides birds yearly from the tropics to the farthest northern lands? Bird migration perhaps began after the ice of the glacial period had receded. The birds seeking new and wider areas followed closely the melting icefields, yet withdrawn with each return of winter, to their former restricted southern home. Migration routes, as we see them today, are the result of ages of weather conditions and geological change. Thus the golden plover uses route A in spring time and route B in autumn, because in springtime the Atlantic coast is fog bound and barren of food, while the interior, warmed by the chinook winds, gives favorable warmth and abundant food. Returning in autumn they are well fed and can perform without pause the 2,400 mile sea flight from Labrador to South America, a route much shorter than the spring land journey. Years pass and climates change, but still the birds pursue their old highway of travel.

Bird migration may therefore teach more than present-day bird behavior—it may tell of lands now sunken in the sea, of warm countries now cold with Arctic ice, of ancient forests long since dust.

In one of his recent syndicated newspaper articles, Herbert Quick states: "According to a leaflet of the American Economic League, Gen. P. Elias Cullen, governor of the Mexican State of Sonora, is an awful wren."

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Automobile Stories - -

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THE GUIDE is anxious to secure letters showing what use or pleasure an automobile may be put to on a farm in this country. We hear from time to time of farmers or their families enjoying pleasure trips in their automobile, going on shooting trips in the fall or making excursions to the old home in the South or East. These stories are very interesting and we would like to have some of them to publish. The automobile, no doubt, saves considerable time and money in going to town and no doubt even comes in handy when some machinery on the farm breaks and the broken parts have to be secured from the nearest dealer some miles away. There are many other uses and pleasures to which an automobile may be put on the farm. The Guide is offering \$10.00 in prizes for the best letters received on the subject, "The Automobile on the Farm," to be divided as follows:—

Best letter \$5.00 Second best letter .. \$3.00 Third best letter .. \$2.00

These letters must contain actual experiences and may be written by any man, woman, boy or girl in the family where the automobile is owned and used. We want the letters written in an entertaining way and the same letter may contain the use of the automobile for pleasure as well as for saving time or money. No letter must exceed 500 words in length and all must be written on one side of the page only. They must reach The Guide office not later than July 15. Good photographs will help towards winning the prize, but are not absolutely necessary. Address all letters to

Automobile Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

GRAIN ELEVATORS IN AUSTRALIA

Trade Commissioner D. H. Ross, writing from Melbourne, Australia, under date of March 15, states that the building of grain elevators in Australia promises to be commenced in the near future. Already a prominent Canadian firm of elevator engineers—after furnishing complete reports and specifications—has been retained by the state governments of New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia to supervise the installation of the bulk handling of grain system in the states named. The same firm has recently submitted its report for Victoria and anticipates being appointed by the state government to supervise the construction in that state. With Victoria secured, all the large wheat-growing states will have placed the construction of the elevators under the supervision of one Canadian company.

New South Wales proposes to erect a terminal elevator at Sydney with a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels; a terminal elevator at Newcastle with a capacity of 500,000 bushels, and, approximately, 200 country elevators with varying capacities from 25,000 to 200,000 bushels. As the normal wheat harvest in Victoria is about equal to that of New South Wales, it is assumed that the elevator requirements of both states will be about equal. South Australia proposes to erect four terminal elevators with capacities ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels, and about 110 country elevators of varying capacity. In Western Australia the number of terminal and country elevators and their capacity has not yet been decided, but it is anticipated that four terminal and 100 country elevators will be required in that state.—Journal of Commerce.

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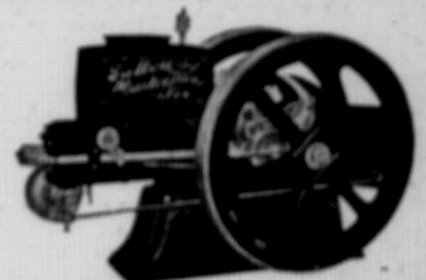
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Which breed is the best? Some day when we get older and know a little more about poultry we'll tell you. Until then you will have to keep on experimenting with different breeds or else give the breed you have a little better care and attention. One lady writes in for white Plymouth rock eggs for hatching, saying, "They are the best breed, but they are scarce around here, so would like to know where I could get some eggs."



PROFESSOR HARNER

Another lady poultry breeder is highly incensed because her favorite breed, the Houdans, were not given the position of being the one and only breed that is worth keeping, and they have not only the good qualities of all breeds, but at the same time also not poor qualities—the very zenith of perfection as it were. And so they go on, each one claiming that his or her own special bird is the best—which may be true, providing "you do not take in too much territory."

Farmers Should Not Experiment

Why should "public opinion" sway from one breed to another year after year? All breeds experience a boom, but usually after three or four years they are tried out and things swing back to normal again. I suppose we are but human and always look for "something better" even in chickens. The man experimenting the farmer does along the lines of breeds the better it will be for him. Experiment stations and colleges are in that line of work, and should be able to give sufficiently accurate information to enable the farmer to make the best choice. Such institutions should not have and will not have, if properly conducted, any breed prejudice, and therefore their experience and advice should be reliable.

Talking up poultry queries we wish to present herewith a specimen of which kind we are pleased to say we received only a very few. This was dated March 1, 1916, and in substance read as follows: "I have 25 cockerels hatched last spring which I wish to sell or send to you to fatten." What answer should be given to such a query? The first question presenting itself to our mind is this—Does this man's poultry pay? Next, is he getting any winter eggs? Both must be answered in the negative. First the poultry cannot pay because those spring roosters must have winter instead of being sold off last November or December. This is as far as most production is concerned. As to winter laying, evidently the chicks to be born comparatively few, or else somebody would have been aware before now that those twenty roosters were in there calling their heads off. But now spring is here the hens begin to lay, and all at once this party realized that those roosters were still there. Can we not see in this a reason why poultry is of no account on some of the farms. These roosters may not have eaten very much, but even so they were kept at a loss, then, too, it shows lack of attention to the former flock of hens.

Changes or Remedies?

This spring there has been considerable trouble with what some term changes or rheumatism in laying hens. This is doubtless due to the long continued winter weather. This complaint is found more frequently in points than in hens. Usually the bird is only temporarily disabled. Quite a large

number of complaints have come in giving the following symptoms, i.e., dullness, ruffled feathers, eyes closed, bird staggering, almost helpless. This invariably starts in the afternoon, and towards evening the bird gets worse. By nightfall she improves again, and may probably be sufficiently recovered to be able to get on the roost. The next day this hen is likely to lay. The reason for this condition is feeding heavily on soft mash, boiled potatoes or other stimulating foods. Lack of green food and fresh air appear to make conditions even worse. Artificial conditions such as a long continued winter also contribute their share towards the trouble. When this ailment is noticed the stimulating foods should be dropped from the ration and hard grains fed exclusively. Also provide green food and try and get the hens outside by opening the poultry house door and throwing straw or litter on the snow so the hens can get out. This sickness is most common just before the winter breaks up completely.

At Hatching Time

Hatching season is now well on, the very late this year. Now is the time to take those pullets which laid last winter, separate them and keep their eggs for hatching. This is the easiest way to select for improving farm egg production. Early hatches this year are not nearly so successful as last, owing to the late winter. You should have all the chicks hatched you will require this year by June 15. The early hatched chicken will make the best winter layer. As much as possible use 2-year-old hens for hatching, or hens that have hatched chickens before. The young or untried hen is apt to huddle down too close to the eggs at hatching time and crush the chicks to death right in the shell.

By testing out the eggs the ninth day you may be able to double up and put the fertile eggs under fewer hens and reset the others again. A hen, if properly looked after, will stay with it for six weeks.

In setting hens they should be removed to another building if at all possible, and the room where they are set should be darkened by hanging brown bags over the windows. Try out the hen with one or two laid eggs for a few days, then if she is all right put in the other eggs.

Poor Advice too Common

The other day I had occasion to look over some advice given on feeding chicks which, if followed to any great extent, would put the majority of our farm poultry raisers out of business. Book learning is all right in its place, but, personally, we believe very strongly in the principles of experience. In these special instructions given on feeding chicks were named articles that are not procurable in this country at all, and others again would be so high priced that the farmer could never afford to buy them and feed them as directed. The directions may be all right for certain localities, but as far as the West and a new country is concerned they are out of the question entirely. The practicability, the usefulness, and the real value of a thing is what we should have in mind when giving instructions in any line of work. But in poultry work probably more than in anything else there is a tendency for an inexperienced hand to give out information or to try and learn the business out of books. The error of the poultry business today is that every Tom, Dick and Harry is trying to give advice, even if he does not know a pointer from a hen. Our extensive poultry breeders who have made an attempt at large scale poultry keeping and found it unprofitable will substantiate the above statement. Had these "would-be" poultry raisers gone thru

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SHEEP FARMING

By JOHN A. CRAIG

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Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. \$1.60

At 1916 low lilly haken reason long up to layed now ehen's speeds and a cold would else to poorly fall. The maintain density partly long having the w some e they up and ary on gradual highest year it due to, and hat last year their ed We ma prices f In 1916 of April "Editorial certain mention: "T says: "I have seen how can improve ration, of the

the school of experience they would never have sunk their thousands recklessly in large poultry plants.

Poultry literature makes very good reading and poultry keeping looks good on books, both from the artistic point of view and also from the poultry-for-profit view point; but it is an altogether different thing to go out and do the actual work. Then, too, you can sit down and figure out a fortune in poultry keeping quicker than in anything else, but the question is to get it out. If we had less theory advanced by our would-be poultry men and more actual fact, the poultry industry as a whole would be a good deal farther ahead.

Nothing has led to more confusion in poultry work than two ideas advanced from two competitive sources, and this is only natural for the ignorant or unversed beginner does not know who or which or what is correct, and therefore trusts to his or her own knowledge.

Uniformity of Information

There is, however, some uniformity of information sifted out from various sources. The backyard poultry raisers have things in common, and what are one man's difficulties are also those of another man, and any advice or exchange of opinion given is usually practicable. The large poultry raisers again are in a field of work by themselves, and we find all large plants operated on practically the same basis, and therefore they have problems in common. The heads of poultry departments of agricultural colleges all have a similar field of work, and one man's problems are also largely those of the others. Most of these men have reached their position thru hard practical labor from the small farm flock thru the extensive poultry plant operated on a commercial basis to that of a college plant operated on a semi-commercial and farm basis. From which of these three sources the farmer can gain the most of value we leave for him to judge. If the college poultryman is alive to his duties and opportunities the farmers will not be doing full justice to themselves unless they take advantage of all the assistance he can give them.

This Season's Outlook

At this date the poultry outlook for 1916 is none too promising. The fertility is comparatively high, but the hatching power has been exceptionally low in the incubator eggs—the very long winter season is probably the chief reason for this. It looks now as though the farmers who are hatching with hens will have to continue hatching at least up to June 20. The long winter delayed spring broodiness and there is now a scarcity of broody hens. All chicks hatched after June 15 require special care and feed in order to grow and mature properly by the time the cold weather comes. Our farmers would do well to heed the advice or else there will be an enormous lot of poorly developed chickens on hand this fall.

The wholesale prices of eggs are remaining very firm, with an upward tendency. The supply this season is comparatively low compared to last year. Long continued cold spring weather is having its effect on egg production, and the wholesale houses are experiencing some difficulty in getting the supply they want. Egg production is going up and down all spring. Under ordinary conditions there is generally a gradual increase in egg yield until the highest production is reached, but this year it is quite erratic going up and down continually. Smaller farm flocks due to fewer chickens grown last year and large numbers of hens sold off at last year's good prices are also having their effects on this spring's egg yield. We may look forward to good firm prices for eggs all summer.

Educate the Consumer

In The Grain Growers' Guide issue of April 5 is a short letter headed, "Educate the Consumer," in which certain problems are discussed in connection with the improving of farm eggs. The last paragraph of this letter supports our contention that the producer must be educated first or else how can we have co-operation for improving farm eggs? By way of illustration, let me point out the condition of the egg trade in Prince Edward

Island four years ago under the old system of production and marketing. At that time the "Island" eggs were the poorest eggs sent to Montreal markets. Today they are the best. "Island" eggs also compete on the Boston markets and a premium of 2 cents a dozen was paid for these eggs in preference to "nearby hennery" eggs, which were the highest class of eggs on Boston markets previous to the introduction of "Island" eggs. What has brought about this change? The market was there, it only required education on the methods of production, handling and marketing. Winnipeg markets compare quite favorably with the above as regards market demands for high class eggs. It does not necessarily follow that because this one firm failed there are no others. We grant that our consumers need to be educated as to quality of poultry products, but the trouble is that there are under the present system two eggs had out of every dozen marketed, and it stands to reason that what caused these two to go "bad" will also affect the quality of the others, and the consumer is taking the chance on these eggs even if they guaranteed to boil, fry or poach. Why do consumers pay 75c and 80c a dozen for guaranteed new laid eggs when they can get other eggs at 40c a dozen? But the great bulk of eggs going on the market go thru the wholesaler's and retailer's hands before they reach the consumer. In tracing out the lesson in eggs we are also brought face to face with the fact that approximately 70 per cent of it occurs thru inferior methods on the farms and the rest in transit and at the dealer's end. It is impossible to change market conditions as far as trade demands go, at least. In Winnipeg there is a market for non-fertile eggs during the summer season, but not every city has such a demand, and in such places it is simply a question of educating the consumer to the better quality of such eggs. But a very small percentage of the consumers can get fresh eggs, as it takes from 10 to 14 days for farm eggs to reach them under the present systems of marketing, and therefore the average consumer has but little chance of knowing the good qualities of high class eggs. The non-fertile egg is of comparatively recent date on any market, and is the direct result of an attempt to overcome some of the losses that occur. As time goes on and a larger number of farmers are producing a better class of eggs the consumers will be afforded an opportunity to find out for themselves what really good eggs are like.

CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESS IN U.S.

Farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations will transact this year a total of business amounting to more than \$1,400,000,000, according to an estimate made in the annual report of the office of Markets and Rural Organizations of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Whilst agricultural co-operation in the United States is far more prevalent than is generally believed, the report says that it is not yet upon a sufficiently strong business basis. For this reason the office has studied the various methods employed and is endeavoring to aid in perfecting them.

CAPITAL WAS TIMID

Canadian capital was timid. That is the excuse given by the members of the shell committee for not placing orders in this country. We believe it to be true—as regards the timidity, at any rate. Truth is that we have so long depended on a tariff to protect us and to make every enterprise a sure thing that we have lost most of our industrial backbone. We have forgotten how to defend ourselves in the markets of the world and are afraid to meet the foreigner on equal terms. And that sort of cowardice is worse than all the accusations that can be brought against the pacifists.—Journal of Commerce.

As the calves grow older a mixture of ground oats, wheat bran and a very little corn meal fed dry in a trough is very helpful.

Do not abuse the calf when teaching it to drink by jamming its head in the milk up to its eyes.

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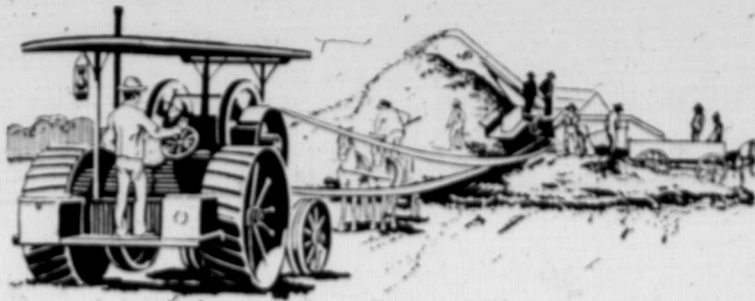
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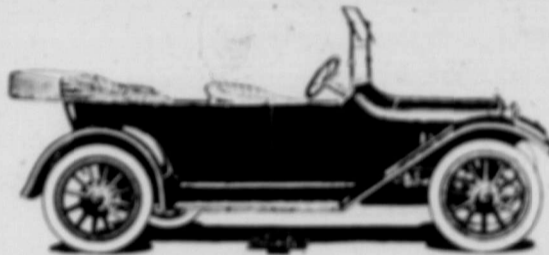
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This is a photograph of the actual bottle of wheat after it had been weighed and sealed. The car shows it very much reduced in size.

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