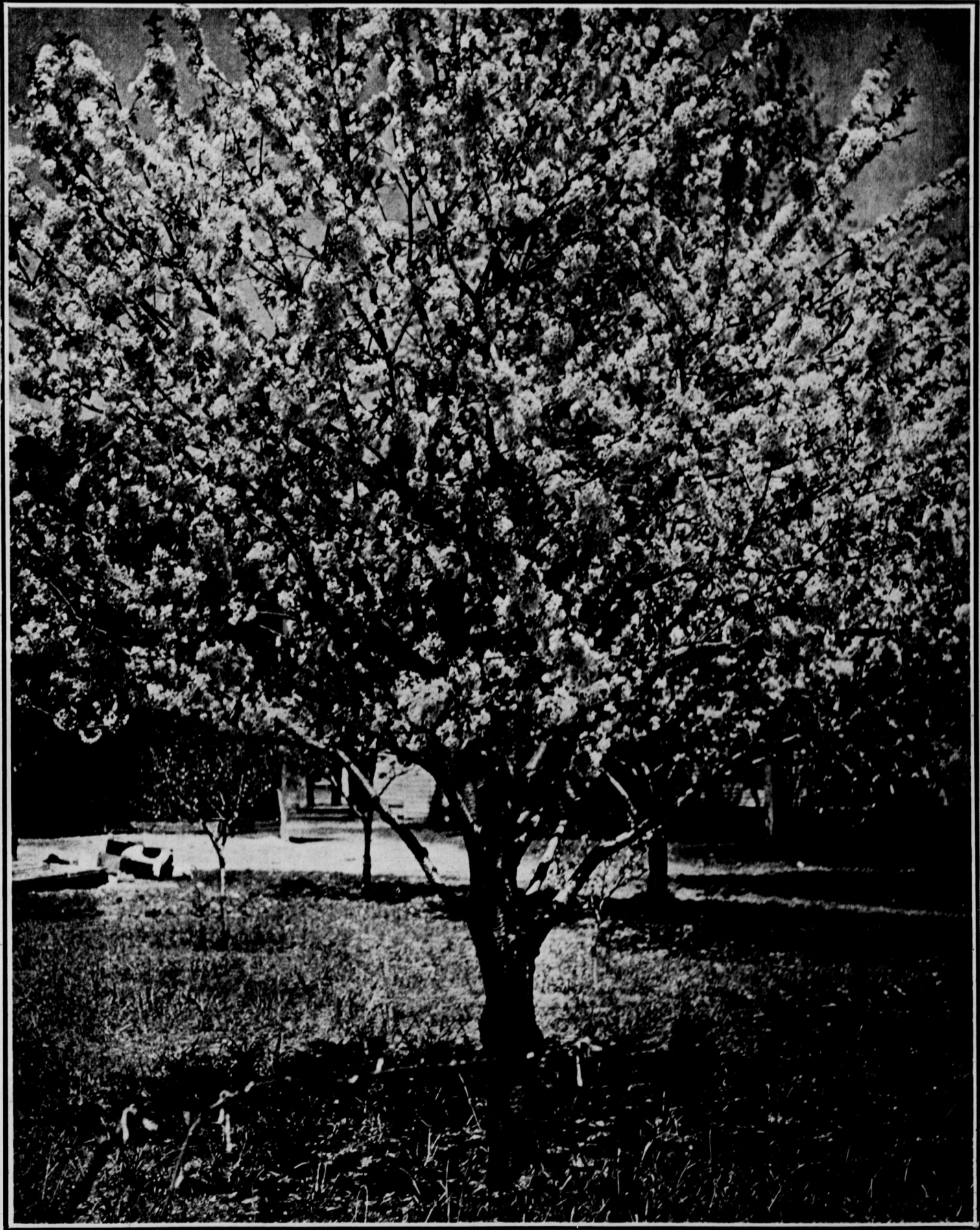


The Grain Growers' Guide

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FEBRUARY 3, 1915



Circulation over 34,000 weekly

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager. JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

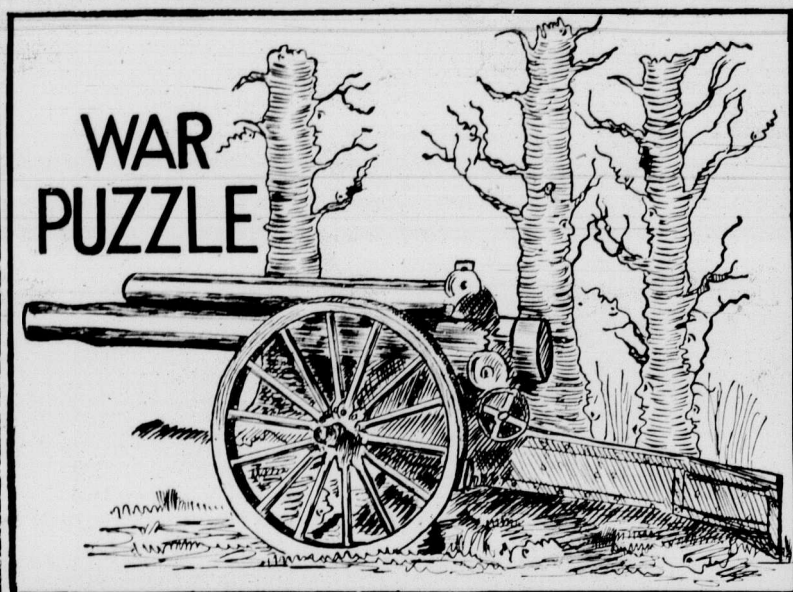
The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

FREE!! \$200.00 IN CASH

AND 100 VALUABLE PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY

1st Prize, \$50.00 in Cash. | 3rd Prize, \$35.00 in Cash.
2nd Prize, \$40.00 in Cash. | 4th Prize, \$25.00 in Cash.
5th to 9th Prizes, each \$10.00 in Cash.



Above will be found the picture of a modern gun of the kind that is being used in the present war. At a glance the gun and some old trees appear to be all there is in the picture, but by careful scrutiny some soldiers' faces will be found. There are 19 of them in all. Can you find them? It is no easy task, but by patience and perseverance can be accomplished.

You may win a cash prize by doing so. Many have done this as will be shown by the names and addresses published below. If you find the faces mark each one you find with an X cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words "I have found all the faces and marked them." Write these nine words plainly and neatly, as in case of ties, both writing and neatness will be considered factors in this contest.

This may take up a little of your time, but as there are TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash and One Hundred premiums given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter. Remember, all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found all the faces and marked them."

We do not ask you to Spend One Cent of Your Money in order to enter this Contest.

Send your answer at once; we will reply by Return Mail telling you whether your answer is correct or not, and we will send you a complete Prize List, together with the names and addresses of persons who have recently received over Two Thousand Dollars in Cash Prizes from us, and full particulars of a simple condition that must be fulfilled. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.)

Winners of cash prizes in our late competitions will not be allowed to enter this Contest.

This competition will be judged by two well known business men of undoubted integrity, who

have no connection with this company, whose decisions must be accepted as final.

Below will be found a partial list of the names and addresses of a few persons who have won some of our larger prizes in recent contests. Although these persons are entirely unknown to us, they are our references. An enquiry from any one of them will bring the information that our contests are carried out with the utmost fairness and integrity. Your opportunity to win a good round sum is equally as good as that of anyone else, as all previous winners of cash prizes are debarré from entering this contest.

Names and Addresses of a few Prize-Winners in recent Contests.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Mrs. W. A. C. Orr, 288 Gannett St., Winnipeg..... \$50.00 | Mr. K. A. Rodger, 4 Manhattan Apts., Church St. Toronto \$35.00 |
| Miss R. Brodeur, 6 Gillespie St., Sherbrooke..... 50.00 | Mrs. J. B. Girouard, 656 Maisonneuve St., Montreal..... 35.00 |
| Mr. Louis Quintal, Charlemagne, Que..... 50.00 | Mrs. A. Ferguson, 33 Stobart Block, Winnipeg..... 35.00 |
| Mr. Alphonse Drouin, Dept. of Soc. of State, Ottawa..... 50.00 | Mr. R. E. Strange, 390 Rockland Rd., St. John, N.B..... 35.00 |
| Mr. J. A. St. Pierre, Athabaska, Que..... 50.00 | Miss Mary Cochran, 114 Preston St., Ottawa..... 35.00 |
| Mrs. E. McMillan, 355 Medland St., West Toronto..... 50.00 | Mrs. G. H. Benson, 33 Hargrave St., Winnipeg..... 35.00 |
| Mr. H. Lloyd, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, Ont..... 50.00 | Mrs. W. D. Little, Powassan, Ont..... 30.00 |
| Mr. Jos. F. Champagne, 213 Bolton, Ottawa, Ont..... 50.00 | Mr. Thos. Blakey, 88 Huntley St., Toronto..... 25.00 |
| Miss Daisy Rabey, 182 University Ave., Toronto..... 40.00 | Miss Mary Lamb, 22 Spencer St., St. John's, Nfld..... 25.00 |
| Mr. Jno. W. London, 486 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man..... 40.00 | Miss E. A. Kennedy, 16 Railway St., Hamilton..... 25.00 |
| Miss I. B. Benjamin, 121 Highbury St., Hamilton..... 40.00 | Mr. Jules Vasconcelles, Goulais River, Ont..... 25.00 |
| Miss H. C. Powell, P.O. Dept., Ottawa, Ont..... 40.00 | Mr. Jno. M. Sullivan, Bucksworth St., St. John's, Nfld..... 25.00 |
| Mrs. Andrew Johnson, Box 101, Roblin, Man..... 40.00 | Mrs. E. H. Darnett, 200 Highbury St., Hamilton..... 25.00 |
| Mr. Norman Robinson, Milford Haven, Ont..... 40.00 | Mr. W. C. Mason, 2475 Hutchison St., Montreal..... 25.00 |
| Mr. Thos. Humphries, 490 Ayers & Sons, St. John's..... 40.00 | Mrs. H. W. Hobley, Box 171 Iversville, Ont..... 25.00 |
| Mr. P. A. Ferguson, 213 James Ave., Winnipeg..... 40.00 | Mr. M. J. Brouse, 64 St. George St., Toronto, Ont..... 25.00 |
| Mrs. Quinnie R. Stark, 287 Mary's Place, Winnipeg, Man. 35.00 | Mrs. Francis Boynton, 235 Ross St., St. Thomas, Ont..... 25.00 |

Send your reply direct to **HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTY CO., MONTREAL, CAN.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

BANK OF HAMILTON

43rd Annual General Meeting

The forty-third annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Hamilton was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Hamilton on Monday, January 18th, 1915. The Directors submitted their report showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 30th November, 1914.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1913.....	\$151,131.75
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1914, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on current discounts, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	485,265.49
	<u>\$636,397.24</u>
Appropriated as follows:	
Four quarterly dividends, in all 12 per cent.....	\$360,000.00
Provision for Depreciation in Securities and for Contingencies.....	75,000.00
Pension Fund.....	19,309.62
Patriotic, Red Cross and Relief Funds.....	25,000.00
	<u>\$479,309.62</u>
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	\$157,087.62

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank have all been inspected during the year.

The Directors have to record with deep regret the death of the Honorable William Gibson, who had been a member of the Board for twenty-one years, and President of the Bank since January, 1903.

J. P. BELL, General Manager.

JOHN S. HENDRIE, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$ 3,022,400.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	6,041,005.64
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement.....	28,482,822.27
	<u>34,523,827.91</u>
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	4,632.18
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries.....	208,592.62
Acceptances under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	87,801.76
	<u>\$37,846,954.47</u>

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	83,600,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	157,087.62
	<u>3,757,087.62</u>
Dividend No. 102, payable 1st December, 1914.....	90,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	240.50
	<u>\$ 6,847,328.12</u>
	<u>\$44,694,282.59</u>

ASSETS

Current Coin.....	\$ 667,892.03
Dominion Government Notes.....	5,469,792.00
	<u>\$ 6,137,684.03</u>
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	100,000.00
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	155,000.00
Notes of other Banks.....	260,745.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	1,460,055.20
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	296,318.44
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	256,792.31
	<u>\$8,666,594.98</u>
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....	282,840.85
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian.....	2,610,150.68
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	471,067.66
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and stocks.....	1,273,432.40
	<u>\$13,304,086.57</u>
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	\$28,319,806.67
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	345,166.36
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for.....	167,417.08
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	2,092,393.51
Other Assets, not included in the foregoing.....	377,610.64
	<u>31,302,394.26</u>
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	87,801.76
	<u>\$44,694,282.59</u>

JOHN S. HENDRIE, President.

J. P. BELL, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT.—In accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the transactions which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We have checked the Cash and verified the Securities of the Bank at the Chief Office and at several of the principal Branches during the current year, as well as on November 30th, 1914, and have found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto; in our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

C. S. SCOTT, Auditors.
E. S. READ, Chartered Accountants.

Hon. John S. Hendrie, C.V.O., C. A. Birge, C. C. Dalton, Robert Hobson, C. H. Newton, George Rutherford, J. Turnbull and W. A. Wood were elected as directors.

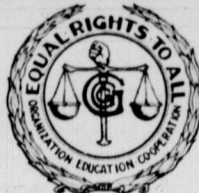
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors his Honor John S. Hendrie was elected President, and Cyrus A. Birge Vice-President.—Advertisement.

A Special Word to Subscribers

When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. Please renew at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed.

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.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marlon Beynon

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Subscriptions and Advertising

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.00 per year. Foreign subscriptions \$1.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates
Commercial—16 cents per agate line.
Livestock—14 cents per agate line.
Classified—4 cents per word per issue.
No discount for time or space on any class of advertising.

The Cost of Independence

By The Editor

At the annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held in Brandon, January 13, 14, 15, with over 600 farmers in attendance, the following was passed unanimously:

Moved by J. L. Brown, seconded by Josiah Bennett:

"That this convention realizes the absolute necessity of maintaining The Guide in a financial position which will enable it to continue as a free and independent journal, devoted entirely to the interests of the farming community and free to present the truth without fear or favor, and towards this end we would recommend that the subscription price be raised to \$1.50 per year, and if this is not sufficient the price must be raised until The Guide stands upon its own feet financially."

At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held in Edmonton, January 19, 20, 21, with over 600 farmers also present, it was also unanimously recommended that the subscription of The Guide be increased to \$1.50 per year.

The annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will be held in Regina, February 9, 10, 11, 12, and when the 700 or 800 delegates at that meeting have the same facts placed before them, we have no doubt that they will also recommend that The Guide subscription be raised to \$1.50.

But out of our 34,000 readers in the Prairie Provinces, there will not be more than 2,000 who will attend the conventions, so we have decided to give all our readers the same facts which The Editor of The Guide placed before the conventions.

FIGURES THAT TALK

We find that it cost \$102,000 to publish The Guide in 1914. As there are 34,000 subscribers, this means that it cost just \$3.00 to print, publish and mail the 52 copies which each subscriber received for \$1.00. In a nutshell this is the whole problem. It costs \$3.00 per subscriber to produce The Guide and we get only \$1.00 from each subscriber to pay for it.

First:—The subscription price of The Guide is lower than that of any general weekly paper of any kind in Canada, which is printed on the same high priced paper which The Guide has always used. It would reduce the cost to use "news print," such as newspapers are printed upon, but magazines serve a different purpose from newspapers and it would lessen the value of The Guide from every standpoint if cheap paper were used.

Second:—The Guide has not been able to secure many of the advertisements published in other journals on account of our independent and outspoken editorial policy. It has cost The Guide \$10,000 a year in the loss of advertisements to maintain its independence. Again, The Guide declines to publish patent medicine ads, liquor ads, and several other lines of advertising that are not considered desirable.

Third:—When the war broke out the financial stringency crippled many firms, large and small, both in Canada and the United States, as well as in Great Britain. One result of the war was that the majority of papers in Canada were crippled by the loss of advertising revenue, due to the financial upheaval and the disruption of trade. The war has cost The Guide, since the first of August, no less than \$2,000 per month in the loss of advertising revenue, or a total to date of \$12,000. With these heavy losses and handicaps, it will be easy for our readers to understand why The Guide cannot continue at \$1.00 per year.

A DANGEROUS TENDENCY

The tendency of the last 20 years among publishers has been to put the subscription price down to the lowest possible point, and to get the necessary revenue to pay for the paper from the advertisers. When the advertisers pay the cost of publishing a paper, some of them naturally feel that they should have a voice in deciding what shall or shall not be published in that paper. The result has been a great weakening in the moral tone of the press of Canada. Forty years ago in Canada the subscribers paid higher prices for their papers, but they had a freer press than now, even though the papers were not so large nor contained so much news.

AN ALL ROUND MAGAZINE

By increasing the subscription price The Guide will have a larger revenue to spend in improving the paper. The time has come when the farmers should have their own journal, as good as the best, and containing authoritative information on all the problems that affect the farmer and his family in their various activities.

Next week we shall have a further talk on this subject.

Our Ottawa Letter

Parliament Meets This Week—New Taxes to be Imposed—Government Considering Appointment of Board of Enquiry

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—The paramount business of the session of parliament which is just about to open will relate to the war, but there will be other business. Industrial and general conditions, which have been seriously affected by the European clash of arms, cannot be ignored. The measures which the government will be called upon to introduce to produce a revenue to make up a deficit, other than that incurred owing to war expenditures, will invite a frank discussion of the economic fabric. Any departure from the present plan of taxation is certain to be in the direction of increased burdens and more diffuse taxation, and the parliamentary discussion will not be without value. Frank criticism will no doubt be necessary if only for the purpose of reminding those who have the power to impose taxes now considered necessary that such taxes are for the purpose of meeting a temporary emergency, and that those who love protection must not expect always to dwell safely behind the new barriers to be erected.

A Huge Deficit

The financial problems which face parliament, and more particularly the Minister of Finance, are indeed serious. At the special session of the House in August, fifty millions were voted for war purposes. Most of this will probably be spent by March 31, the end of the current fiscal year. At least one hundred millions more, but more likely one hundred and fifty millions will be required for war purposes during the next fiscal year. The amount required is being financed by the Bank of England, and does not constitute the most serious difficulty for the Hon. W. T. White. His chief trouble will be to raise revenue to meet an approximate deficit of fifteen millions in connection with the conduct of the ordinary business of the country, and expenditures on large public works, undertaken before the outbreak of the war, and which are in most instances being proceeded with.

Probable New Taxes

As matters of this character are always kept a very close secret until the deliverance of the budget speech, any statement as to measures likely to be adopted must of necessity be based largely upon speculation. Of course there are only a small number of things which it is possible for the minister to do, so that the speculation which one hears at the capital may not be so very far astray. That there will be some tariff increases is believed to be prac-

tically certain. Luxuries which have been taxed up to the present time, and luxuries in food and other articles, which have been free because not grown or made in Canada, may be called upon to bear a larger share of the burden. Increased excise duties were placed on liquor and tobacco at the special session. These may be given another upward boost. There is talk of direct taxation in the form of taxes on incomes, etc., but here a grave constitutional difficulty arises, it being claimed that the provincial governments alone have the authority to impose direct taxes. At the time of the Spanish-American war the government of the United States materially increased its revenue by imposing stamp taxes on business paper and also upon proprietary medicines. A business receipt was not valid unless it had attached to it a stamp which cost a few cents. Similarly there was a tax on all cheques issued on the banks according to size. Any person who entered a drug store and purchased a bottle of proprietary medicine was called upon to pay for a stamp which the druggist would attach to the bottle. The best feature of this form of taxation is that it falls upon all classes of the community. It is an open secret here that some of the members of the cabinet, and many members of the House, were of the opinion that stamp taxes should have been imposed at the special session of parliament. Doubtless if this had been done the Dominion revenues would be bigger than they are today, while the burden to the individual citizen would not have been very heavy. A tax on automobiles was advocated by Frank Carvell and other members at the extra session, and may possibly be considered by the Minister of Finance.

The Liberal Attitude

As is always the case on the eve of the meeting of parliament, there is much speculation as to the probable duration of parliament. Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues are of the opinion that all the business could be disposed of in six weeks, and that the House should be up for Easter, which falls this year on an early date in April. Should the members come back after Easter they are almost certain to remain for another month. Everything depends upon developments. If nothing occurs to impair the political truce, the work may possibly be concluded by Easter. So far as I can gather at the moment, the attitude of the Liberals is that while they are prepared to vote all the money the government requires for war purposes, they will express a desire for definite explanations as to the manner in which the fifty millions already voted is being spent. While agreeing that the measures to render assistance to the mother country must receive the unanimous support of the House, they may be disposed to criticize the details of the government's plans. There is certain to be some criticism of the financial operations of the Minister of Finance in recent months, more particularly the issuance of over twenty-five millions of Dominion notes which are, apparently, without gold backing. It is only natural that the members of the House, irrespective of party, will want to know the why and the wherefore of this procedure. Explanations have been issued, but unfortunately they do not explain to what particular uses the money was put. Such matters are likely to be debated at considerable length, so that it would not be surprising if the session runs on into May. Should the developments in the House indicate a determination of the government to go to the country before calling parliament together again, the session would perhaps be lengthened by a couple of months, while the tone of the discussions would no doubt be more heated. It will be interesting to see if the two parties which managed to get along so nicely together for a few days in August when the German hordes were moving swiftly on Paris, can repeat the performance for a couple of months now that the supreme danger of those ominous days is a thing of the past.

Commission to be Appointed?

It is a long time since the joint deputation of grain growers and manufacturers came to Ottawa to ask the government to make an inquiry into Western conditions. Absolutely nothing was heard of the matter for weeks, and it began to look as if the request was to be conveniently forgotten. Within the past few days, however, I have heard that there is some likelihood of action being taken and that a commission or board of inquiry will be named to take evidence, study conditions and their causes, and make a report. The idea here is that if such a body is named it will consist of five members. There will be one practical farmer, one scientific expert (presumably an experimental farm expert), one financial man, one transportation expert, and one manufacturer. The two farming and the one transportation representative, it is understood, are likely to be chosen from the West. There is no official intimation that this is the policy to be adopted by the government; nevertheless, it has been suggested and is being considered by the ministers most directly interested. An announcement of the intentions of the government may be made to parliament in the early days of the session.

Private legislation will be considerably lighter than for many years past. Bills seeking renewal of railway charters, more particularly in the West, will be the most numerous, while there will be about half a dozen applications for new charters. Applications for divorce will number about twenty-five, or about half as many as last year. The business before the banking and commerce committee will be comparatively light. Apart from the war measures it is authoritatively stated that the government does not propose to introduce any important legislation. Such bills as the Highways Act, the bill to consolidate the Railway Act, and the Merchant Shipping Act, which have been up in past sessions without becoming law, will be allowed to remain dormant for the present.

THE BANK OF HAMILTON

The shareholders of the Bank of Hamilton, at their annual meeting recently held at Hamilton, Ont., once more had the satisfaction of hearing satisfactory reports, indicating the continued prosperity of the bank. With a paid up capital of \$3,000,000 and a reserve fund of \$3,600,000, the profits for the year ending November 30 amounted to \$485,265.49, a decrease of only \$13,000 on the record showing of the previous year. A dividend of 12 per cent. absorbed \$360,000, while \$75,000 was written off for depreciation of securities. \$19,309.62 was transferred to the pension fund, \$25,000 was subscribed to the Patriotic, Red Cross and Relief funds, and \$157,087.62 was carried forward. The bank, on November 30, had \$34,523,827.91 in deposits, and \$3,022,100 of notes in circulation, and its assets, totalling \$44,694,282.59, included \$6,137,684.03 in current coin and Dominion notes, \$100,000 deposited in the central gold reserve, and \$28,319,806.67 in current loans in Canada. Hon. J. S. Hendrie was re-elected president of the bank, and Cyrus A. Birge, vice-president.

TO CULTIVATE SPECULATORS' LAND

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The government, it is stated, will appoint a commission to take steps to bring much vacant land held by speculators, railways and the Hudson's Bay Company under cultivation this year. Particular attention will be paid to land held by U.S. speculators and non-residents, with a view to securing 100,000,000 acres under cultivation. Data is being secured from municipalities in the West and from Grain Growers' associations. It is probable that Principal Black, of Manitoba Agricultural College, and E. N. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, honorary president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, will be on the commission.

Wealthy Chicago men are arranging to take complete outfits in this spring to cultivate the land. The foot and mouth disease in the States is holding up immigration to Canada; twenty-five families from Iowa this week were held up.



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No work too Difficult

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Canada's Best and Most Up-to-date Dental Office

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A PRESCRIPTION

Tell me, ladies, do you know What will make your cheeks to glow, What will light your pretty eyes, Give you a seraphic guise? Not the powder puff. Alack, That will only put you back. —Skating on the frozen fen And a little bed, at Ten.

—Toronto News

"You've read 'The Heavenly Twins'?" asked an Englishman of an Irishman. "Yes, I have." "And 'The Sorrows of Satan'?" "Yes." "And have you read 'Looking Backwards'?" "How the devil could I do that?" said Pat.—London Evening Standard.

FARM GARDEN COMPETITION AWARDS

Some weeks ago it was intimated that a special vegetable garden number would be issued in the early part of February and contributions from readers were asked for. The response was extremely encouraging, and the experiences sent in, for the most part, form the material contained in this issue. All the articles received were written by farmers who have successfully planted and tended a farm garden, thus forming the most valuable kind of reading matter which can be possibly obtained. The contributions were very uniform, and it was an exceedingly difficult task to decide which of them merited the prizes. After due consideration, however, the awards were made as follows:

"The Value of a Farm Garden"—1, R. K. Monkman, Rosetown, Sask.; 2, H. E. Waters, Pense, Sask.; 3, R. J. Webster, Marwayne, Alta.

"Experience with Special Garden Crops"—1, H. L. Davey, Anerly, Sask.; 2, J. R. Lowe, Chaplin, Sask.

"Farmstead Planning"—1, W. T. Jansen, Reid Hill, Alta.; 2, Oswald S. Hodges, Harptre P.O., Willow Bunch, Sask.

"The Value of Windbreaks"—1, R. K. Monkman, Rosetown, Sask.; 2, John Glambeck, Gleichen, Alta.; 3, W. T. Jansen, Reid Hill, Alta.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 3rd, 1915

THE FARM GARDEN

On a great many western farms no proper provision is made for a vegetable garden. There is scarcely any type of soil which will not, with proper preparation, produce good garden crops, and yet vegetables are bought by many farmers. There is really no reason why any farm should be without a good garden. Of course, where all grain growing is practiced, work comes with a rush in the spring but, with proper management, time can be given to putting in garden crops just as well as to grain crops. As a matter of economy an effort should be made to plant a really good garden this year. With proper arrangement, growing the different vegetables in long rows, a great deal of the old-time drudgery of the hand hoe can be overcome by using a horse cultivator. With the end in view of giving reliable information as to the way to grow vegetables on the farm this issue of The Guide has been arranged. All the articles published contain the experiences of farmers who have successfully grown garden crops in the West. Such material is the most valuable information which can be obtained on this subject since it is actually the product of experience under western conditions. It is hoped that readers will recognize it as such and that it will be instrumental in giving such necessary information as will cause many more farm gardens to be planted during the coming year. No garden can be completely successful without protection of some kind. Hence tree planting on the bare prairies is an essential to success with vegetable gardens. But more than this, nothing looks so dismal and cheerless as a farm house and buildings set out on the bare open prairie with nothing to arrest the full sweep of the winds or break the unending monotony of the dreary landscape. Trees have a mission. Planted on the homestead they afford a protection in all kinds of weather to the buildings and stock, they add to the actual money value of the farm, but, best of all, they create a homelike feeling and appearance about the place which settles in the hearts and memories of the young folks and tends to draw them closer to the farm. "More production than usual" is being strongly advocated just now. "More care in production than usual" might be more appropriate. A step in the right direction will be made this year by every farmer who makes allowance in his farming plan for a complete farm garden and the preparation of the ground for planting trees.

THE PATRIOTIC ACRE

Of all the plans that have been devised for raising funds to relieve distress caused by the war, there is none more practical than the Patriotic Acre scheme which was first proposed by T. M. Morgan, of Aquadell, Saskatchewan, a member of the Thunder Valley branch of the Grain Growers' Association. The suggestion, it will be remembered, was made by Mr. Morgan to the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and after consideration by the provincial executive, was enthusiastically taken up throughout the province. The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association approved of the scheme at the Brandon convention, and instructed the

executive to make such arrangements as are necessary to make it effective. Referring to Mr. Morgan's original suggestion, contained in a letter published in the Saskatchewan section of The Guide, on October 28, 1914, we find that his proposal was that each farmer should put in one acre or more of wheat extra in the spring of 1915, the proceeds of which he would undertake to contribute to the Patriotic Fund. The way in which this proposal has been taken up speaks well for the generous spirit of the farmers of the West. Almost the only criticism that has been made is that one acre is not enough for the large farmers and that the scheme will not produce any revenue until next fall. The first objection, of course, is met by the fact that the farmer who is able is at perfect liberty to cultivate as many Patriotic Acres as he wishes, while as to the delay, it is now evident that even if the war should, happily, be over before next fall, the distress resulting from the terrible destruction of life and property will remain for a long time. Those who can, should give now to one or other of the war relief funds, and the subscription lists of the various funds show that the farmers are doing their duty nobly in this respect. By next winter, however, it may very well be that there will be a falling off in the contributions of those engaged in commercial pursuits, and the proceeds of the farmers' Patriotic Acres will then come in most opportunely.

GOLD IS KING

For the past twenty years in Canada there has been a growing tendency to measure success by the accumulation of wealth. The trend of legislation has been to give special privilege to those who know how to seek it. By means of these special favors a small number of men in Canada have amassed fortunes at the expense of the remainder of the population. In very recent years the habit of conferring titles upon Canadians has increased to a considerable extent, and a very large number of these titles have been conferred upon men whose only claim to such titles is the huge fortunes which they possess. The cumulative effect of such a tendency in Canada has been to establish a form of hero worship of which the idols are multimillionaires. It is not difficult to realize the effect upon the coming generation when they are led to consider that true greatness is nearly always linked up with a large fortune. It will be impossible to develop in the minds of our youth the highest type of patriotism and the high ideals of citizenship by teaching them to worship gold. It is this worship of wealth in Canada that has developed the tremendous power now held by a wealthy few, and has produced the low standard of public morality in our country. Real patriotism, which means service to our fellowmen, has been crushed in the struggle for wealth, while neither farmer nor industrial worker has received his due reward. Before Canada can develop into the great democratic nation for which it is destined King Gold must be dethroned and the idea of service be inculcated in the minds of our youth.

THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION

There are many, even among the organized farmers of Western Canada, who are inclined to become discouraged by what they deem the slow progress towards the improvements which are badly needed in this country. Such people must remember that social and economic reform has always been of slow growth in every country. Such reforms come only when an enlightened public opinion has been created of sufficient strength to force the hands of legislative assemblies. It is not necessary to have in Parliament, or in our legislatures, a controlling voice in order to secure legislative enactments for the public welfare. It is, however, necessary to have a well formed public opinion throughout the country. It is also necessary to have a number of outspoken champions of Democracy in legislative halls, but these representatives are a development of the growth of public opinion in the part of the country where they are elected. In Western Canada public opinion has been formed very rapidly in favor of democratic reforms during the past few years, and our legislators, of both political parties, at Ottawa will not long be able to ignore this steadily growing opinion. The provincial legislatures in the Prairie Provinces have already to a very considerable degree responded to this public opinion, and year by year they will undoubtedly meet the demands of public opinion to a greater extent. The greatest need is to have every individual well informed on the questions which the organized farmers are pressing, and when this educational work has been carried out thoroughly in the three Prairie Provinces, the response from Ottawa will come in the shape of democratic legislation regardless of which party is in power.

TELEGRAM FAVORS INQUIRY

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce an editorial article from The Winnipeg Telegram, calling attention to the necessity at this time of encouraging agricultural production in this country. The Telegram, our readers will be glad to observe, takes a broad view of the question and realizes that in addition to any immediate steps which may be taken to bring more land under cultivation, a thorough study of conditions is necessary to ascertain and remedy the conditions which are responsible for the failure of the agricultural industry to keep pace with the development of the cities. To this end The Telegram supports the request made to the Dominion Government last November by the joint delegation of farmers and manufacturers, for the appointment of a commission of enquiry, and expresses the opinion that the government would do a wise thing in ordering a complete and exhaustive investigation. This declaration by The Telegram, which is the mouthpiece of the western wing of the Conservative party, shows that there is a demand from all sections of public opinion in the West for the appointment of the proposed commission. The commission could not now complete its investigations and report to the session of parliament which opens this week, but it could profitably spend the spring

and summer in its work and leave next fall for the consideration of its report by the government and the public.

PUBLIC OPINION AND TAXATION

If public opinion has any weight with the government, one of the questions which has been receiving the most earnest consideration of the Finance Minister and his colleagues during the past few weeks is the adoption of the Taxation of Land Values as a means of increasing the federal revenues. The raising of revenues is unquestionably the most important, and probably the most difficult, problem which Parliament will have to deal with when it meets at Ottawa this week. All the people of Canada are vitally interested in this question, for all the people will have to pay the taxes, either directly or indirectly.

The public are interested, however, not only because they will have to pay, but also because it is impossible to levy taxes without affecting industry and the cost of living. It is particularly necessary at this time that whatever new or additional taxes are imposed should be so placed that they will encourage production, especially of foodstuffs, and not increase the cost of living.

The finance minister, if he is wise, will be ready and willing to receive suggestions from anyone who has given thought to this problem, and when a large and representative organization, after mature deliberation, makes a pronouncement on the question, he is in duty bound, if legislation is to reflect the wishes of the people, to give it very careful consideration. Such a pro-

nouncement has been made by the organized farmers of the West, thru the conventions of the Grain Growers' Associations and the U.F.A. At the convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held at Brandon, on January 13, 14 and 15, upwards of 600 delegates each of them representing at least 10 members of the association passed a resolution, with only one dissenting voice, declaring for the abolition of the tariff on goods imported from Britain and the substitution of a tax on land values, with a surtax on undeveloped land. The convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, representing an even larger body of citizens and taxpayers, passed a similar resolution, at Edmonton, on January 19, 20 and 21, but went further and asked for absolute Free Trade, with a graduated income tax in addition to the tax on land values. The 1915 convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the strongest of the three provincial organizations, has not yet been held, but two years ago that organization passed a resolution approving of the surtax on unimproved land for municipal purposes, and expressed the opinion that the most equitable method of raising all public revenues was by a tax on unimproved land values. These resolutions, we submit, are worthy of consideration, for it is only by passing resolutions of this kind that public opinion can be made known. They are not selfish expressions of ill-considered opinion and when the farmers are willing to have their lands taxed in the interests of the common good, those who oppose such a course may well be asked for strong reasons. The farmers, however, do not pretend to be making any

sacrifice when they take this position. Having studied the question, they know that a tax on land values will produce more revenue with less hardship upon producers than any other form of taxation. They know that tariff taxes on food, clothing and machinery make those things dear and increase the cost of production, and they know that a tax on land values would make land cheaper and thus reduce the cost of producing both food and manufactured goods. The graduated income tax was advocated by the Alberta convention as a means of taxing the large fortunes already accumulated thru Special Privilege.

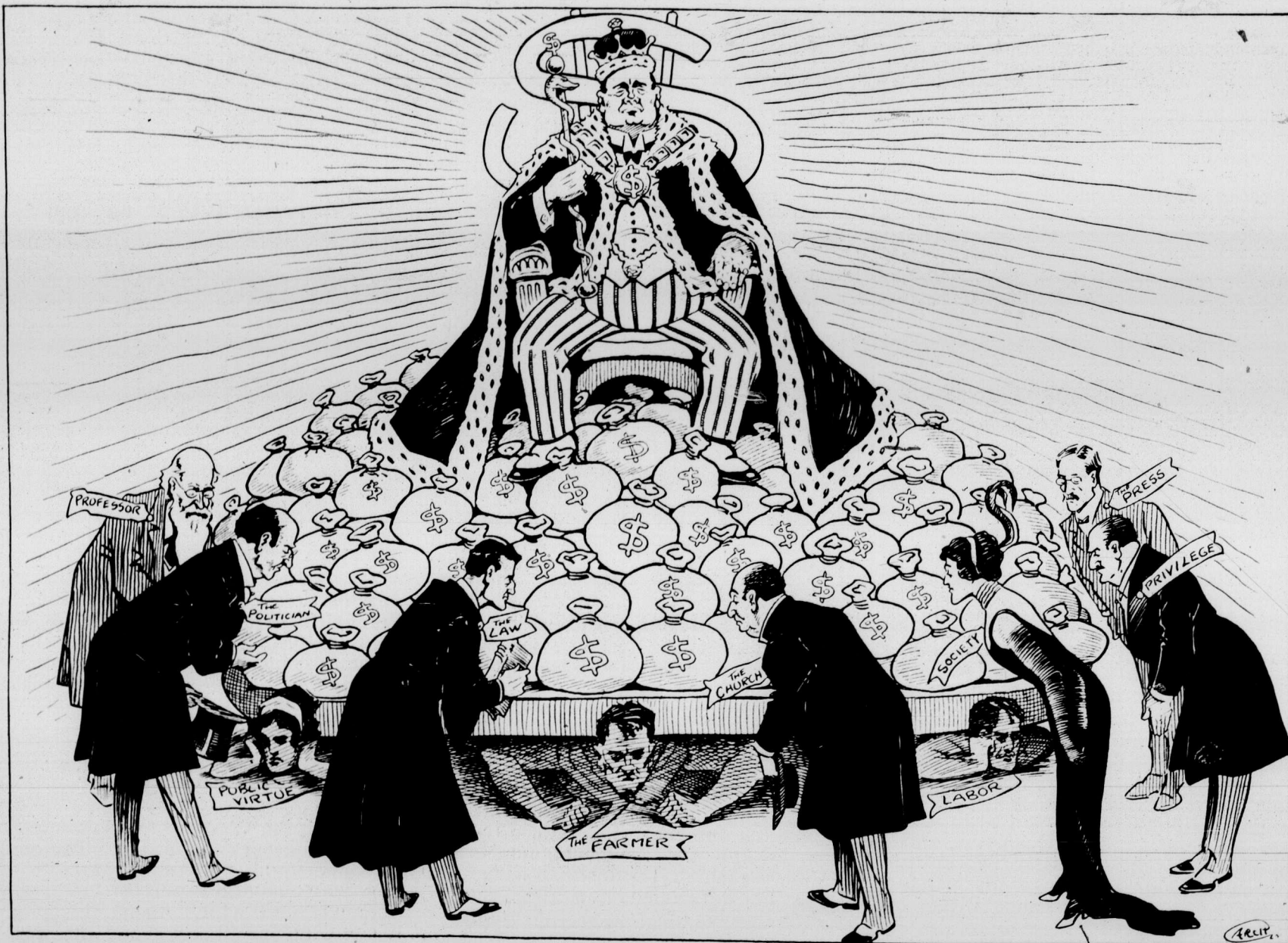
The Toronto News, apropos of the pronouncement of the Brandon convention in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain, remarks:

FREE TRADE AND RUIN

Still The Daily News refuses to believe that the organized western Grain Growers will insist upon Free Trade and industrial ruin.

The News is right. The western Grain Growers do not insist upon "Free Trade and industrial ruin," what they want is Free Trade and industrial prosperity. The financial and industrial position of Great Britain, due to her Free Trade policy is surely a revelation to those who always predict ruin as the complement of freedom, which includes Free Trade. Will The News, and other Protectionist papers and those who support them, say right out whether they think that during the present crisis it is a patriotic action for the Canadian government to levy taxes upon British goods?

It is easier to persuade the common people to make sacrifices than it is to compel the privileged classes to be just.



THE KING OF CANADA

The Farm Garden

Every farm home should have vegetables for use all the year round

A SASKATCHEWAN GARDEN

First Prize Article

The farm or kitchen garden is to the Western farmer what the orchard and bush fruit are to the Easterner. The relation between the farm garden and rural living can only be fully realized when located remote from town and rural settlement. Vegetable growing involves more detail than the growing of farm crops. Many of these details may be of minor importance so far as the growing of farm crops are concerned, but may determine the success or failure of the amateur gardener.

The farm garden aids considerably in reducing the high cost of living, and also promotes the general health of the home.

A few of the most important points to be considered in selecting and management of the farm garden are: Size and arrangement, location and soil, cultivation, fertilizers, kind and variety of vegetables, general care thru the growing season, storing for winter use and seeds and sources of supply.

The size of the garden lot may vary from a half acre to one acre, depending on the demands of the household. It should be sufficiently large, however, to give a supply of vegetables thruout the growing season, and a surplus of such as are suitable for winter storage. Supposing we arrange an acre to be managed on a two-year rotation, one half to be planted in potatoes for family use, the other to be devoted to the culture of vegetables and vines. In rows 20 inches apart running parallel with the potatoes, I would seed in the following order: Carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips, corn, peas, brussels sprouts, leeks, salsify, beans and spinach. In rows two feet apart I would set out cabbage and cauliflower. Then in rows 15 inches apart would be sown radishes, lettuce, parsley, onion/seed and sets, and herbs for flavoring purposes. On the opposite side I would set out one row each of rhubarb and asparagus, three feet apart, parallel with the other part already sown. A space of twelve feet would be planted in vines, such as citrons, squash, tomatoes and pumpkins, leaving the balance for successive sowing of peas, radishes, lettuce, beans and cauliflower. My arrangement would mean that all coarse crops would receive horse tillage, thus lightening the manual labor and expense of production. Only such crops as do best in close drills would require much hoeing.

Location

The garden lot should be close to the dwelling, and have an elevated exposure. Good drainage and a suitable soil are important factors in locating the farm garden. A sandy loam is an ideal soil for vegetable growing. The soil being sandy not only improves the quality but assures a higher germination of seed. While the soil cannot be too rich it may be too damp and cold, thus retarding growth and maturity. It is better in all circumstances to select the lightest soil available for vegetable growing. The

cultivation is a very important factor in the growing of vegetables, and it is scarcely possible to have the farm garden soil in too good a condition. A fine, rich soil will aid germination and general growth.

Good tillage both before and after sowing are very essential to vegetable production, and the soil is left in a very desirable condition for the succeeding crop. Tillage tends to conserve moisture, destroy weeds and promote vegetation.

Fertilizers

Many forms of fertilizers are recommended for vegetable growing. Commercial fertilizers are expensive and vary so much in their composition that buying the different ingredients and mixing at home is the only reliable course. Fertilizer in the proportion of 325 pounds acid phosphate, 125 pounds of nitrate of soda, and 150 pounds of muriate of potash well mixed will stimulate growth and hasten maturity, or an application of 200 pounds nitrate of soda will improve the physical texture of clay soils and improve the quality of your vegetables. Twenty tons of well-rotted farmyard manure, however, applied annually per acre, will meet with all practical requirements.

Suitable Varieties

Carrots are one of the most reliable vegetables, hard and good keepers, and used for a variety of purposes. Seed one inch deep in rows 20 inches apart, in late fall or early spring on well prepared soil. Thin to five inches. Danver's Half Long, Ox-Heart, or Chantenay are good varieties.

Beetroots are very desirable vegetables, the young plants being used as greens and the mature bulb for pickles. Sow early in spring in rows 20 inches apart and one inch deep in drill. Thin to six or eight inches. For clay soil Eclipse, Detroit Dark Red and Early Blood Turnip; for light soil Intermediate and Long Blood Red are good varieties.

Turnips are one of the largest bulk producers of the garden. They are hardy, sure germinators, and remarkable keepers. All varieties do well in the West, but for garden purposes the Purple Top Swede, Imperial Purple Top or Hall's Westerbery are best adapted to conditions, while Orange Ball and Early Milan are good garden

varieties for early use. Sow in the middle of May in drills or rows 2 feet apart, cover one inch and thin to eight inches. Sow parsnips early in the spring in rows 20 inches apart and one inch deep, and thin to five inches in the row. Parsnips will succeed in most soils, but prefer a deep mellow loam. They are good table vegetables and good keepers. Hollow Crown and Manitoba Prize are good varieties.

Sow parsley in spring in rows 15 inches apart and three-quarters of an inch deep, or sow early in boxes and transplant in May. Moss-Curled or Triple Moss Curled.

Corn

Plant in rows 30 inches apart about the middle of May, cover two inches and cultivate shallow thruout the entire growing season. White Squaw, Early Cory or Malakoff are good varieties. Sow garden peas in rows 20 inches apart early in May, cover two inches in good soil and cultivate. American Wonder, Surprise and Extra Early are good early sorts, while Stratagem, Hero and Nott's Excelsior are very good main crop varieties.

Brussels sprouts may be sown either in hotbed or in the open early in May; thin out to 15 inches apart and cultivate thruout the growing season. The seed should be sown in rows 20 inches apart and one inch deep, then thin to 15 inches.

Salsify or vegetable oyster can be sown in rows 20 inches apart and a half-inch deep, four inches apart in the rows. These plants will be found to be excellent for soup and good keepers. Sandwich Island is a good variety.

To plant beans drop the seed in rows 20 inches apart and four inches in the rows, two inches deep, as soon as danger of frost is over, say, the middle of May. Golden Wax, Wardwell Kidney Wax, Early Six Weeks and Extra Dwarf Early. Only the earliest varieties of beans should be used, as they are tender. Spinach is used for greens and in soup. Sow in rows 15 inches apart and one inch deep, thin to eight inches in the row. The tops are used. Long Standing and Victoria are good varieties.

Cabbage and Cauliflower

For early cabbage start the seed early in March in boxes and place in a warm room or in hotbed about April

1. Seed should be sown one inch deep in moistened soil, care being taken that the soil is not too wet. The main crop may be sown in the open about the last of April in drills two feet apart, and thinned to 18 inches apart in the rows when plants are three inches high. The forced plants should be transplanted when two inches high into flats or cold frame and gradually exposed for ten days before setting out. Set out in rows the same as above. The soil for cabbage should be rich and deeply worked. Twenty tons per acre of well-rotted farmyard manure plowed in in the spring, or an application of slaughterhouse refuse or commercial fertilizer at the rate of 500 pounds per acre will benefit this crop, as it is a gross feeder and requires a rich soil. Good summer tillage will also stimulate development. Early Winningstadt, Early Jersey Wakefield and Copenhagen Market are good early sorts; Large Flat Drumhead, Henderson's Early Summer and Danish Ballhead are good main cropers and good keepers. Cabbage or cut worm may be kept in check by the use of bran and Paris green, one part to twenty of moistened bran mixed well and spread on the ground. Cauliflower will succeed well under similar treatment to cabbage, but successive sowings will be advisable as the heads are quick to spoil if not used. When the heads are three inches in diameter the leaves should be tied up to maintain the color. Early Snowball and Early Dwarf Erfurt are the most reliable varieties. Set out in rows two feet apart and 15 inches in the row.

Radishes and asparagus are the first spring vegetables, and for this reason should receive attention. Radishes may be sown in drills 15 inches apart as soon as the ground is in suitable condition. Under ordinary cultivation this vegetable will produce a very large amount of green relish. Sow in rows 15 inches apart and one inch deep every ten days from April 1 to July 1. Crimson Giant, French Breakfast and Olive Scarlet are good varieties.

Lettuce should be sown in succession from May 1 till July 1 in rows 15 inches apart and one inch deep. By forcing, this plant can be made one of the finest table delicacies, crisp and appetizing. Big Boston, Early Hanson, Black Seeded Simpson and Grand Rapids are all good sorts.

Onions may be sown quite early in the spring or even in late autumn in firm, rich soil, they are surface feeders. Applications of commercial fertilizers, particularly potash, are beneficial. Sow in drills one inch deep and 15 inches apart in good rich loam. Firm the soil after sowing. For early use or market the seed may be sown in hotbed or in boxes and transferred when conditions are favorable. When the top dies it indicates maturity. It is then time to pull, and leave the onions on the ground to dry for a few days. Large Wetherfield, Early Australian Brown, Danver's Yellow Globe and Giant Silverskin are good varieties. Onion sets are of great importance for early use, and also the Dutch sets are reliable.



A SPLENDID DISPLAY OF GARDEN PRODUCE

Photo, courtesy of the G.T.P.

Continued on Page 23

The Value of Windbreaks

Trees planted on the Farm are a sign of Industry, Prosperity and Contentment

A SASKATCHEWAN PLANTATION

First Prize Article

Time passes and brings, at intervals, periods of prosperity and development, which are marked by the improvement of farm buildings, the building of rural telephone lines, planting around the farm home and school, installing of windbreaks and the improvement of live stock on the farm. Such changes indicate a new era of social and rural progress. While the planting of windbreaks has not been practiced to the extent we should like, yet the delay may mean a more practical and thorough insight into the conditions upon which depends their future success, such as the preparation of the soil, the best position of windbreaks for protective purposes, the varieties of trees best suited to western locations, and the method of planting.

It is needless to state that a well-prepared soil is as essential to tree planting as to any other crop, and a knowledge of Nature's course as found in the open forest reveals the secret of success in tree planting. What conditions do we find in the wooded area or virgin forest? A deep, mellow, penetrable subsoil covered with a floor of several inches of decayed vegetable matter or plant food. The deeply penetrable subsoil increases the water-holding capacity of the soil, while the mulch or surface covering absorbs and conserves moisture for the manufacture of plant food.

How may such conditions be attained on proposed planting areas? If old soils which have been cropped are to be used, a well worked summer-fallow is the best preparation, but as most planting is done on land taken from the open prairie, we will consider the preparation of such land more fully. In the early spring as soon as frost is out of the ground break two inches deep, then in July or August backset four inches, or a couple of inches deeper than before, and thoroughly work down. Then late in fall plow as deeply as possible and again pulverize. In the dry belt I would backset in June if the sod was rotted sufficiently. Avoid planting on stubble or spring plowing, as it would only lead to disappointment, especially where moisture is of such vital concern.

The Best Position

The location of windbreaks has largely to be determined by the part demanding protection, the influences of climate and the main purpose of the planting. From data collected both in the United States and Canada it was found that eastern and western requirements were so vastly different as to the purpose of planting and climatic conditions that no hard and fast rule could be laid down. However, in the West the main object of a plantation is to serve as a protection to buildings, crops and stock from wind, to conserve moisture by breaking the force of the hot winds in summer, to avoid the banking of snow around the buildings in winter, and to gather considerable snow in winter, thus supplying moisture to the soil. A plantation on the south and west, it is thought, would be of the greatest value in lessening the effects of hot winds, while a plantation on the north and west would be of greater protection against cold waves and snow banking. It is also a good idea to plant alternate rows of trees and small fruit. An important point in connection with windbreaks is to have sufficient space between buildings and plantations, say two hundred feet.

Selection of Suitable Varieties

The selection of varieties is a most important consideration in connection with tree planting, as it would be folly to plant trees which would not adapt themselves to local conditions. Trees are more or less sensitive to their environment, and a prospective planter

should acquaint himself with the natural habits of the different species with regard to their preference for different kinds of soil and exposure, and as to whether they are long or short lived and hardy in the district. Trees also are slow or rapid growers and some thrive best in a shaded position, while others prefer an open exposure. After a detailed study of varieties it is important to arrange such varieties in the plantation in such a way that shifting would not be necessary, as it would be a drawback to the trees and also an expense. Long and short-lived trees should be set out in alternate rows if mixed planting is followed. Such arrangement would facilitate the thinning of the grove without changing its general appearance. Such varieties of trees as willow, cottonwood, Russian poplar and box elder are fast growers and fairly short lived. By planting them in rows alternately with ash, elm or scrub oak the short lived trees could be thinned out as opportunity afforded for fuel or other purposes, leaving the ash, elm and oak, which are long lived and more valuable, for the permanent plantation. Avoid the mixing of different sorts in the row if mixed planting is desired. Plant one row of Manitoba maple, then one of ash, then cottonwood, then elm, Russian poplar, scrub oak and the last row of willow.

Method of Planting

In planting trees for the purpose of making a windbreak they should be fairly close together, as in this manner they would require less time to shade the soil, thus retaining more moisture.

Four feet either way seems the most practical for all purposes. The planting should be done as early as possible in the spring in order to get all the moisture left from the snow of the winter. One of the quickest methods of planting is to plow an open furrow as deep as possible, then with one hand hold the seedling in position and with the other draw and firm the soil around the roots. Trees may also be set quite satisfactorily with a clay pick. If for any reason planting is not possible when the stock arrives, the seedlings should be "heeled in" and protected from the sun. Material for planting may be secured from three sources, namely, the open wood lot, the nursery or by home growing from seeds or cuttings. By spacing the trees three or four feet apart cultivation is more easily done with a horse cultivator, and this should be continued for at least three or four years. Good tillage will aid in the development of the plantation, it will check and destroy weeds and other vegetation and also conserve moisture.

Does Tree Planting Pay?

Windbreaks protect crops, stock and buildings from wind and heat; they gather snow in winter, furnishing considerable moisture to the soil, also preventing snow banking around the buildings; they conserve moisture to the soil by breaking the force of the hot winds; they supply fuel and other conveniences to the farm; they are of great value in beautifying the prairie farms, and make rural living more pleasant and less monotonous; they enhance the money value of the farm

home, and they protect fruit plantations from extremes of temperature.

If due consideration is paid to the preparation of the soil, selection of varieties and continued cultivation, we see no reason why successful tree planting cannot become common in the West.

From my own observations the planting should be done on the north, west and south sides of the farm lot. During the summer of 1914 the drought proved more injurious to plants on the south side than those on the north of windbreaks. Plants on the south wilted, while those on the north showed no apparent effect. Planting on the north and west gathers more snow and checks the cold north-west winds to a considerable degree. Windbreaks on the south would answer just the same as the results shown on the north side of plantation. Our plantation is of solid Russian poplar, the oldest trees were planted about five years ago and are now about twelve feet high and five inches in diameter.

Difficulties are met with but can be avoided by thorough preparation of the soil, by selection of such varieties as have proven hardy in the district and which are suited to that particular location and by continuous cultivation after planting, because good tillage stimulates vigorous growth and conserves moisture.

R. K. MONKMAN.

Kindersley, Sask.

TREE PLANTING IN ALBERTA

Second Prize Article

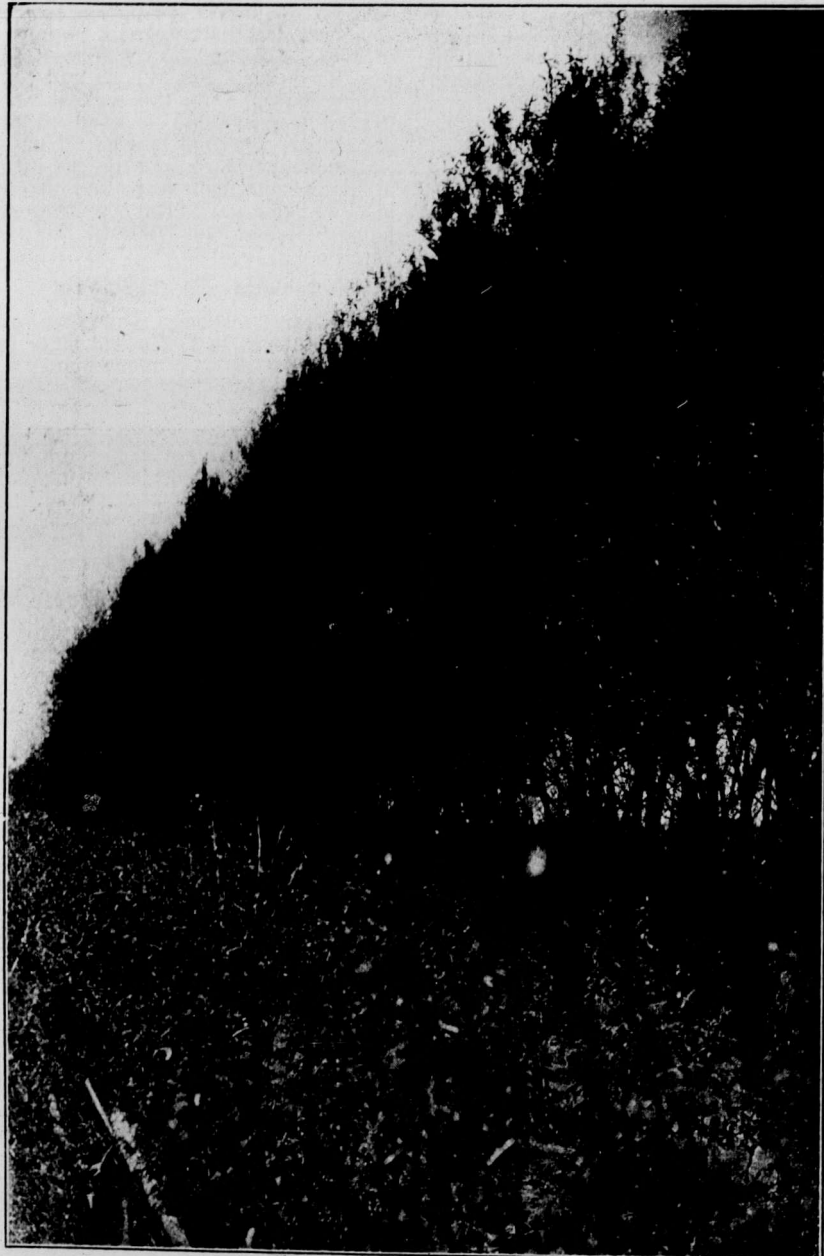
During the scorching hot days of last summer when for weeks the thermometer was hovering between 80 and 100 in the shade, when the burning hot sun made life miserable on the prairie, it was a relief and satisfaction to have one sheltered, shady spot on the farm where one might enjoy a few minutes rest now and then. I have often wondered why so few farmers make any attempt to grow trees when trees are comparatively easy to grow in Southern Alberta, and when a little extra labor and common sense will establish a fine grove in a few years.

Four years ago last spring I planted my first 1,000 trees, seedlings and cuttings. They were obtained from the Government Forestry Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and consisted of Manitoba maples, green ash, willow and cottonwood. Those trees have made an excellent growth and now completely cover the ground. The maples, ash and willows are from six to eight feet high, while some of the cottonwood are twelve feet high. A year ago last spring I set out 1,300 more trees of the same kinds, together with some caraganas, Russian poplars and also 100 evergreens. This second lot has made a surprising growth this summer in spite of the dry season, and it looks as tho they were racing to catch up with the first lot. Again last spring I set out 1,500 more trees, obtained from the same place, same kind of trees with some tamaracks added. Altho it did not rain for two months after these trees were planted and very little since that time, they are nearly all growing and doing well.

Small Fruit Successful

But shade trees are not the only trees or bushes that will grow on the prairie. From my own personal experience I claim that every farmer in Southern Alberta can raise all the small fruit his family needs, and that means a great deal in a country where fruit is scarce and high priced, and often hard to obtain at any price. Five years ago I bought, from an eastern nursery, a number of red raspberry, gooseberry and currant bushes. These made very poor showing the first year or two as they were planted on open prairie, but since I removed them inside the shelter belt they are doing fine. The red raspberry bushes have fruited for the past two

Continued on Page 16



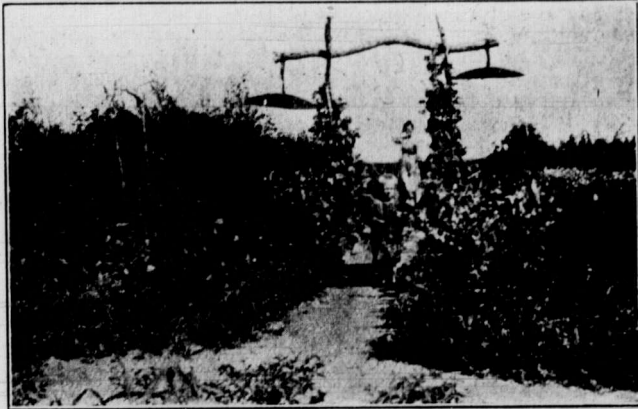
SPLendid PROTECTION

A windbreak of golden willow, on W. Cason's farm, Gilbert Plains, Manitoba.

The Mail Bag

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Editor, Guide:—Since your appeal in your valuable paper, I have received many communications thruout the West and the farmers have been very liberal towards the Belgian Relief Fund. Besides contributions in money, I have received large quantities of wheat, flour and other goods, also many localities are preparing to send a carload each either of flour, wheat or fresh meat. Although the response from the farmers has been very generous and enthusiastic, I have still to beg for more, as from



A BEAUTY SPOT
Man's handiwork has changed this from bare prairie to a bower of beauty. On the homestead of F. E. Wilson, Caron, Sask.

recent reports I have received, the Belgians are going to die of starvation unless the United States and Canada keep on sending food. The British Admiralty is going to provide a fifth steamer about the 15th of February for the carrying of whatever Canada will send to Belgium, and we are making another appeal thruout Canada for contributions in money to help us in buying wheat, flour and other food-stuffs to fill the said steamer. Also we are making an appeal to the farmers to send one or more bags of wheat or flour if they so prefer. We also receive with gratitude anything else that may be useful to the Belgian sufferers.

I have no doubt but that you will be kind enough to make another appeal thru your paper to the Western farmers.

Money cannot restore the father slain, the son mutilated, the daughter ravished, the home given to the torch. But money can at least feed the hundreds of thousands who remain to face a long winter in a land laid waste; it can at least convey feebly the message that hearts beat in sympathy thruout Canada. East and West, the people of the Dominion have responded readily to appeals on behalf of Belgium, but the need is so great and so pressing that the efforts on behalf of the sufferers must not be allowed to slacken.

Is it not possible for every one of the branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to take the matter in charge and to become a branch of the "Belgian Relief Fund" for the time being and to open subscriptions and receive contributions in kind?

With my most grateful thanks for what you are doing for the Belgian Relief Fund, believe me,

Yours very truly,

A. J. H. DUBUC,

Belgian Consul.

NOTE.—We publish the above letter from the Belgian Consul for the information of our readers. The heart of the people of Western Canada has been touched as never before by the appeal to help our suffering allies in Belgium. Any food or clothing should be shipped direct to "A. J. H. Dubuc, Belgian Consul, Winnipeg," and the shipping bill forwarded to him at once. The railways will carry all such shipments free. All cash should be sent to The Guide and all checks made payable to "The Grain Growers' Guide." The amounts will be acknowledged in The Guide each week and forwarded to the Belgian Relief Fund.—Editor.

THE INCOME TAX

Editor, Guide:—I would draw your attention to a want of harmony in the teaching of your journal and the expressed opinion of the delegates to this year's Manitoba convention. This convention resolved, with only one dissenting voice, to advise the Government to abolish all present forms of taxation, and adopt the Single Tax as the sole source of revenue. It was suggested that it might be well to include an Income Tax. But this was sharply opposed by F. J. Dixon on the grounds

that it had a tendency — as Mr. Gladstone said — to breed a nation of liars, and the delegates, with one exception, submitted to his dictation.

However, the solitary delegate had not long to wait for his vindication, and it came from a quarter he least expected it; for on returning home he had the gratification of seeing the cartoon of The Guide commend the very same measure that was turned down by the Brandon convention.

I congratulate you on the advanced position you have taken (for I presume the cartoonist had your sanction), and I trust you will not hesitate to defend it against all comers. Because a man is inclined to be a liar is not sufficient reason why he should escape taxation, and as Mr. Gladstone's argument was not convincing to the Englishman, no more should we be dissuaded from making this individual pay his just dues. Other forms of taxation also, such as Inland Revenue, which are not expensive to collect, might well be retained.

I wish to consider these matters much more fully when there may be less pressure on your columns, but will thank you to allow this brief reference to them, while the incidents are still fresh in the minds of the delegates.

F. HOWELL,

Royallen Delegate.

FREIGHT ON FRUIT

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of December 23 there is a communication from G. H. Manser, of Lewisville, Alta., commenting upon the alleged excessive freight charges on a carload of fruit delivered at Wetaskiwin.

After considerable difficulty I was able to locate the car. It was shipped from Truro, N.S., on October 24th, and consigned to The Grain Growers' Grain Company at Wetaskiwin. It contained 165 barrels, and not 160 as alleged by Mr. Manser. The freight amounted to \$532.35, the weight of the contents of the car being 26,100 lbs.

Your correspondent evidently gives no heed whatsoever as to the service performed by the railways handling this car. The shipment, while billed from Truro, originated at Paradise, N.S., and was hauled 3,044½ miles. Owing to the character of the contents it was necessary to supply a refrigerator car. The Interecolonial Railway hauled this car 357 miles, the Canadian Pacific Railway 2,687.5 miles and the charge amounts to 11½ cents per mile, a charge considerably less than what the Board of Railway Commissioners, after a prolonged and thorough investigation, allowed the railways for handling low-class traffic in ordinary gondola cars. For Mr. Manser's information, I may advise him that the charge in this instance is fully one-third less than would be made by an American carrier for a similar service, and for a similar distance in the United States.

I can hardly believe that the Grain Growers are not prepared to deal justly with the railways, but I think in this

instance the criticism is absolutely uncalled for.

While I am on this subject I may mention seeing in the Manitoba Free Press of January 16, re convention of Manitoba Grain Growers at Brandon, a report that the delegate from Carroll had asserted that the rate from Carroll to Fort William was 12 cents and to Winnipeg 14 cents. If I may be permitted the use of your journal, I would say for his information, that the rate from Carroll to Fort William is 13 cents and from Carroll to Winnipeg 12 cents.

W. B. LANIGAN,

Asst. Freight Traffic Manager, C.P.R.,
Winnipeg.

CO-OPERATION AND ORGANIZATION

Editor, Guide:—As there exists an injurious confusion in the minds of our members concerning various organizations engaged in co-operative work, some action should be taken regarding consolidation of the same. This can only be obtained, in my estimation, by a large measure of co-operation in organization. I would submit that the time is come when it is imperative for us to reconstruct the Grain Growers' constitution, retaining provincial rights alone, if you wish; but preferring to establish a grand central agency or federation of the three provincial executives under a Dominion charter, said central executive being empowered to carry on a general co-operative business, with full wholesale and retail rights; also to operate and acquire terminal elevators, manufacturing plants, abattoirs and cold storage plants; coal mines and oil wells; steamships and general transportation facilities, and to conduct an importing and exporting business. The central executive to consist of president and secretary of the three provincial Grain Growers' Associations, also the president and manager of The Grain Growers' Grain Company and Co-operative Elevator Company, respectively, in advisory capacity if necessary. Sub-centrals to be formed wherever there is a group of locals sufficiently strong to engage in co-operative trading; each local to be in touch with central and nearest sub-central office and meeting at least twice a month, preferably at the natural centres, the country school-houses. Concerning retail rights, many say we have collective buying in carload lots and do not want retail trading, the time not being ripe. We must all agree, however, that the present co-operative acts in various provinces curtail our privileges in some directions. In Saskatchewan we pay for the word Limited in our charter by being denied retail rights in co-operative trading. A system of wholesale trading in carlots, tho having many advantages, also has some decided disadvantages. For example, on arrival of a car, you must have a certain sum of money, or you miss your chance of buying any articles in that carload. This often happens when one has no account at the bank. Again, if your order brings the total amount to over a carload, you are left out. In other words the Saskatchewan Act, as now framed, is only of benefit to a small section of each community, successful farmers, or, small capitalists, as you will. We wish these men all success, and when we make our little pile, we can do some carlot trading, too; but in the meantime, what are we poorer co-operators to do? We pay cash for our commodities and are forced to deal with the local trader or departmental stores. The local retailer is enhancing his price and taking out of the poorer class, comprising at least 85 per cent. of the farmers, what he has lost by the carlot trading of the richer men of the community. We

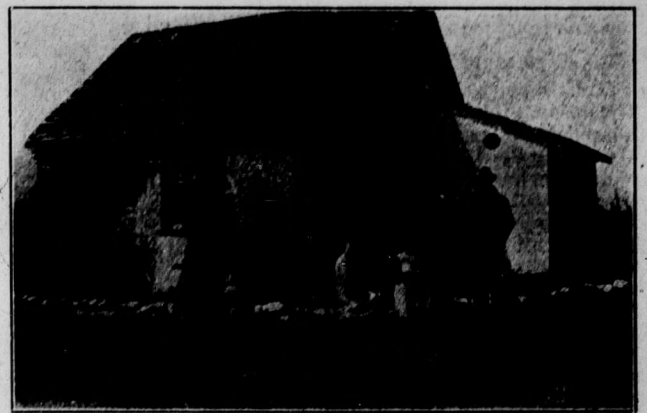
acknowledge that carlot trading has materially reduced the prices of certain staple articles and the poorer man benefits thereby. The departmental store gives us a fair article for a fair figure, but, of course, no cash dividends. I do not advocate retail stores at small points, but I do claim that the establishment of co-operative departmental stores, or, at worst, even sample rooms, doing a mail order business at such points as Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Prince Albert would be a God-send to the poorer farmer and not militate against carload trading in the least. Such stores would have the support of the urban laboring class, and in them town and country would, in addition, find a mutually profitable market for eggs, butter, cheese, cream, milk, cured meats and vegetables. The best co-operative movements finance themselves. How shall we capitalize our central, whether it be grand or provincial, as we may decide? A true democratic method would be to raise the Grain Growers' Association fee to \$2.00. I would suggest capitalizing for a start at two million dollars; shares \$100 each, to be paid in four annual instalments of \$25. You attain this result by allotting one share to each local, and not more than five shares to any local as a corporation. The object of locals taking shares is so that the poorest member, by taking a portion of a share as low even as one dollar, enjoys all the privileges of a shareholder and draws dividend accordingly. In every association there would be members who, being assured of a safe investment, would take up to five or even six shares each. One man, one vote. Strength lies in unity and of co-operation in strong centralization. We can enforce our demands as farmers if we present a solid front. Instead of having a score of separate co-operative, beneficial and farmers' welfare movements, let us build them up into a harmonious whole.

E. BOISSIER.

Guernsey, Sask.

GOVERNMENT SEED AND FEED

Editor, Guide:—I would like to say a few words in regard to the way the Government is supposed to be assisting the settlers in the way of providing seed grain and feed, etc. We are living here just on the edge of the dry belt this last year, and some of us are fortunate enough to have a few hundred bushels of good No. 1 Marquis wheat to sell, while a great number here are unfortunate enough to have to apply to the Government for seed for this year's crop. We are about 20 miles from the



Creepers and vines do much to beautify the surroundings. House of F. E. Wilson, Caron, Sask.

railroad, and those that need seed have been trying to get an order from the Government so that they could get their seed from their more fortunate neighbors right at home, which they could buy for \$1.00 per bushel. But the Government says, "No. Those that have wheat to sell must haul it to town 20 miles or more and sell it at market price." The Government has men in town buying this wheat and shipping it to Moose Jaw, 400 miles or more, and then they will ship it back and sell it to the needy ones at

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

CONVENTION CHAT

This editorial is by way of apology to the Manitoba women who hearkened to the cordial invitation of the Executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and betook themselves to the convention at Brandon this year. In order to clear the way for the Edmonton convention, which the editor of this department was obliged to attend, the Homemakers page for the last issue was made up before the Brandon meetings were concluded, so it has not been possible to make any reference to the response of the women in an earlier issue of The Guide.

It must have been very gratifying to the men to see such a goodly turn-out of women, and still more so to realize that they are fully capable of taking part in any discussion, for I believe that the resolutions which the farmers' organizations pass each year, affirming their belief in the equality of women, are no mere idle words, but a genuine conviction with them.

It is greatly to their credit also that the wives of the Grain Growers of Manitoba, as elsewhere, have refused politely but firmly to come into the association on a cheaper rate than the men.

During their visit in Brandon, the women had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Dayton, of Virden, deliver an inspiring address, in which she dealt with some problems of rural life, particularly the unsuitability of the education at present provided for farm boys and girls, an education which fitted them all indiscriminately for business and professional work, but never for agriculture and housekeeping. In this connection she said, "God placed our first parents in a garden, not an office, and the greatest asset of a nation is not its millionaires, politicians, lawyers or doctors, but its producers."

Mrs. Dayton dealt at some length also with women's awakening interest in community and national life, and the work of the Women's Institutes and Home Economics Societies.

There was one departure in the way of frivolity on the part of the women. They were the guests at afternoon tea at the Prince Edward Hotel, of Miss Cora Hind, of the Free Press, and a very jolly occasion it appears to have been, from the information that has leaked into The Guide office. A mutual admiration society also, apparently, since all seem to have come away filled with admiration for the women they had the pleasure of meeting at this gathering. May their numbers increase another year.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Names of Those Present

Mrs. Zimmerman, Salem; Mrs. R. A. Thompson, Salem; Mrs. W. J. Witter, Lornedale; Mrs. Thos. Weston, Elva; Mrs. Alice Shirliff, Elm Bank; Mrs. Jas. Kidd, Sinclair; Mrs. J. J. Scarf, Mount View; Mrs. E. H. Chester, Ninga; Mrs. A. H. Chester, Boissevain; Mrs. A. L. Fisher, Gilbert Plains; Miss Margaret Skelton, Elva; Mrs. A. W. Price, Gilbert Plains; Mrs. Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; Miss Margaret Simpson, Shoal Lake; Mrs. B. Richardson, Beaver; Mrs. D. S. McLeod, Goodlands; Mrs. C. H. Burnell, Oakville; Mrs. Jos. Bennett, Pine Creek; Mrs. Neil McLean, Kings School; Miss MacTavish, Oakburn; Miss Clara Delmage, Miss Della Delmage, Cameron; Miss Marty H. Bell, Angusville; Miss Mary Hotham, Waskada; Miss Annie P. Thompson, Waskada; Mrs. E. N. Morrison, Cardale; Mrs. J. D. Fisher, Ninga; Mrs. R. W. Edmonds, Springfield; Mrs. J. Smith, Pope; Mrs. J. Lean, Moline; Mrs. Dan Roberts, Springbrook; Mrs. R. H. Mooney, Woodnorth; Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville; Mrs. J. H. Smith, Elm Bank; Miss Bessie W. Angus, Pope; Mrs. A. E. Yeo, Cyprus River; Mrs. J. O. Smith, Eli; Mrs. Rebecca Dayton, Virden; Mrs. Sarah E. Gee, Virden; Mrs. R. C. Henders, Elm Bank; Mrs. W. H. English, Harding; Mrs. J. I. Hume; Mrs. Geo. Love, Ninga;

Mrs. Jas. Barrett, Bagot; Mrs. R. G. Person, Melita; Mrs. J. A. Proven, Antler, Sask; Miss Ethel Johnson, Oak Lake; Mrs. Thos. Nicholls, Lenore.

RAPHAEL

To accomplish a great work and to die before the waning of his powers set in was the enviable fate of Raphael. He was born in the year 1483, among the Urbino hills in Sunny Italy.

When he was a very little lad his father began to teach him drawing, but when he was only eleven years of age his father died and he was then apprenticed to Perugino, who enjoyed a high reputation as an artist.

His real life work began in Florence. The Madonna with the goldfinch was painted there, and others of his noted works, but it was in Rome that he produced his masterpieces. His friend,

WHEN IS A GIRL OF AGE?

Dear Miss Beynon:—We are very much interested readers of The Grain Growers' Guide, and think it a fine paper. We have taken it for a number of years, and wouldn't be without it.

We are anxiously waiting for the time when we will hear more of Women's Votes than at the present. I suppose there are more women like myself, too. I enjoyed reading Mrs. Nellie McClung's speeches. I think she is a brave and hard-working woman, who tries to help others as well as herself.

Miss Beynon, am I asking too much by asking you to answer one question for me? It is this: At what age is a girl of age? Some say sixteen while others say eighteen. I always thought myself it was eighteen, but was rather doubtful about it. Thanking you for your valuable space, and wishing the

riages like that. I don't think any sensible bachelor would be offended at the pictures either, and if he is, he can read other pages in The Guide.

I am fortunate enough to have a kind and loving husband and two darling little girls, one two years, and one two months, and I feel as if I am the happiest woman on earth.

We live thirty-five miles from any railroad and it is not very thickly settled around us with women folk; just enough to have good times.

I would be pleased if some one would send me some little dress patterns for a child two or three years old, as I am not very good at cutting out patterns, but have managed so far.

Well, as I have taken enough space on your valuable page, if it is good enough to print, I will close.

CURLY.

COUNTRY AMUSEMENTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—In the last issue of The Guide I read a letter from one who signed himself "A Lover of Honesty and Truth," in which she very frankly criticizes an earlier writer, "Truth." I did not see "Truth's" letter, but the criticism of it in this last issue has very much interested me. I must say that I agree with the critic in all that she has said about dances, cards, etc., but I also think that she has been too harsh in her criticism of "Truth" even if "Truth" does do these things, and against her father's wishes. I think that her critic has been rather unjust, for I know from my own experience how very hard it is to keep apart from these amusements, especially when there are no others in which to partake.

I am a girl, sixteen years old, and as my mother is dead, for the last five years I have been my father's housekeeper. We are living on the homestead this winter for the first time. Out here the only amusements are dances and card parties, and as my father is very much opposed to both, I cannot, with his consent, attend them. In town, where there are other amusements, this restriction has not been so hard to bear, but out here I have found it bitterly hard to keep away, when all the other young folks go. Oh, you can never know how hard it has been! I am exceedingly fond of company. Never do I enjoy myself so much as when in a crowd of young people, and in town I was one of the leading members of our club, which gave concerts every two weeks, besides our weekly social evenings and we had a splendid debating society. But there is nothing like that out here, and the majority of the young folks seem not to care for it. Dances are very popular and are always well attended.

In the fall of this winter I gave a social evening at my home; music was made one of the principal features, and we played all sorts of games and tricks. Lunch was served at twelve, and the party broke up about three o'clock, every one assured me they had spent a most enjoyable evening, and I really think they had, but although there are many homes where as enjoyable evenings could be spent, no one has followed the example and my hopes of making it a custom are dead. So you see how it is. Unless I seek amusement secretly I am cut off almost entirely from my friends and their enjoyments, as I am the only girl in the country who does not dance.

Some time ago I was spending the night with some friends, when one of the girls asked me to go to a dance with her, she said my father would never find out, and that there could be no possible harm. Oh, Miss Beynon, how badly I did want to go! Really, I would have given at the moment, any thing I possessed to have had the privilege of going with my father's consent. She pleaded, but I did not give in. I just couldn't go when I knew so well what father would think if he found out. But my friend coaxed and

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"THE TRANSFIGURATION"
Raphael

Bramante, was superintending the building of the great cathedral of St. Peter's and thru him Raphael was invited by Pope Julius II. to paint certain rooms in the Vatican. In this work his genius flowered into its greatest perfection.

One fresco, called "The School of Athens," treating in a charming manner a classical story is generally recognized as his greatest work. Another, "The Deliverance of St. Peter from Prison," is a close second in fame.

The last great picture which Raphael painted is "The Transfiguration," reproduced here. The colors were hardly dry upon the canvas when he succumbed to a severe attack of fever and died at the age of thirty-seven.

As a man he was noble-minded, and beloved by all who knew him. As an artist, his fame is undying.

Homemakers page a successful and happy New Year. I remain, yours truly,
FARM WOMAN.

The age of consent for girls in this country is fourteen years, the age at which they can marry with their parents' consent is sixteen years, and without parents' consent eighteen years, but so far as property is concerned, a girl does not come of age until she is twenty-one.

WOULD LIKE CHILDREN'S PATTERNS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been thinking of writing to your page for some time, but never had enough courage until I saw how so many are criticizing the "Tightwad Pictures." I do not think anyone need feel indignant over those pictures, but just treat them as a joke, although there are many mar-

Plum Culture in Northern Manitoba

By W. J. Boughen, President Dauphin Horticultural Society

The fact that the northern brow of the little old Riding Mountain, looking down on Dauphin is a veritable multitude of small, wild plum orchards scattered here and there among the poplars, should, in those who love this delicious fruit, arouse hopes, and even confidence, of having at no distant date a plum orchard of one's own upon almost every farm in our three sister provinces.

It is not only possible, but very probable, that such could be an accomplished fact, did the people generally realize as I do, what has been done and what is a-doing along the lines of plum culture in the last ten years, that is, in producing plums of hardiness and merit suitable for general planting. We don't live near the mountain, but a hearty invitation over the 'phone, to come over and spend a week-end and go hunting for wild plums was eagerly accepted.

We arrived at our host's in time that night for supper and later on in came some of our neighbors who also had responded to Ward's jovial invitation. The intention was to go on the morrow, where horse could hardly travel, with a bag on shoulder looking for the wild plums and lugging our burden down again to Wards.

In the morning we were away in the dewy, pea-yine shoulder high. Wet? well, I guess so, but what would you have? This was no city man's week-end; these were all four farmers and Grain Growers and of such is the Grain Growers' Association.

Out for sport, with plum jam in the final analysis was the aim of three of our party, and the vision, or day dream of the fourth was the rows of young seedling plum trees ready for ennobling by graftage.

Just here it might be as well to advise all who try to grow plums from the pit never to let the pits get dry.

Those pits planted the day after I got home gave the only satisfactory stand of small plum trees. The ones that get dry will likely come up the second year.

Native Stocks Best

The best plum trees for these provinces are ones that are grafted or budded on native stocks. These have the constitutional vigor, gained by possibly thousands of years of natural selection in this very keen climate. They will be adapted climatically and also used to the plant food to be derived from our soils. I never could hear of plum trees growing wild north of this, but if this is the far north of the wild plum, then nothing better for roots or trunks of plum trees are obtainable.

There are several things the prospective planter of plums should know; one is, that one tree, or in fact, many trees of one variety will bear no fruit, or next to none, if no other varieties are planted near enough to pollinate the flowers. Plum flowers of American plums are perfect, that is, they contain both male and female organs, but still are not fertilized by their own pollen. We have a bunch of wild plums that never bore more than two or three per annum till I grafted a scion of A. P. Stevenson's "Mammoth" in them, then we had both wild ones and "Mammoths". That graft had two plums the second year, thirty-two the next year, and over one hundred plums the fourth year. They are some plums, too; bright red, with bluish bloom, firm and sweet; one and three eighths of an inch wide by one and three quarter inches high. A photo of four placed behind a foot rule shows the four to be five and a half inches wide. The Mammoth variety was originated by A. P. Stevenson, of Dunstan, Manitoba, and is therefore hardy and inured to our climate perfectly. It ripens the first week in September. If Mr. Stevenson never originates another fruit, he is entitled to something better than the "Iron Cross" for this.

Varieties of Plums

Another good, hardy plum is the "Cheney." It is red in color, thin skinned and large. We have three rather large trees isolated behind a bush, which are big enough to bear a bushel of fruit, but usually bear only a sample. We have put some grafts in them of other varieties and expect fruit in the near future. The "Aitkin" is a hardy native plum and is the earliest of the pure American varieties to ripen. It blooms very early at the

probably the earliest plum yet obtained and of excellent eating quality.

The "Compass Cherry," or plum, as it should be called, only it has a long stem, is another Sand Cherry hybrid, and the trees do well here, bearing fruit when not planted alone.

There are many other varieties I might enumerate. I have probably thirty varieties on trial and there are some kinds hardy in tree whose fruit never ripen. "Wolf" is the name of one such. It is very prolific when



A house that needs trees to make it truly homelike.

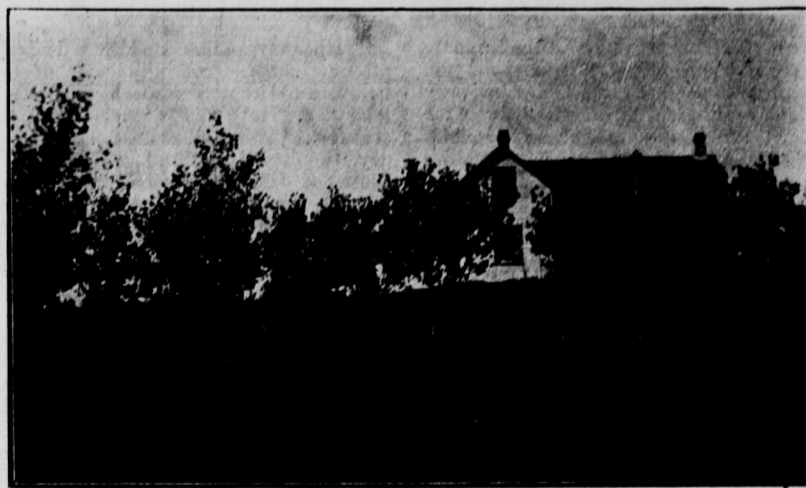
same time as the wild ones. Another point I should have mentioned before is this: In order to effect proper pollination of the flowers, get varieties that bloom at the same time as nearly as possible. These two points I have mentioned are absolutely essential to successful plum culture. Don't forget them or slight them, if interested. You may get a few plums with only one tree or one kind of tree, but you will never get a full crop unless other kinds of plums are fairly close. Neither plums nor wheat are a success without a full crop.

Other good plums for trial are some of Prof. Hansen's hybrids, crosses between the Sand Cherry, or Rocky Mountain Cherry, a dwarf plum properly speaking, which grows wild on sandy ridges in a good many places in Manitoba, and some good Japanese varieties

grafted on the Manitoba wild plum, but a green plum is of no use for anything.

Mix Varieties When Planting

I plant plums spaced 10x12 feet and grow raspberries in the same row or perhaps currants and gooseberries. We grew celery between rows of one bunch this year and it was alright. When planting raspberries, fill every other row with plums or crabs every ten feet. Plant a little deeper than they stood in the nursery. You will notice a crook in the young tree near the ground. This crook is where it was budded, and if you plant it six inches deeper it may put out roots above the graft, and will be the better for it. Be careful to mix varieties when planting. A good way to make a plum orchard here is to get wild, young plum trees where obtain-



Home of Thomas Treble, Huronville, Sask., showing six years' growth of trees.

bearing large plums. These are wonderfully prolific, and fairly hardy here and both bloom late about the same time, ripening their fruits early. Their names are "Sapa" and "Opata." They are small compared to "Mammoth," but are very early to ripen. "Sapa" is a cross-bred Sand Cherry by Sultan, a red-fleshed Japanese plum, and is likewise red or dark in flesh and skin. "Opata" is the Sand Cherry crossed with "Burbank's Gold Plum," and is red skinned and green fleshed, it being

able and plant them one spring, very early, cutting the tops back almost to a mere stem so as to allow for the injured root system, at the same time trimming square off with a sharp knife all injured roots. The next year you can graft them with good varieties off a few tame ones bought partly with that end in view. Use only one-year-old wood, that is the last season's growth.

Instructions for Grafting

There are many formulae for graft-

ing wax. The one I use is Resin, four parts; Beeswax, two parts, and Tallow, one part. Melt in a can, boiling not being necessary. When thoroughly mixed grease your hands with tallow, pour some of the melted wax in a pail or dish of cold water and pick out of the water and pull like taffy, till it looks about the same color as pulled taffy. Keep in pieces or sticks that are not too thick thru to be easily softened when needed for grafting. Cut your stock or tree to be grafted off square on one of its limbs or top, and, except on small trees, do not cut off the whole leafing top at one grafting until you are sure your scions (or grafts) are growing. Perform this operation early in the spring before the buds begin to swell. Use a sharp cutting saw or other tool and split your stock in the centre an inch and a half or two inches deep, according to size, then take your scion, cutting it wedge-shaped, about an inch or more long, leaving about three buds above. Also cut the wedge-shaped scion a little flaring on the side that will be placed outside and insert your stock, holding cleft open a little with your knife. See that the Cambium layers, or green inner barks, are touching one another. With somewhat greasy hands wind around with softened wax so as to exclude air and water, and the operation is done. Practice will make perfect. The best book you can get on Plum Culture is to be had free for the asking. It is Bulletin No. 43. Plum Culture, and District Lists of Plums suitable for Canada, with descriptions of varieties, by W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. A post card addressed as above will bring it. Some few years ago, Buchanan's Nursery, near Winnipeg, sold three tons of plums, thus proving they can be grown here on a commercial scale, and as for the demand for plums, in the year 1914 Canada imported no less than 123,958 bushels, valued at the point of production, as worth \$2.72 per bushel, and sold to the consumer probably for over twice that price. These plums cost Canada \$317,322 plus freight or express, plus duty and plus considerable else.

I offered a dealer twenty per cent. for selling my fruit and he dubiously remarked, "We reckon to make one hundred per cent. on fruit." I could not find statistics for these three provinces, but it is likely that two-thirds of this \$300,000 worth came here and the consumers of each province probably paid over \$100,000 each for imported plums, not reckoning any that were "Made in Canada." This shows the extent of the field open to the plum orchardist. The market is the best obtainable, the boasted home market. Plums are merely a question of "what varieties?" Let us save this \$300,000 to our country as soon as possible.

LITERATURE FOR HORTICULTURISTS

The annual volume just issued by the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry association is somewhat unique. In former years it was the plan of the association to publish an annual report. During the past year the association undertook to present its members with an eight-page bulletin once a month, dealing in each issue with timely topics in regard to tree, shrub, fruit or flower growing. At the same time extra copies of these monthly bulletins were reserved to be bound at the end of the year, together with a business report into an annual volume.

The year 1914 has been by all means the best year the Association has ever had, the paid-up membership being now over the 200 mark.

The secretary of the association is Prof. F. W. Brodrick, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, who will be glad to communicate with anyone as to membership or other horticultural matters.

Farm Experiences

A REPLY FROM "G.L.D."

I am glad of the opportunity your correspondent from Saskatchewan, signing himself "H.E." has given me to refer again to The Old Drag Harrow, and the barb wire fence, because of what he says on Page 1497-9 in your issue of December 30.

Now Sir, I will qualify what I stated about the Old Drag Harrow and the barb wire fence. In the first place, they are both "old fashioned." There are agricultural implements made now that answer the purpose of the harrow and do the work much better. Indeed, sir, there are now in use at least two harrows of up-to-date design, that are much superior to the old style, viz., the lever harrow in which the teeth can be set back at a good slant so they will not disturb the good work of the plow; and the light seed harrow for going over the land after the seeder, and again after the grain is up, to mulch the land so it will retain the moisture and destroy any young weeds. Either of these harrows is much safer on growing grain than the "Old Drag Harrow." This harrow did very well when there were stumps where the plow could not be used, but in the West, the harrow is too heavy and marks the land too deep, and leaves a suggestion of a sun crack for the soil to dry out, and this is not in accordance with scientific soil culture.

In regard to the barb wire fence, the very best witness I have for my contention against the barb wire fence is that when a company, so fearful in the matter of expense, will discard the barb wire and put up woven wire, and not think it worth while to lift the best class of barb wire off the ground, it should cause the farmer to think before he would bring it home if he got it as a gift. Many a fine horse has been ruined by such a fence. I venture to say, enough valuable animals have been injured to pay for the better fence.

Farmers can now get a good fence that "will be a fence," and the cedar posts, thru their own companies, at wholesale prices and in car lots at any point, and the farmer will have a safe fence about as cheap as a four-wire barb wire fence, and the woven wire will not require the repairs every little while, and that is more than can be said for the old barb wire, which I still maintain should be re-milled or sent to the war zone. It is too barbarous to be near where good stock are kept.

G. L. D.

Winnipeg, Man.

EXPERIENCE WITH ALFALFA

Last summer, with its short pasture and limited winter fodder, taught me that even a small acreage in alfalfa would be a great safeguard against drought, for I had a small trial patch which was cut three times just as it came to blossoming and produced another growth from six to eight inches high before winter set in, notwithstanding the unusually dry weather.

However, I have been trying to get started in alfalfa for six years and have not yet succeeded in getting any considerable tract started to suit me; but it is not the fault of the alfalfa. The difficulty has come from my lack of experience and most of those who have tried to give me information on alfalfa growing have had their experience in a warmer climate and on a different soil. I am convinced that I have at last learned how to grow it in my location.

In the first place, only the hardier varieties are adapted to our climate. Grimm and Turkestan have both wintered well with me, but Grimm has made the better growth. I heard about a yellow flowered alfalfa from Siberia which was said to be hardier even than Grimm and after writing many letters, I finally succeeded in locating some of it in the United States and obtained a small quantity of seed, but I also bought clover seed of three varieties from the

same party at the same time and the customs people in examining the package tore the wrapping so that when the seed reached me a large part of it had leaked out and what was left was all mixed together, alfalfa and the various kinds of clover. So I had to sow them all together. The clover all winter killed leaving the yellow blossomed alfalfa in scattered plants about the plot. None of it winter killed; in fact, it stayed green under the snow all winter. In the fall it was green long after the frost had turned the Turkestan, which I sowed at the same time, brown. In the spring it was green before the Turkestan. It had young shoots with small leaves on them before the snow had all melted and, quite to my surprise, it produced seed the first year. The seed pods, instead of being like those of other alfalfa, looked like the seed pods of sand burrs, but were larger. The dying out of the clover left it so thin that there were soon more weeds than alfalfa and I plowed it up. I did not try it again because instead of standing up like other alfalfa, it spread out flat on the ground, hugged the ground so closely that I do not see how it could have been cut at all, although stock could have grazed it. I have thought since that if it had stood thicker instead of in isolated plants, it might have stood up more, but I am sure that its habit of growth is of the order of a creeper,

and the weeds and grass thoroughly killed out, I am going to try sowing new alfalfa seed between the drills.

Alberta.

—W.I.T.

had to be cut green. This is a wrong idea, as the grass is killed in the first month after seeding the barley.

Manitoba.

—T.W.W.

TO ERADICATE SCUTCH GRASS

Realizing that there is no more efficient weapon in the farmer's hand than knowledge when it comes to combating weed pests, I will give you my experience in eradicating scutch or quack grass. In England I had experience with twitch, a similar pest, and our only method was cultivating, harrowing and burning the roots. In this country with costly labor, large areas and rush seasons such methods are not applicable. Thus on taking over a neglected farm, many acres of which were a veritable mat of grass roots, I had to adopt other methods. In three years I have cleaned it out completely, with no loss of crop except the first year. I first sowed oats with no special cultural methods, and I had no crop on the grassy areas. I noticed that in summer following my neighbors only cultivated the weed and the wheat crop following was choked out. The following year in following I plowed well and deeply in late June, with a sulky plow, as it was as tough as breaking. Every green blade was covered. I harrowed at once, then again crosswise in a few days, and subsequently every ten days or so. I disced light-

HANDLING BARBED WIRE

In response to your note on barbed wire handling, in The Guide of December 30, 1914, Page 1497-9, I am appending herewith an account of a device which I have found to be eminently satisfactory. It is rather primitive in its material, but answers the purpose equally as well as one more elaborately constructed.

I procured some pieces of poplar pole, and cut two pieces (AC, BD) each two feet in length and also another (AB) equal to the width of my stone boat. I spiked the two two-foot lengths vertically, one on each side of the boat, and half-way along the side. I then bored a hole in the centre of AB, large enough to permit the free rotating of a broom handle. At the same time I bored a hole of the same diameter in the centre of a piece of 2 in. x 6 in. of length 1 foot. I spiked AB on top of the two vertical poles AC, BD with the hole vertical. I laid the piece of 2 in. x 6 in. on the stone boat with the hole vertically under that in the pole, and nailed it there. I then nailed poles, as braces, from the front and back of the stone boat, and on each side to the top of the poles AC, BD. An old broom handle is then put thru the hole in the pole AB, and into the hole in the 2 in. x 6 in., and the apparatus is ready for work. A ball of barbed wire is put on the broom handle and the end of the wire is securely fastened to a corner post of the fence, and the stone boat is drawn along by a trusty horse. The wire is drawn fairly tight by this method; but I have attached to the rear of the stone boat an efficient wire tightener, which I use for the final tightening. When I have got the wire run out to the required length, I fix the tightener to the wire and step the horse up a little, and the wire is drawn tight. By this method, the wire can be so manipulated that it will stay tight for years.

Sask.

—H.I.

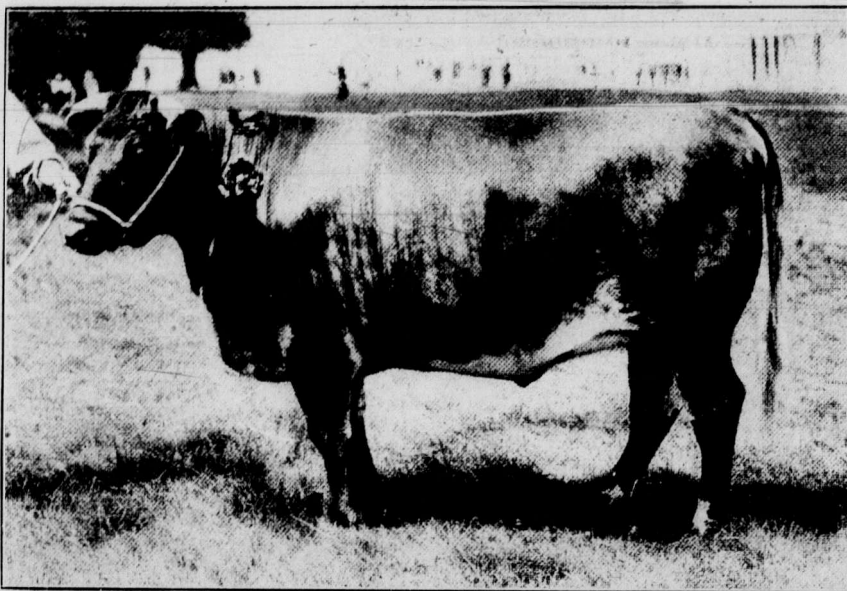
SILO ENQUIRIES

The first silo I built was just as the lumber came from the saw, because I thought if it was not a success the lumber would not be spoiled. I took it down the next year and rebuilt it, and also exchanged the heavy hoops for five lighter ones, which can be secured from the Beatty people that supply stable fittings. I used spruce for the first and fir for the one I built this fall, getting the staves sawed at the lumber yard with the right bevel. Cedar, I would think, would be better if it could be procured, as it would not swell and shrink like the other woods do. I would advise putting a cement pit six or eight feet in the ground, as it would be better than going so high. My silos are twelve feet in the ground, as it would be better am going to put a six-foot cement pit down in each silo, as I can use all the two will hold. As for the corn growing too coarse when planted in hills, that is all the better for ensilage. Large stalks, with good cobs well matured, give sweeter ensilage and better feed. Also, if it is cut into the silo with a blower cutter it will be so fine the cattle will eat every particle. The silo I built last cost \$76 without my time and labor. I have no cover on the silo. I obtained my hoops at the blacksmith's, but these can, I think, be obtained cheaper and better from the Beatty people.

JAS. PULFER.

Balmoral, Man.

"Can't you use a less hackneyed expression than, 'He hiked for the tall and uncut timber'?" asked the editor. "Well," said the young reporter, "I might say, 'He beat it to the forest reserves where the weeping willows have never had their eye-lashes trimmed.'"



"ELIZABETH"

His Majesty's beautiful Shorthorn heifer, at the Royal Show, 1914.

because the Turkestan was thin in spots and even the isolated plants stood up.

With good seed, I have never had any difficulty in getting a stand or with winter killing, but to get any considerable quantity started without letting weeds or grass get the start of it, is a puzzling problem, for while the alfalfa plant is a deep-rooted, strong grower, once it is a year old, it is small, shallow and easily smothered in the first six months. If you measure a good piece of ground and work it down fine in the fall and sow alfalfa in the spring you are likely to find that the weed seed in the soil and in the manure will get the start of the alfalfa. Pig weed especially grows much more rapidly from the seed than alfalfa does. If you summer-fallow and keep the weeds down you are likely to find that during the summer grass is getting a footing which cannot be kept down by surface cultivation. This is especially true where there is any couch grass. It is time and money thrown away to sow alfalfa seed among live grass roots. This last year I sowed Grimm with a hand drill in rows three and a half feet apart and cultivated it with a scuffer. Even tho it was so dry that I scarcely expected it to come up, it did well. I figure that it will produce enough to pay well for the expense and trouble grown in drills and after it has been cultivated and kept clean till the alfalfa is well started

ly with sharp discs and this destroyed all new shoots from the mass of roots below and kept a mulch to hold the moisture. Now this is where most farmers fail. They allow the land to get dry, then cultivate and drag to get the roots out, while they never consider that the smallest root that is not burned will retain life indefinitely. If it is only dry a shower will start it growing again. Therefore keep moist and covered with a soil mulch and the worst grass must rot. To make the job more complete I plowed again deeply in November, and the succeeding wheat crop was good, with no vestige of grass left, and none ever plowed down a worse growth than I did in July. I also tried the barley method, plowing about June 1 deeply and thoroughly, then seeding the same day with three bushels per acre and harrowing well. This is quite effective if you get quick germination and heavy growth, but is not so sure as the other method, the grass coming up and dominating the crop if germination is delayed. To ensure moisture in the ground on June 1, I disc in April and harrow occasionally thru May. My land is a good loam, but I think these methods will answer in any soil, and I am confident that in two years at most the worst affected field possible can be cleared of any of these troublesome grasses. I have heard some farmers condemn the barley method, because they heard it

OFFICERS:

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

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

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

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.

Official Circular No. 1

SPECIAL RATES ON SEED GRAIN

To the Officers and Members of..... Union, No.....

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Our unions will remember that last year it was only after some difficulty that we were able to secure the special seed grain rates from the railways. It appears from the records of the railway companies that an altogether disproportionate amount of our total crop has been tendered to the railway companies as seed grain, showing very clearly that a good deal of fraudulent misrepresentation was being practised by certain parties in getting these cheap rates; in plain words, the special privilege voluntarily granted by the railways for the benefit of farmers was being abused, not necessarily by the farmers themselves, but by parties handling grain and seeking to take advantage of these special rates.

In all probability, but for the exceptional conditions which prevailed in 1914, we would not have been able to secure any special rates on seed grain from the railway companies at all, but would have had to ship on the rates fixed by the Board of Railway Commissioners in the Western Freight Rates Case, but, in view of the representations of the organized farmers, based on conditions prevalent in 1914, the three railways, C.P.R., C.N.R., and G.T.P., have issued special seed grain tariffs which will be effective from January 15, 1915, to June 15, 1915, covering special rates in carload quantities and less than carload quantities, for the carriage of grain, flax and grass seed for seeding purposes. These special rates will be available to all bona fide farmers on the following conditions:—

1—Farmers wishing to avail themselves of these special seed grain rates must apply to the secretary of the nearest local union of the U.F.A. for a certificate, which he will be required to fill in with the number of bushels and class of grain he wishes to bring in, and any other information asked for on the certificate.

2—The Local Secretary will sign the certificate and forward to the Provincial Secretary with the signed statement to the effect that the applicant is a bona fide farmer.

3—The Provincial Secretary will countersign the certificate and return to the Local Secretary, or direct to the applicant.

4—The applicant on receiving this certificate and on presenting it to the station agent, will, on the strength of the Provincial Secretary's signature, be entitled to the special seed grain rates.

Special certificates have been printed by the Central Office and a number of them are being forwarded to each of our local unions with this circular. Additional certificates can be obtained on application to the Central Office.

I would like to point out that this seed grain will be billed from the various shipping stations at the ordinary full tariff rate, and that these certificates properly signed by Local and Provincial Secretaries as outlined above, will be the only means whereby the special rates can be secured, and only on production of this certificate will the local railway agent be authorized to reduce the rate from the ordinary tariff on which the grain has been shipped to the special tariff arranged for under the above conditions.

I would further point out that while these rates are available to all bona fide farmers, whether members of our Association or not, we hope that those who take advantage of them will ap-

preciate the valuable assistance our Association has rendered them, and our local unions might seize the opportunity to point out the value of organization in this particular instance. This must be done in a tactful manner, however, as same might be easily overdone and result in more harm than good. When talking this seed grain proposition over, you may casually sow the seed of organization in the mind of the applicant, and as in the case of the seed grain itself, you should be satisfied if the crop matures within six months of the time it is sown.

It might be further pointed out that these special rates will apply only on each line of railway, that is to say, they will not apply on shipments interchanged between two different roads.

Yours fraternally,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

LAKEVIEW ANNUAL

The annual meeting of Lakeview Union, No. 71, was held at Lakeview on Wednesday, December 23, at 3 p.m. The attendance, considering the weather, which was very cold, was fair. The President, J. Quinlan, presided. The work for the past year was reviewed, financial and auditors' reports submitted, and on motion approved. The election of office bearers for the coming year resulted as follows:—President, J. R. Quinlan; Vice-President, F. Hogg; Directors, Mrs. J. R. Quinlan, Mrs. J. M. Speerlin, P. Mitchell, E. Arnison, and D. S. Milne; Secretary-Treasurer D. Cameron. Mr. and Mrs. D. Cameron were appointed delegates to the annual convention at Edmonton, with Mrs. J. R. Quinlan and W. A. Barnes as alternatives. It was decided to hold a box social and hard times dance on New Year's Eve, also a masquerade ball on Friday, February 12. A resolution was passed urging the annual convention to take definite action

in regard to the U.F.A. having a Co-operative Pork Packing establishment erected in the province, but unfortunately this resolution did not reach the Central Office until December 27, which was too late to have it placed on the program for the annual convention, as same was already in the hands of the printers. However, as there is already another resolution along the same lines from one of our other unions, and as there will also be a report from the Pork Packing Committee, there is sure to be a considerable amount of discussion in connection with this subject.

BURNT OUT

Sunnyvale Hope Union, No. 659, held a dance on December 4 in aid of the Patriotic Fund, but in the meantime one of the farmers in the district had his house burnt and lost practically everything he had, so the union voted that the proceeds be turned over to him instead. The members are well satisfied with the prices on various articles sent them by the Central Office some time ago, and altho so far they have not been able to do any co-operative purchasing, they hope to venture on same in the near future.

NAMA0 IS ALIVE

Namao Union, No. 18, has recently forwarded \$12 dues for twenty-four additional members, which brings their total paid-up membership up to ninety, and they hope to be represented in full force at the annual convention next week. Altho few reports have been received during the year at Central Office, the union is very much alive, having held fifteen meetings during 1914, also an annual picnic and two concerts. They have arranged to hold their annual social in the Methodist Church on the evening of January 15 next. Their annual meeting was held on December 16, which resulted in the old officers being re-elected by a unanimous vote as follows:—J. H. Long, President; L. M. Rye, Vice-President, and S. A.

Carson, Secretary-Treasurer. The members decided to make a donation to the Belgian Relief Fund and ten dollars was handed in to the Secretary by those present. Further contributions will be received up to January 15, the date of the social, when same will be forwarded to the Central Office. A considerable amount of co-operative purchasing was done during the year, including a car of apples, one car of coarse and rock salt, one car of woven wire and gates, one car binder twine, part car barb wire, two cars of flour and cereal foods. Arrangements were also made with a local dealer for a reduction on some boxes of apples. The secretary states: "We find co-operative buying the best means of getting new members." The members also wish to express their regret at the death of our late President, W. J. Tregillus.

CO-OPERATION AT GLEICHEN

During the year 1914, Gleichen Union, No. 96, handled about seven car loads of flour and feed, and also two car loads of fence posts, besides the following goods: 298 tons of coal, 2810 lbs. of dried fruit, 759 crates of fresh fruit, 728 boxes and 103 barrels of apples. The secretary states that not only have they been able to make a substantial saving in prices, but on fresh fruits, by dealing direct with the growers, they have been able to get a much better quality than could have been secured thru the regular channels of trade.

A PROMISING RECRUIT

One of our recently organized northern unions, Freshwater Local, No. 672, is making a very satisfactory progress both in the matter of membership and along other lines as well. Regular meetings are held twice each month during the winter. The union is at present busying itself in an attempt to have established another bank in its home town, and in this is seeking the co-operation of two of the neighboring unions. An attempt is also being made to have farmers' scales installed in the town.

There Is Only
One GENUINE
—and that is made by

MICKELSON-SHAPIRO CO.
WINNIPEG-CANADA

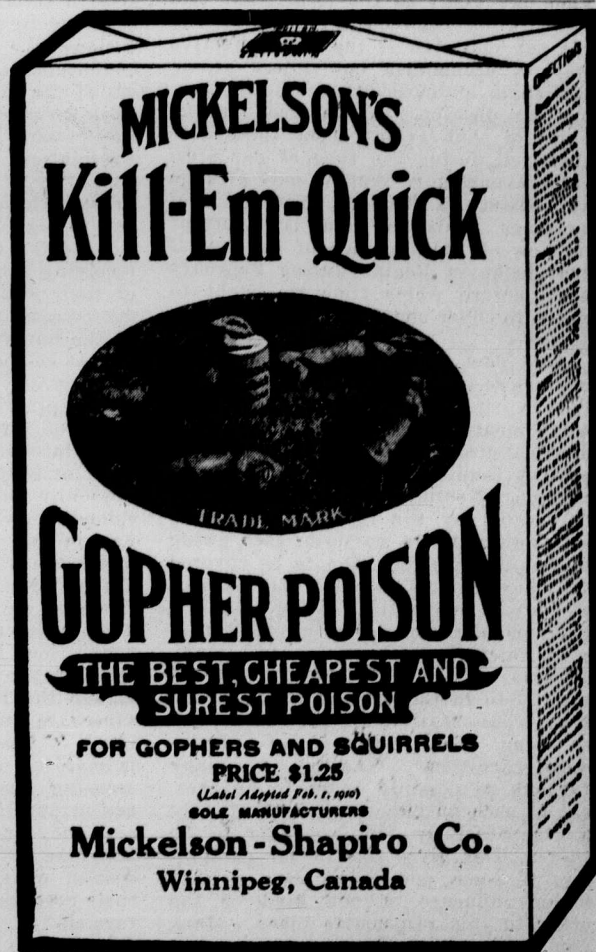
Our trademark has been violated during the past year by manufacturers who unlawfully used this name and imitated our package.

Extracts from judgment (Cassels, J.) in the Exchequer Court of Canada. Mickelson-Shapiro Co. vs. Mickelson Drug and Chemical Co. and Anton Mickelson.

*** in the face of the assignments to the plaintiffs, it was a fraud on the part of Mickelson applying for registration of his trademark***
As I pointed out, the trademark upon which the plaintiffs sue was registered on the 25th of May, 1909. It came direct to them through Mickelson. As far back as May, 1909, the words, Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick were shown upon the can referred to in the plaintiff's trademark*** It can be utilized in getting rid of the trademark registered by the defendants. I order that this trademark be expunged from the registry.

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick made by the Mickelson-Shapiro Co., of Winnipeg, has been proven to be a certain relief from the gopher plague. It never fails to kill. It is safe to use, easy to prepare, introduces no seed of noxious weeds into your land and is most economical to use. It has been a marvelously successful gopher killer,—there is no wonder it should be imitated.

MICKELSON-SHAPIRO COMPANY, Dept. B., Winnipeg, Canada



When you buy gopher poison get the reliable genuine Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick made and guaranteed by

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President—J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes	Percival
Sec. Treasurer—J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
Thos. Sales	Langham
J. F. Reid	Orcadia
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Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
George Langley	Maymont
C. E. Flatt	Tantallon
W. J. Thompson	Warman
J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw

Saskatchewan

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

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—B. N. Hendrichs	Outlook
2—M. P. Roddy	Rouleau
3—Nelson Spencer	Carnduff
4—R. M. Johnston	Eastview
5—J. W. Easton	Mossonia
6—F. W. Redman	Grenfell
7—C. O. Travis	Govan
8—Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
9—John F. Reid	Orcadia
10—J. L. Rooke	Togo
11—T. Sales	Langham
12—Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
13—W. H. Llwail	Wilkie
14—John N. Burrill	Cabri
15—Frank Burton	Vanguard

ADDRESS OF DISTRICT DIRECTOR TRAVIS

Delivered at Melville Convention, District No. 7.

Gentlemen:—Upon being appointed Director of District No. 7 at the annual convention, held last February in Moose Jaw, I fully realized the possibilities of my position. I need scarcely say that I also deeply appreciated the high honor which was conferred upon me at that time. But I desire to impress upon you especially the fact that I sensed the great opportunities that lay in the future before me to further the interests and to promote the prosperity of our district. In this connection, I most earnestly assure you, gentlemen, that I have done what I possibly could, and I shall now outline, with your kind attention, what has been done on your behalf and what ought to be done, in my opinion.

Organization

During my tenure of office, I have been enabled to visit several of the locals under my supervision. These locals I found to be in as satisfactory a condition as might be reasonably expected. However, I was not able to visit all the locals previous to our convention. My main reason is that the months that have intervened between my election as a director and now, were, as you all know, the farmer's busy season. But, during the winter months I hope to prosecute a more vigorous campaign of visitation so as to cover the remainder of the territory. In so doing, it is my fondest hope to be able to reach those hitherto unorganized districts. To do this effectively, I most earnestly urge that the sub-chairmen of the districts, who may be elected at this convention, will afford me the chance of realizing this hope by their utmost good-will and hearty co-operation. The reason of this, my appeal, is two-fold. In the first place, I am convinced by what I have learned from my visits to the locals that this co-operation between the director and the sub-chairman is the most effective way to accomplish our object of establishing a flourishing condition thru-out our district. In the second place, I desire that I may meet these sub-chairmen during the time of our present convention, so that we may arrange an exhaustive list of suitable local meetings. This last point is important in view of the approach of the annual convention in Regina during February next, before which time we ought to strive to cover our whole territory thoroughly.

And now, gentlemen, let me draw your close attention to a matter which I have considered with much care for many months. As you are aware, your district director is appointed, under present conditions, at the annual convention. Nominally, he is supposed to be elected by the representative vote of his district. In matter of fact, owing to the distance requiring to be covered by many farmers to reach the place of the annual convention; owing, possibly, to financial reasons or to circumstances over which they have no control, many farmers who strongly wish to record their vote in the election of their district representative, are precluded from so doing. This results in an unfortunate condition. Whereas, as many farmers as possible ought to be present at such an important election, only a comparatively few are able to be there. This gives rise to the possibility of some one being elected thru undue influence of one kind or the other to this responsible place. Mark you, I do not say for a single moment that any of the gentlemen who at present hold these positions come under this class at all, nor do I say that any such abuse of governing circumstances

has been made. But I do maintain, and believe that, upon reflection, you will all agree with me on this matter, that there is a decided possibility of so grave a condition arising. It is, therefore, our privilege and our duty to safeguard against such an undesirable contingency.

I would consequently suggest, with all deference, that the following plan be discussed at a later stage of our proceedings; and, if acceptable to the meeting, be put into the Form of a resolution.

I propose that the District Director should be appointed at the District Convention instead of at the Central Convention. I do so for the reason that I have stated previously, and also because I believe that it would result in a greater interest among the farmers in the District Conventions. This, in turn, would give rise to an increased dignity and power, ever increasing, of our District Conventions, which are more easily accessible to the majority of the general farmers, and result in a fairer and more popular form of election of the District Director.

Co-operation

A review of the financial successes pertaining in those circles within whose radius come the huge commercial activities that determine the prosperity of a nation teaches an observant student of economics that where division exists disintegration follows. On the other hand, amalgamation of different forces, working along the same general lines and for the same end, spells complete and powerful achievement of object. This is exemplified by such institutions as banking concerns, railroads and steamship lines. In a word, the old proverb, "Unity is strength," when properly applied, results in a conservation of energy; a curtailment of expense and a high degree of efficiency of execution. It underlies all true success and is the basis of all lasting prosperity. It is the keynote which I desire to strike today.

Owing to a rapid rise of many institutions, the purpose of which is the commendable one of helping the farmers of the prairie provinces, and which have sprung directly or indirectly from the parent stem, the Grain Growers' Association; owing to the practical similarity of the natural conditions that prevail thruout these same provinces; and owing to the paramount consideration of the farmers of these provinces receiving the utmost benefit as a result of their arduous labor, it is timely, in my opinion, to emphasize the necessity of the importance of a harmonious system of co-operation. To do this, means not only a sympathy of ideal and desire, but a practical effort to combine our scattered forces, by affiliation or otherwise, into one great, systematic effort. And, understand me, this need not in any way interfere with the present splendid methods of operation which are in use in the various concerns which are working for our own cause—the betterment of the condition of the Canadian farmer thru an alliance of his various forces and resources. In this connection, I rejoice to notice the intense desire that is steadily growing among the farmers of these great provinces to put into practice these high ideals of forceful combined efforts. This is manifested, for instance, in the increasing discontent with the obsolete and expensive method of distribution, and the corresponding wish to substitute the efficient and money-saving system of co-operation. By realizing their potentialities along these lines, the farmers of Canada can regard the future with confidence and anticipate that day which shall herald in an era of centralized strength, resulting in an equality of exchange with those powerful syndicates which, thru this very

same co-operation, are in a position of dictative power today.

DAVIDSON NOT WORRYING

Enclosed find \$100 membership fees for 200 members of Davidson Local for 1914. A year ago I could only report a membership of 25. This wave of co-operation that has swept over the West the last year has, I am pleased to say, aroused the farming community at Davidson and has been the secret of our substantial increase in membership. I feel confident of a bright future in store for our local.

We have, of course, aroused some criticism, but coming as it does from those who have been feasting on us in the past, it makes us more determined to persevere. When you throw a stone at a pack of dogs on the street corner, you can always tell the one that was hit. He starts howling. These fellows that are crying down the Grain Growers—going to ruin the town, etc.—they have been hit and start howling.

HARRY W. KETCHESON,
Secretary, Davidson G.G.A.

CONVENTION DATES A CORRECTION

Regina Convention dates are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

February 9, 10, 11 and 12

not from the 10th to the 13th as announced in last week's Guide.

CLOTHING WELCOME

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 10th, re clothing for the needy. I received the box you sent me, December 18, and we have distributed the greater part of the clothing. We found the articles well assorted and the people were very glad to get them just now for the weather is very cold. If the other parties you wrote to send us as much, I think we will all get along very well thru the cold weather.

I wish to thank you very much on behalf of those who have received the clothing for your efforts to assist the needy in this district.

—S.P.D.

Quimper, Sask.

NINETY-NINE PER CENT.

Dear Sir:—Find enclosed money order for 16 membership dues and some paper and envelopes.

I am pleased to say we are in good shape here as I think 99 per cent. of the farmers here are members of our Association. We have not so many on the books of McTavish now as we had owing to the Asquith Grange, which I organized here last spring, being nearer for a few of our old members. They have joined there and I am hoping shortly to start another branch northeast of Asquith. Co-operation is alive here and is bringing them into the fold. Last year I did quite a bit of running about to get members. Now I don't have to, as they come after me.

We have commenced marketing our own stock. We shipped out three carloads of cattle and one of hogs and have found out how much there is in it. I think we will keep it up, as this is the work that will keep our association alive. No one will mind paying a dollar if they can save ten.

W. LAKE,
Secretary, McTavish Local.

GOOD WORK AT KEELER

Enclosed you will find cheque for \$15, to pay membership fees for 1915. We held our annual meeting on December 5, and the farmers seem to think that

the Association is doing more for them than ever before. We are pretty well organized at this point, having a Co-operative Elevator Co., Co-operative Trading Association, also local telephone lines all thru the community, which makes it a real good place to live. And all thru the G.G.A., for that is where they learned to work together. Wishing the Central and all the other Locals a Prosperous New Year,

SAM. V. HAIGHT,
Sec., Keeler Local.

DISTRICT DIRECTOR REPORTS

Dear Sir:—I spent all of last week, from the 3rd to the 9th, around the north of Last Mountain Lake, visiting locals that were recently formed and organized three new ones with Ladies' Auxiliaries at Lake City and Ohio. J. H. Sweet, the sub-director, used his team to take me from point to point, and we held a meeting in the afternoon and another at night. It is marvellous the way the farmers are coming into this movement. For instance, I got to June Rose at noon and found the meeting was not advertised, thru some misunderstanding, but inside of two hours we had a number there and after giving an address, the new association started off with about fifteen paid-up members. It is safe to say, if proper arrangements had been made, it would have started with double that number.

I held evening meetings at the towns of Simpson and Imperial and the former, alto on a very foggy night, was well attended.

At Lake City about one hundred men, women and children filled the large school and by midnight a men's association and a W.G.G.A. were started. Some of the men belonged to Imperial and it was difficult to persuade them that by forming in their own school district they would strengthen rather than weaken the co-operative buying at Imperial. The same difficulty was experienced at Ohio to a certain extent, but there are two live associations there, too, and with a couple of delegates from each to the convention, everyone in the district will be in it by spring. I am planning to go to Aylesbury the latter part of the week.

Mrs. John Ames, of Hanley, was to have made the tour of the Last Mountain country with me but was unable to leave home. The ladies were disappointed at not having her to address them.

THORNE M. EDDY,
District Director, Dis. No. 8.

SUCCESS WITH BUYING

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find the sum of \$24, being fees due Central for 47 members. This branch has made quite a good showing in co-operative buying this year, having had two cars of flour and feed, one of fence posts, one-half car of fencing, \$500 worth of groceries and one hundred and fifty tons of coal ordered, one car of which has arrived and given entire satisfaction. Our apples have also arrived and just in time, as it snowed very heavy the day after they were unloaded. The 175 barrels are all gone, and still some people are asking for some yet. There never was as many apples in this district before and many of the people think they are much better off with good, sound apples than with a lot of dried fruits and also canned fruits.

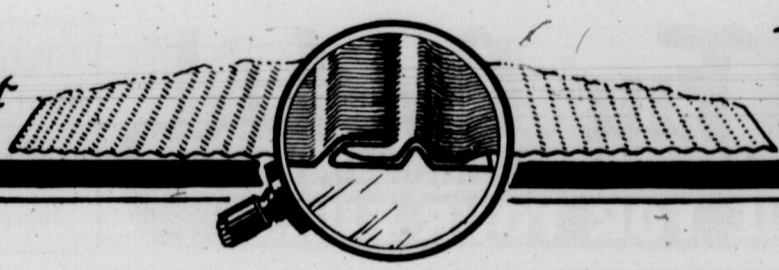
WM. HEADRICK,
Sec., Wiggins Association.

KEY WEST PROGRESSING

Enclosed find \$1.50, balance membership fees for 1914, which brings our total to 54.

I attended the District Convention at Kincaid, which will go down to history for the united way in which we all agreed on the resolutions put to the meetings. What a pity all members could

The LOCK That PROTECTS You



WHEN you decide to put a new roof on that barn, see that you make it a "GEORGE" Steel Shingle Roof. You can lay a roof of "GEORGE" Shingles in one-third the time it takes for Cedar Shingles. What's more your "GEORGE" Shingle

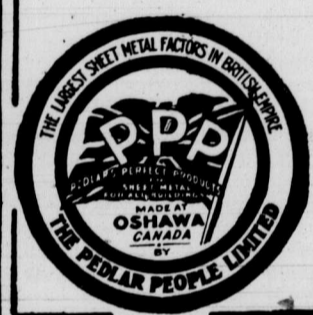
Roof will last three times as long. It only takes 25 of these big "GEORGE" Shingles to cover the same surface as 1000 Cedar Shingles will cover. In a roofer's square of 100 sq. ft. you have only 100 ft. of seams to join—only 75 nails to drive.

Pedlar's "GEORGE" Shingle

is the shingle for the modern barn. Not only does it save labor, time and nails, but its construction makes it impervious to the elements. It has a lock that protects you, absolutely, from snow, wind, hail, rain, fire and lightning. (See illustration above.) Note that the nailing flange on the right is completely covered by the next shingle. Nails cannot pull out, because the whole roof is practically one piece of metal.

All four sides of each shingle are securely sealed. Once it is laid it is there to stay. A "Pedlarized" Roof cannot leak—cannot burn—cannot rot—cannot rust—never needs painting—and is always clean. Use our "OSHAWA" (16 in. x 20 in.) Shingle for your dwellings and smaller buildings. This Shingle is identical with the "George" Shingle in everything but size.

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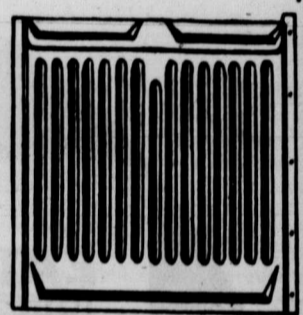
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OSHAWA, CANADA

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not attend, for as one member who attended said, "No wonder you are able to talk Grain Growers' matters when you have the opportunity of hearing the discussions in the conventions." Well, more power to the G.G.A. movement. I hope to have delivery soon of the Alberta Lump coal as ordered thru the Central per District Director Sales. J. J. LAMB, Sec., Key West Association.

STUDYING AGRICULTURE

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find \$5.00 fees for 1915. I expect to forward you another \$5.00 shortly. Kindly forward copy of "Studies in Rural Citizenship." At our annual meeting, last year's President resigned, and H. K. Farley was elected in his place. Each director this year has to make a study of some branch of agriculture and anything of interest connected with that branch that he reads or hears of, he is to bring up at the meetings. The subjects chosen are:—Horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, sheep, weeds and seeds, co-operation and cultivation of soils. Wishing you every success. A. C. BEART, Secretary, Waseca, Local.

GIFT OF CLOTHING

I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., in which you state that you have forwarded a parcel of clothing from Mrs. A. Moffat, to Conquest. Please accept the thanks of the district for your assistance and that of other kind friends, to the needy families of our district. PERCY L. BURKE, Sec., Amerley Ass'n.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

The following donations have been received at the Central office for the various departments of the Patriotic Fund. General Patriotic Fund: Beaufield \$ 20.00, Spalding 20.00, Waldorf 164.20, Dundurn 50.00, Percival 106.00, Lanigan 14.20, Beaufield 8.00

Idaleen	59.50
Sydenham	11.85
Croesus Hill	23.00
President A. Maharg	50.00
M. Hendrickson	20.00
Dee Valley	93.00
Swanson	150.00
Empire Builders	22.50
R. Ludlow & Sons	5.00
Spencerville	100.00
Gledhow	20.00
Thornfield	10.00
Melaval	48.25
Success W.G.G.A.	160.00
Attica Dancing Club	7.75
Flax Hill	27.00
Gettel	18.20
Asquith Grang	90.00
Cheviot	12.50
Davidson	41.00
Findlater	25.00
Lundeen	70.00
Mary I. Hicks, Rosetti	3.75
Ardath	94.00
New Bank	22.25
Council	60.00
Winslow	67.50
Wolverine	6.15
Bruce View	19.30
Govan	80.35
East Manitou	52.00
Halbrite	25.00
Eastview	37.00
Lewvan G.G.A. and Co-operative Elevator Local	81.00
Beaverdale	45.00
Middleton	50.00
West Lawn Horizon	32.00
Rocanville	228.95
Lanigan	5.00
Abermule	25.00
Grandview	30.00
Newlands	80.00
McLeod	95.37
Belbee	201.00
Narrow Lake	28.00
Kelvingrove	28.25
Waterloo	21.55
Shellbrook	61.25
Grenfell	47.00
Flat Lake	49.25
Anerley	42.00
Una	35.00
Dowd Hill	10.00
Aneroid	84.00
Paljennie	115.75
Starland	64.25
Parkside	35.60
Silton	82.00

Tweedyside District	11.00
Cleland	11.90
Floradale	61.00
Lonsdale Ass'n	13.50
Lonsdale School	13.50
Ash Leaf	26.00
Brunswick	15.50
Eyebrow	20.50
Engleford	81.10
Keppel	32.50
Pizzaro	25.00
Meachem	8.50
Zealhar	9.50
Spencerville	20.00
Senlae	24.50
Rabbit Lake	7.00
Richleau	132.00
Thunder Creek	27.20
Bestville	23.00
Wardenville	30.00
F. W. Green Memorial Fund	502.45
	\$4,587.12

Belgian Relief Fund

Pleasant Butte	\$ 10.00
Quincey	25.00
Sweet Grass	35.85
East Manitou	52.00
Red Lake W.G.G.	37.50
Gray	142.80
Ceylon	25.00
Mortlach	1.50
Normanton	40.00
Dave Watson, Belbeck	25.00
Copeland Ladies' Pat. League	25.00
K. Clews, Pangman	5.00
Star of the West	14.00
Beadle	116.65
Bulyea	17.00
Mortlach	3.00
Poplar Park	35.00
Vanguard	50.00
Parkman G.G.A. and Amusement Club	181.55
Eabbit Lake	7.75

Prince of Wales Fund

Goodlands	\$357.25
Goodlands	59.00
	\$416.25

Red Cross Fund

Dee Valley	\$22.50
Rabbit Lake	7.00
	\$29.50

DISTRICT DIRECTOR BUSY

I am holding a series of meetings at Imperial and Dundurn the first week of the year and would like to have a few samples of those meeting notices to hand to the officers. Sometimes a secretary will get one and fail to bring the matter before the others. These posters fill a long-felt want, for, as a usual thing, the notice of such meetings is an insignificant affair that few people see, but these you are sending out are, to say the least, conspicuous and still not loud. I was sorry you were unable to attend our convention at Hanley, but Messrs. Sales and Reid were at their best and gave me every assistance, and I tell you with my inexperience I needed it. Find enclosed my bill for this year. THORNE M. EDDY, District Director.

ZEALANDIA FLOURISHING

I am enclosing money order for \$40, being fees for eighty new members. We are now 108. I know of others who are going to join, but times here are hard. Two weeks following October 28 over \$5,000 was paid in to me for oats and other supplies. The coal received thru Central has given the best of satisfaction, and it would be hard for me to persuade the members to take any other. I note by The Guide that you have purchased a large supply of stationery and posters for the use of the locals. The posters are something we need here as we have no paper. I would be much obliged if you would send me a sample of both of the above. A. J. WILKIE, Sec., Zealandia Ass'n.

SUMMERBERRY SAVING MONEY

Our local association here has shipped in this fall two cars of coal, two cars of potatoes, one car of apples, and now have another car of potatoes and a car of salt on the way. We expect these seven cars will total a saving of about \$1,000 to the farmers here over buying these things in the ordinary retail way. Our members are talking of buying groceries and machinery co-operatively this coming spring. ROBERT MILLS, Sec., Summerberry Ass'n.

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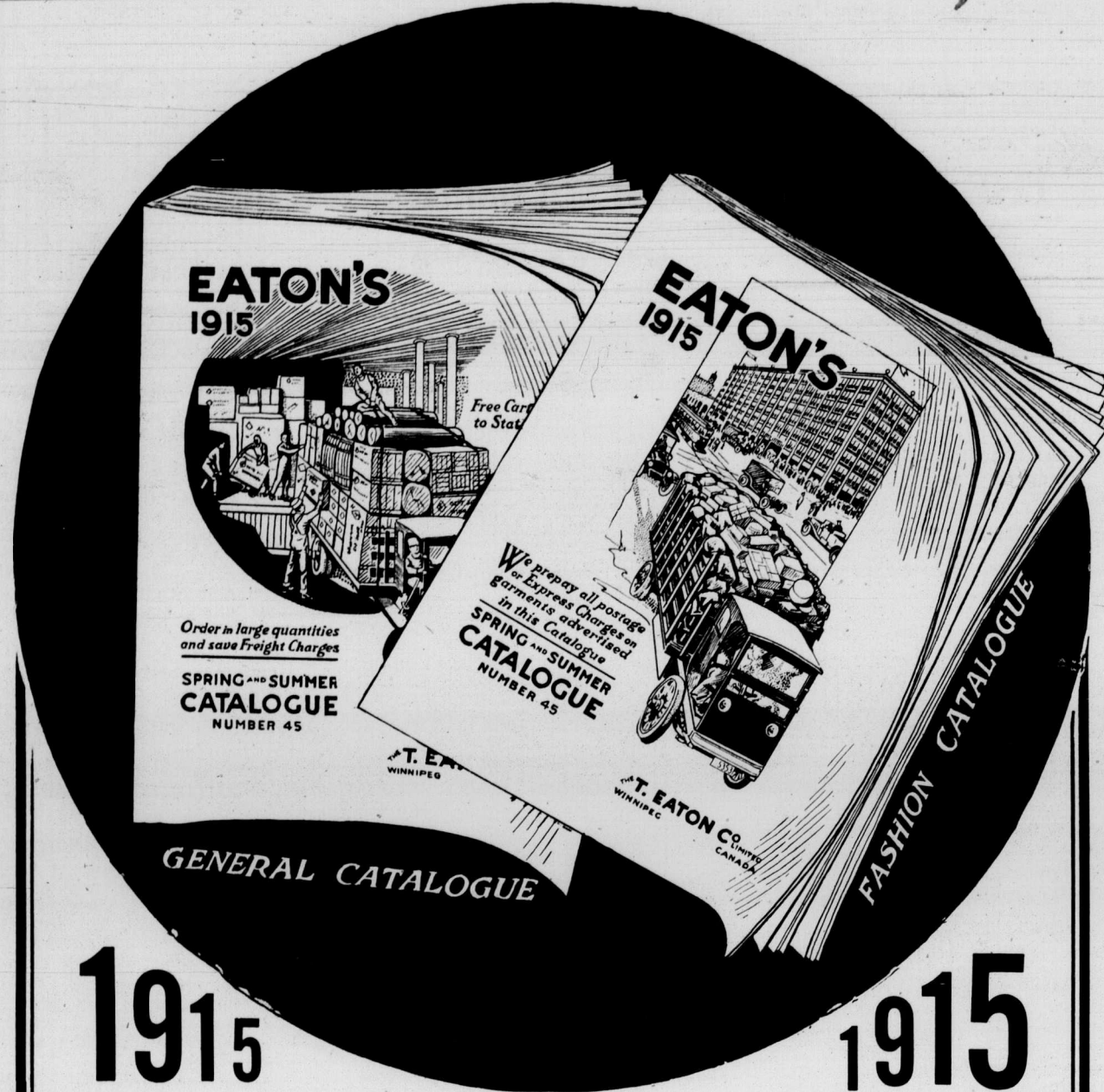
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Special Prices Now Offered For Wolf, Fox, Rats and Hides | Price List E Now Ready | Would Advise You To Ship Us Your Furs AT ONCE

LIVE OLD HENS WANTED
 We will guarantee to pay the following prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg: HENS, 9c to 12c; DUCKS (Old and Young), 13c; YOUNG ROOSTERS, TURKEYS, CHICKENS, Best Market Prices; OLD ROOSTERS, 8c; GEESE, 10c to 11c. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.
ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO.
 87 AIKENS ST., WINNIPEG

Glencarnock Stock Farms
 Aberdeen Angus Cattle Suffolk Down Sheep Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine
 We have quite a number of young bulls offered for sale now for the first time; also yearling and two-year-old heifers in calf. Are also offering a few selected bred cows for sale. Make your reservations early for these latter. Ewes are all cold, but we have a few choice ram lambs for sale. Write for Catalogue and further particulars to—
J. D. MCGREGOR, Prop. - BRANDON, Man.

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 Winnipeg, Canada.
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 WINNIPEG - CANADA

The Value of Windbreaks

Continued from Page 8

seasons, and they are spreading so fast that they threaten to capture the grove. The gooseberry bushes also do well, but best of all are the currants. This appears to be an ideal country for currants. I have a number of red, black and yellow currant bushes, and one day last summer I picked four big water-pails full of nice big juicy currants, and there were still plenty left.

In the strawberry line I have been less successful. At various times I have bought strawberry plants, both from eastern and western nurseries, and nearly all of these plants have dried up and died the first season. But a couple of years ago I succeeded in saving just one plant which set out a number of runners. I handled them very carefully and planted them the following spring; they all lived and set out other runners, and this last summer I had my first dish of strawberries and cream, and from the healthy look of the plants this year I think the strawberry season will come around regularly.

Last spring I also set out one dozen hardy apple and plum trees, and they are all growing and looking well, but it is still too early to say what success they will be. I understand that apples were raised in the Cluny Nurseries this year, and I cannot see why apples could not be grown in Queenstown under proper conditions. It would be worth trying, anyway.

Planting Don't's

Now, as a matter of course, this grove of mine did not spring up over night as if by magic. It has taken some extra labor and given me many a backache. But, in looking over the results today, I think it is well worth all the trouble, and should I have occasion to start anew in another treeless country I should immediately set to work and plant a grove and certainly advise every farmer to do likewise. What a difference it would make in the looks of the prairie country if every farmhouse was surrounded by a fine grove, and to those who do not intend to stay here I think trees are a good investment and will add commercial value to the sale price of the farm.

Here are a few don't's: Don't plant trees on anything but the very best prepared ground or your effort will be a failure. Trees planted in holes dug in the sod will not grow. As soon as you have decided where you want your plantation, if land is in sod, break early in the spring and see to it that all the native grass is well rotted, then backset in the fall and plow deep and plant in the following spring. If the land is in stubble, give it a year of good summer-fallowing. Potatoes or roots will also put land in good condition.

If you have plenty of money you can get suitable trees from a number of good nurseries in the West. In case you need the money for something else, apply for trees to the Government Forestry Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and do this about eighteen months before you are ready to plant. After your application has been received an inspector will be sent to look your ground over, and if in good shape he will decide what kind of trees are suitable. May is the best and only month to plant trees in the West. Never set out any trees around Christmas time even tho the ground has been thawed by the chinook winds.

As soon as you are notified that your trees are at the railway station don't wait a month to get them, but rush right in and bring them out. On returning home plunge the trees in a barrel of water and let them soak for several hours, then, if you have not the time to plant right away, untie the bundles and put them in a trench in the garden, covered except the tips. This way trees will keep until you are ready to plant.

To Plant Trees

There are several ways to plant trees, but the easiest and, I think, as good as any, is to plow a furrow, then plow back in the same furrow as deep as you can, set in the trees and fill in dirt with a hoe.

If your land has been prepared right and contains plenty of moisture, you need not bother about watering the

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	Virde
President:	Culross
Vice-President:	Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	Winnipeg

INWOOD MAKES GOOD START

The secretary of the Inwood Branch of the Grain Growers' association writes: A new branch of the Grain Growers' association has recently been formed at Inwood, and a largely attended meeting was held on Thursday, January 14, at Mr. Cossette's hall. The local enthusiasts of co-operation and organization explained to the meeting the aims and objects of the Grain Growers' association and the valuable assistance the farmer is deriving from that useful organization.

There was a good response to the appeal for members, which resulted in 29 farmers being enrolled.

The officers were elected as follows: F. L. Mitchell, president; F. Kreuger, vice-president; A. Stadlander, secretary-treasurer; M. Rasmussen, E. LaPort, C. J. Overton, W. H. Gossette, John Bilson, Chas. H. Mattson, directors. The directorate have great hopes of making this branch one of the largest of the association in Manitoba, and, judging by the reception the movement is receiving, their hopes will be realized.

The branch intends holding a meeting on Friday, January 29, when they hope to have an organizer of the Grain Growers' association present.

MOUNTAIN CITY BRANCH

We have received from Fred G. Thompson, the following interesting letter: In reply to yours of the 30th, for which I thank you,—we have organized a branch of the Grain Growers' association called the Mountain City branch. We have fifteen members and I am enclosing \$7.50 to you and \$2.00 for a record book. Any information that will assist this young branch will greatly oblige.

FRED G. THOMPSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TENBY HEARD FROM

James Griffith, secretary of the Tenby Branch of the Grain Growers' association, writes under date of January 12, enclosing ten dollars, fees from the Tenby branch.

A FRIENDLY RAILROAD MAN

Belmont branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association held its annual meeting in the town hall, Belmont, January 8, 1915. M. McCuish, provincial organizer, addressed the meeting on the different branches of activity in which the Grain Growers are interested, closing his address with a strong appeal to those present to take one day during the present month to canvass their district for members for their local branches. Afterwards a chance was given to those present to ask any questions they wished, all of which were answered by the organizer to the satisfaction of everyone.

R. J. Williams, the local C.N.R. agent, addressed the meeting, giving a very interesting account of the Railroad Employees' Union and the benefits they had derived by organization. He stated that it cost him \$13.00 a year for membership in his particular union, and that they had 99 per cent. of the employees with them, and was greatly surprised that the organized farmers could not claim over 30 per cent., with their fee as small as one dollar per year. A number of farmers present were called upon, each stating that they would give more time during 1915 to the work of the association. On motion of Mr. Myers and Mr. McPhail, the officers of 1914 were re-elected by acclamation and an organization campaign outlined for the outlying districts during the winter months.

Mr. Myers, Mr. Williams, Mr. McPhail and the secretary, J. K. Smith, volunteered to address meetings in the different school houses in the interests of the Belmont Grain Growers' association.

Manitoba

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

FAIRFAX ADDS 44 NEW MEMBERS

M. McCuish, of Roblin, recently spent two days in the Fairfax district, in the interests of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. A meeting was held in the old schoolhouse on January 7, at which some 60 farmers were present, with Mr. Tuft in the chair. Mr. McCuish addressed the meeting at some length. He dealt with the growth of the farmers' movement in Manitoba from 1903 up to the present time, relating many of the arguments used by our opponents to prejudice the farmers against their organization, claiming that the opposition of one farmer was of more hindrance to the advancement of our cause than that of ten belonging to the privileged class. At the close of his address the chairman asked those present who wished to join to come forward and sign the register. This was met by a hearty response, 44 paying their dues, and \$22.00 was handed to Mr. McCuish to be handed over to R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central office. The following officers were elected for 1915: Thomas Fowlie, president; Herbert Spowell, vice-president; Arnold Fraser, secretary-treasurer; J. O. Argue, John Spratt, John Colbert, S. Chambers, James Maguire and James Edgerton, directors.

The president and secretary were appointed delegates to the convention in Brandon.

Early last spring a few of the farmers of the Fairfax district called a meeting and appointed a chairman and secretary. With that organization they have bought co-operatively eight carloads of coal, one carload of hay, one carload of apples, one carload of wood; and so, with a proper organization, we look for something good, as their officers are very live wires—more power to them.

HOWDEN ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Howden Grain Growers' association was held on December 14, 1914. The Hail Insurance Bill was read and discussed by the members present.

The officers elected for the coming year were: W. S. Smith, hon. president; N. J. Poole, president; B. B. Graham, vice-president; G. H. Kilburn, secretary-treasurer; R. M. Buchanan, Benj. Jackson, J. G. Hutton, Alex. Graham, R. J. Buchanan, Leo Clancy, directors.

G. H. Kilburn was elected as delegate to the Brandon Convention. At this meeting it was also decided to subscribe ten dollars to the Rosedale Patriotic fund.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, has received the following letter from the Belgian Consul:

Dear Sir,—I have received your kind letter of January 8, enclosing your cheque for \$2,000 to be placed to the credit of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association for the Belgian Relief Fund. I feel very grateful to you for the good work you have done in our behalf, and this makes the magnificent donation of \$4,000 already received thru you. We have also received \$1,300 thru The Grain Growers' Guide, besides which many farmers are sending us sacks of wheat, and we have received large quantities from many of the branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. The farmers are giving a very enthusiastic response to our appeal, and I have much pleasure in giving you credit for such a cordial response. Please accept my most sincere gratitude and believe me,

Yours very sincerely,
A. J. H. DUBUC,
Belgian Consul.

A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION

The secretary of the Isabella-Blairies Grain Growers' association writes as follows:

As secretary and treasurer of the

Isabella-Blairies Grain Growers' association, I take great pleasure in enclosing to you the proceeds of our canvass for the Belgian Relief Fund, amounting to \$409.

W. S. PALMER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

We might add that we thank this association very heartily for such a generous donation for so worthy a cause and can assure them of our deep appreciation.

R. McKENZIE, Sec.

PORTAGE HEARD FROM

W. T. Miller, secretary of the Portage branch of the Grain Growers' association, also sends us a cheque for \$304.05, collected from the Portage branch and also non-members for the Belgian Relief Fund, for which we wish to extend our most hearty thanks.

R. McKENZIE.

SHOAL LAKE DONATION

Another very generous donation comes from the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' association:

R. McKenzie, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find cheque for \$245.00, being amount collected to date by the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' association for the Belgian Relief Fund.

BERT McLEOD, Secretary.

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED

Previously acknowledged	\$4,103.05
Mount View	89.25
Vista and district (second donation)	62.00
Shoal Lake	245.00
Reston (Extra)	10.00
Bellhampton	37.80
Portage la Prairie	304.05
Brant-Argyle	180.00
Vista (third contribution)	20.00
Howden (G. H. Kilburn)	10.00
Isabella-Blairies	409.05
Total	\$5,470.20

VISTA ASSOCIATION ACTIVE

A meeting of the Vista Grain Growers' Association was held on Saturday, January 23, to hear the report of the delegates to Brandon Convention, Rev. Mr. Ashcroft giving a very interesting address on this subject.

It was decided to take two \$5 shares in the Central Farmers' Market of Winnipeg, in the name of the Vista Grain Growers' association, and members of the local were urged to take shares also.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with all branch secretaries in district number 4 to ascertain the opinion of the branches on the formation of a district association. The question of securing a hall in Vista was discussed and the owners of two suitable properties will be approached. The Patriotic Acre scheme adopted at Brandon Convention, was heartily endorsed. Beside this, in response to the appeal made by the Belgian Relief Commission at Rotterdam, thru the medium of The Guide of January 20, the following members at once offered to contribute a bushel of wheat, those not having wheat offering to buy: Geo. Cormack, Sr., Alex. Black, A. A. Forde, Alex. MacDonald, Geo. Cormack, Jr., J. Brodie, D. MacDonald, M. Cormack, Wm. H. Halliday, W. R. Tillie, Alex. Andrew, Wm. J. Hamilton, Geo. Reid Sr., Rev. Mr. Ashcroft, W. Andrew, J. Reid and I hope before the day appointed for shipment, Friday, February 5, to have many more names on this list.

MR. HENDERS AT GLENELLA

On Friday, January 8, the members of the Glenella Grain Growers' Association had the pleasure of a visit from our esteemed President, who was welcomed by a full house. The meeting was presided over by the local President, Mr. Robbins, who, after a few remarks, called upon Archie Smith, who gave a good

DIRECTORS:

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

rendering of the song that appeared in The Guide of Jan. 6, viz.: "It's a Long Way to Legislation," which was received with great applause. Gib. Cobourne sang, "The Call of the Motherland"; Miss Pearl Wright delighted the audience with a nicely executed organ solo, and after Gib. Cobourne had sung, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," we had a great treat from Mr. Henders, who gave us a fine speech on what the Grain Growers' Association had done for the farmers, and I believe that great good will result from his visit. W. J. Fraser also made a few remarks on how the elevators were run in days gone by. After our worthy President, Mr. Robbins had sung "Erin on the Rhine," the ladies served a nice little lunch. Great praise is due the farmers right hands, who came forward at nearly the last moment to do their share to make the visit a notable one. After the refreshments, a dance wound up what every one voted, as an enjoyable and instructive evening.

AUSTIN SMITH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

LAVINIA CO-OPERATIVE ORDERS

At Lavinia Siding on January 8, a large number of the members were present to order their supplies for the coming summer. Quite a list of communications on wood, tamarac, cedar and oak posts was read by the secretary, also prices on wire from a number of firms. Orders were handed in to the secretary and in a few minutes over thirty thousand pounds was ordered, which makes over a car. It was also decided that the association order a car of twine. The order on a car of wood was left over till the next meeting as there were not sufficient orders to fill a car just at the present time. Other orders were left over till the next meeting, which will be the annual meeting, when the delegates will report on the success of the Convention.

ED. W. McCONNELL,
Corresponding Secretary.

LAVINIA ANNUAL MEETING

December 4, 1914, was the annual meeting of the Lavinia Grain Growers' Association. There was a splendid representation present, which goes to show the interest taken at this point. After the minutes of the previous annual meeting were read, discussed and passed, the following officers were duly elected:—President, G. Smith; Vice-President, Ed. W. McConnell; Directors, E. W. Alexander, H. Thompson, R. D. Vanlanstine, A. A. Skinner, F. Wyatt, C. Brooks; J. W. Stewart, Secretary-Treasurer of Co-operative Department. There were quite a number of new members added to the Association, and co-operative work was discussed, and judging from the number of inquiries made, it was evident that a large amount of business will be done thruout the coming summer.

The following delegates were elected to attend the annual convention: Herb. Feasby, H. Wyatt, Alex. Skinner, A. Bedford, W. McConnell, E. W. Alexander, J. W. White, B. Wyatt, M. O. Tremain, C. Brooks, Ed. W. McConnell, J. W. Stewart. This concluded the business, with the adjournment to meet at the call of the President.

ED. W. McCONNELL,
Corresponding Secretary.

EDWIN BRANCH

The Edwin Branch of the G.G.A. held their annual meeting last week. The usual business pertaining to such meeting was concluded. Officers for the ensuing year were duly elected. A great deal of interest was manifested and each member, realizing the importance and magnitude of the work being done, decided to put all the enthusiasm possible into his share of such work. Special interest centered around the contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund. L. W. Crewson is the secretary of the Edwin Branch.

Farmers' Market Place

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

FARMS FOR SALE AND RENT

160 ACRES FIRST CLASS LAND—CLEAR title; all arable, 50 cultivated; \$21 per acre; quarter cash, balance 6%. N. Willerton, Kerrobert, Sask. 5-2

SECTION—WELL IMPROVED, NEAR TOWN, excellent water supply; must sell; cattle, horses, machinery, feed, seed for sale also; a snap. B. E. Kinney, Tyvan, Sask.

WANTED TO HEAR OF GOOD FARM OR unimproved land for sale; send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED TO RENT—FARM, ABOUT 300 acre field, with stock and implements; experienced farmer—Alfred Johnson, Wauchope, Sask.

GOOD FARM—90 ACRES READY FOR WHEAT, 125 broken; grain four feet high; good stock district. William Lee, Islay, Alta. 5-2

EXECUTORS' SALE—FINE GRAIN AND STOCK farm. The attractive farm of Mossom Boyd Company, situated twelve miles south of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, one and half miles from Clouston Station. This farm comprises one section, 640 acres, of the best wheat land in the Northwest; has been run as a mixed farm for the past twenty years, and land well kept up. It is fully equipped in every way. Two dwelling houses, bunk house, horse barn, cattle barn, implement shed, granary, poultry and pig houses. 450 acres under cultivation. May be purchased at very reasonable price and terms as a going concern, with or without stock of pedigreed Polled Hereford cattle and Suffolk Punch and Shire horses. Land and buildings, price \$27,500. Apply: Executors of the estate of Mossom M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM—Choice 10 acre Okanagan fruit lot, bearing, buildings, clear title; snap for quick sale. Box 31, West Summerland, B.C. 5-2

POULTRY

PURE BARRED ROCKS—MY ROCK HENS made an average of 149 eggs each in 1914. Fine dark, well barred cockerels from this choice laying strain only \$2.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William LaChapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 2-7

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 2-2

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS—From imported stock; April hatched, \$2.50 each; 10 Leghorns and Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00 each. Joe G. Ratcliffe, Medora, Man. 3-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH; pullets \$1.50. M. Ray, Bellevue, Man. 3-3

50 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—BRED FROM good laying strain, \$1.50 and \$3.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Eigenhein, Sask. 4-6

PURE BRED B. P. R. COCKERELS FOR SALE—Write for particulars. Mrs. F. Williamson, Strathclair, Man. 4-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE—\$1.50 each. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 to \$4; White Wyandotte cockerels, finest 200 egg strain, \$5; Mammoth Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.50. G. R. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask. 4-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND turkeys. Address: Box 38, Belmont, Man. 4-2

MRS. A. N. CLAGGETT, BOWSMAN RIVER, Man.—Buff Orpington Cockerels, immediate sale, \$1.50 each. 5-2

WANTED—SILVER LACED HAMBURG HENS—William Wilson, Lauder, Man. 5-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—FINE BIG birds; prize winning strains; pure bred toms, \$5.00; hens \$3.00; trios, not related, \$10.00. C. A. Thompson, Rouleau, Sask.

TURKEYS—GOBBLERS, THREE AND FOUR dollars. W. M. Tait, Wolseley, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—WINNERS SECOND INTERNATIONAL laying contest; stock and eggs; send for Mating List. C. Robins, Chilliwack, B.C. 5-4

FOR SALE—ORPINGTON BUFF AND WHITE, best stock. J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man. 5-8

MOLINE POULTRY YARD HAS FOR SALE large Embden geese; won for four years in succession silver cup for best exhibit of geese at Brandon Winter Fairs. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 5-4

TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; TOULOUSE GEESE, \$3.00; Wyandotte Cockerels, \$2.00; Pekin Drakes, \$2.00; all pure. Mrs. John Holmes, Aswith, Sask. 5-3

FREE—WE WILL GIVE FREE TO ANY PERSON interested in stock or poultry one of our 80 page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen houses; tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure roup in four days; tells all about our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry foods and remedies. Write W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada. 5-4

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week

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

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

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BRED-ERS of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale

HEREFORDS—YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS for sale, quality and breeding equal to the best. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 4-1

HEREFORDS—BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS—Write or call. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 3tf

GALLOWAY CATTLE—I WILL SELL MY herd of pure bred Galloway cattle, consisting of 30 head. W. E. Tees, Lacombe, Alta. 4-2

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P.O., Alta. 4-14

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales Stallions, in foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 361f

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—"Garow," 8 years old; 2,000 lbs. weight; also 2 two-year-olds, sons of "Garow," all black; write for particulars, or better call at farm and see stock. I. W. Cooper, Box 204, Moose Jaw. 5-5

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION "INCIVIL," grey, 6 years, 1,950 lbs. Write for particulars. Price \$1,000. 5% discount for cash. John Pears, Pleasanton, Alberta. Strome Station 2-4

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 3tf

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, rising 4. S. H. McWilliams, Drinkwater, Sask. 4-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

POSTS AND FARM SUPPLIES—CEDAR FENCE Posts, Lumber, Salt or Sugar in full car lots at bottom wholesale prices. Write us for prices before ordering. We have our own timber limits and can ship posts to advantage. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., 707, Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 50tf

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B.C. 2tf

FOR SALE—GOOD CEDAR FENCE POSTS. J. Sims, Solsqua, B.C. 2-4

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—THE VASSAR LUMBER and Realty Company, Vassar, Man. 3-4

CONSUMERS—LET ME FILL YOUR LUMBER bill. I am quoting rock bottom prices for high grade stock. Send me your complete bill for price delivered at your station. Nothing to equal my price being advertised in this journal. Reference: Bank of Montreal. W. L. Macken, Lumber Specialist, Chilliwack, B.C. 4-4

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU ON YOUR requirements for lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, etc. We sell to anyone and ship to all points in Canada. We guarantee quality of stock and satisfaction in every particular. M. Marrell Lumber Company, Registered Office 714-15 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C. 4-2

FOR SALE—DRY POPLAR WOOD—ON CARS, \$2.00 per cord. Sec. Local G. G. A., Amaranth, Man. 4-3

DRY CORDWOOD—PRICES VERY MODERATE; poplar, spruce. Fred Almond, Eriksdale, Man. 5-2

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO ACCEPT ORDERS for fence posts, barn timber, lumber, etc. Communications from farmers' clubs and co-operative association especially solicited. Rainy River Potato Growers' Co-operative Association. A. G. Crawford, Manager, Emo, Ontario. 5-2

FOR LARGE, SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS—Write A. C. Carr, Malakwa, B.C. 5-9

CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE POSTS FOR sale. S. O. Hendrickson, Menisino, Man.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—25 H.P. CASE ENGINE, 32x56 Imperial Separator, Caboose, Tanks, Straw Wagon, etc.; outfit two years' old; also eleven-inch Maple Leaf Grinder. Price \$2,700. Apply: Chas. D. McLeod, Lockwood, Sask. 5-7

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS' Lists, Prize Lists, Sale Catalogs, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports, Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

HARDY PLUMS, CRABS, APPLE TREES, raspberries and strawberry plants for sale. Send for price list today. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 49tf

FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, f.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Roche Percee, Sask. 2tf

CALGARY ROBE AND TANNING COMPANY—415 Sixth Ave. East, Calgary—Fur dressers, tanners, and manufacturers of cowhide coats, robes, mitts; also taxidermy work in all branches. Workmanship guaranteed, with quick deliveries.

FOR SALE—ONE RUSSELL ELEVATING GRADER and Ten Dump Wagons in good condition. For further particulars apply to W. Mitchell, Sec.-Treasurer, Rural Municipality of St. Andrews No. 287, Rosetown, Sask. 3-4

EMERSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION want price for 5 cars of No. 1 or 2 Upland Hay, free from must; also 2 cars of 2 C.W. seed oats; state variety and price to T. W. Knowles, Secretary, Emerson. 5-2

NOTICE—THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE Spy Hill Trading Association Limited will be held at Spy Hill on Saturday, February 13, 1915, at 3 p.m. J. H. Voysey, Secretary.

WANTED—ON APRIL 1, SITUATION ON farm by married couple. T. Crane, Cartwright, Man.

ANY TO WHOM THE WAY OF SALVATION is not clear are invited to communicate with Evangelist, Droxford, Sask. 5-4

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

HOLSTEIN BULLS—HOLSTEIN HEIFERS IN calf; seven choice yearling heifers. Registered Clydesdale stallion rising 4 years old; will exchange for work team. Balance to suit. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 49-10

REDUCED PRICES—FIFTY SHORTHORNS, Fifty Yorkshires, Ten Clydesdales. J. Bous field, Prop., Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man.

PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY HOGS, HOLSTEIN cattle and Oxford Down sheep. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN Cattle, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Poultry. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 3-8

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—SHROPSHIRE sheep, Berkshire hogs—We can supply choice individuals, either sex; also pure Red Fife wheat and Empire State potatoes. Jno. R. Hume, Abergeldie Stock Farm, Souris, Man. 2tf

FOREST HOME OFFERINGS—SIX CLYDESDALE Stallions, two, three and four years; prize winners; prices and terms attractive. Ten Shorthorn Bulls, two years and under; a splendid bunch of Yorkshire sows to farrow in May. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. Carman and Roland stations. Phone Carman Exchange. 5tf

FOR SALE—TWO SELECTED PEDIGREE Ayrshire bulls, yearling; three bull calves; one imported registered Percheron stallion. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 5-6

SHEEP

400 HIGH GRADE SHROP. EWES—THE best we have ever offered; 100 registered Shrop. ewes, 600 fine grade Shrop. ewe lambs; the makings of excellent breeding ewes; 200 range ewes. No old sheep being offered and all ewes bred to registered rams. For sale by Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 4-2

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto; and 53 Queen St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7-1

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 40tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE- dosa, Man. 08t

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

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR- risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 505-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 168, Telephone Garry 4782. 2tf

SWINE

20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR; A few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 17tf

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FROM LARGE, prolific, prize-winning strains; weanlings for March shipment. Coleman & Son, Redvers Sask. 4-6

BERKSHIRE BOARS—FIT FOR SERVICE now; also few sows, bred to farrow in April, satisfaction guaranteed or return your money. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 3-3

M. A. DUTCHER, NORTH BATTLEFORD—Pedigreed Yorkshires. 50-12

3 MONTHS POLAND CHINA PIGS—\$15.00—Booking orders for March and April pigs. R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta. Phone 112. 4-2

CHOICEST OF DUROC JERSEYS AT RE- ductions. Charles N. Reid, Souris, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF YORKSHIRE sows; bred foundation from herd of A. D. McDonald, Napinka. Alf. Potter, Box 215, Deloraine, Man. 5-2

NOTICE—HORSES STOLEN

STOLEN OUT OF PASTURE DURING NIGHT, July 6, 1914. One black filly, 27 months old; blocky, weight 1,100; very gentle; white mark on forehead, quite large; low over hock and withers; small lumps under jaws; mane laid on right side of neck; has scars by feeling on point left shoulder and breast. One bay filly, two years old; tall; medium built, weight 900; white mark on forehead; left hind foot white to fetlock; right hind foot white around inside; both hoofs striped; has slight mark in rim left eye, mane to left side. One iron gray filly, two years old; white stripe on face; right hind foot white; walks wide behind; weight 950. \$100.00 reward by Inspector Mounted Police at Swift Current for information about these colts, or notify Howard L. Kean, Ernfold, Sask.

SEED GRAIN, POTATOES, ETC.

PEDIGREED WHEAT, OATS, BARLEYS—Grasses, Clovers, Root, Vegetable Seed. Inter- esting catalog. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Specialist, Winnipeg. 50tf

GOOD BROME SEED FOR SALE—\$10 PER 100 lbs., sacks included. Daniel Heimbecker, Dundurn, Sask. 2-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—GOOD, CLEAN, heavy. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 2-12

RYE GRASS—10c POUND; TIMOTHY 9c pound; free noxious weed seeds. F. Scully, Cut Knife, Sask. 2-7

ALFALFA SEED—ALBERTA GROWN; GRIMM and Baltic; the hardiest strains; samples and prices on request. Canadian Wheat Lands Ltd., Lewis Welsford, manager, Suffield, Alta. 5-4

BANNER OATS—75 CENTS BUSHEL, BAGS free; perfectly clean; satisfaction guaranteed or money and freight charges refunded. L. W. Anderson, Bittern Lake, Alta. 3-4

SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE—I HAVE ten thousand bushels of seed oats for sale, also some feed—can load on any C.N.R., G.T.P. and C.P.R. railroad. Send offer to Jesse Hill, Yorkton, Sask. 3-2

RECLEANED SEED OATS—SIXTY DAY OR Orloff, 95c.; under 10 bu., \$1.00; cut July 30. Garton 22, 80c., small lots Victory, Great French Lizo, Gold Rain, \$1.00, sacks included. No noxious seeds. Frank Houser, Wilkie, Sask. 4-4

RED CLOVER AND ALSIKE SEED FOR SALE—State quantity when writing for samples. A. E. Browning, Oxdrift, Ont. 4-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE—10 cents per lb. F. C. Meyer, Springwater, Sask. 4-2

FINE, WELL RIPENED, HOME GROWN Timothy seed for sale, which I specialize growing, \$8.00 per hundred sacked; 9 cents in lots less than 100 lb. orders; sample furnished. Jno. McD Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 4-12

500 TWO-BUSHEL BAGS MARQUIS BREAK- ing seed, second remove from prize. Odd head Had 20 bushels per acre, \$1.50, bags included Wm. N. Parlee Grayson, Sask. 4-5

ALFALFA SEED—GRIMM, HOME GROWN, pure and clear, one dollar per lb., free on board Avonlea, bags included. Isaac F. Doyle, Avonlea, Sask. 5-2

SEED GRAIN, POTATOES, ETC.

PRELUDE WHEAT—VERY PURE STRAIN—harvested July 28; fine sample. Buy some of this choice seed while it is obtainable. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 2-4

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT—SWEEP-stake at Wichita, Kansas, from this strain. Victory oats, yield 80 bushels per acre, 1914; and O. A. C. barley; selected strains; all heavily graded, for seed. Selected seed potatoes, heavy yield in 1914; prices reasonable. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 2-4

PURE MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.50 PER BUSHEL, f.o.b. Melville; grown on breaking. Apply: Wotherspoon and Sons, Melville, Sask. 5-4

MARQUIS WHEAT—GOOD, PURE SEED, official germination test, 97% in 4 days, \$1.50 per bushel, sacks extra; sample on request. Apply: Chadwick, Raymore, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—PURE SEED POTATOES—MANITоба Wonders, Wee Macgregors and Boyce; write for prices. John Strachan, Pope, Man. 5-4

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—GROWN ON breaking; perfect germination, \$1.50 per bushel, bags extra; can ship on C.P.R. or G.T.P. E. L. Hinkley, Wilkie, Sask. 5-4

WANTED—QUANTITY SPRING RYE AND oats (Abundance or Banner) for seed. R. Riddle, Marlboro, Alta. 5-2

FOR SALE—PRELUDE WHEAT, \$1.50 PER bushel; write for sample. A. J. Bolton, Butterell, Alta. 5-3

WANTED—SEED OATS AND BARLEY IN carload lots; send sample and prices. Sec. Treas., Grain Growers' Association, Box 983, Brandon. 5-3

POTATOES—CARLOTS FOR SALE; EXTENSIVE experience Western trade. O'Flynn and Son, Shelburne, Ont. 5-4

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—9 CENTS PER lb., sacks included. John Plews, Carnduff, Sask. 5-6

RYE GRASS SEED—\$7.00 PER HUNDRED; sample on request. John G. Corbett, Goodlands, Man. 5-5

PURE MARQUIS WHEAT—ABOUT 900 BUSH-els from best and purest strain obtainable; strong germination; no noxious weeds; cleaned, sample furnished. \$1.40 bushel, in carload, on rail Borden, for prompt sale. Nicholson, Eagle Creek, Sask. 5-2

The Value of Windbreaks

Continued from Page 16

plants unless you have plenty of water very handy, the trees will grow anyway. After you have planted your trees don't forget all about them and expect to find a fine grove in three or four years. During May, June and July trees must be cultivated several times, and see to it that no grass or weeds are allowed to grow. If you want to have trees, have nothing but trees in that patch. Now, then, if you follow these directions your trees will be big enough in three or four years to shade the ground and take care of themselves, and it will be a joy ever after to yourself and family to look at them, and your children and grandchildren will bless your memory.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Alberta.

BEAUTIFYING THE HOMESTEAD

Third Prize Article

In the matter of wind breaks on this open prairie of Southern Alberta, I have had a little experience that may be helpful to some beginner; and it may keep him from making the mistake I have made.

I first got trees from the Government farm at Indian Head in 1907, and planted them on an old garden spot according to directions, three feet apart each way. They did fine the first year and the next year I had quite a bit of crop to put in and I didn't get the cultivator going until June and the weeds were six inches high. I didn't think that made any difference as long they did not go to seed. I went at them with a will and soon had the plantation as clean as a city flower bed. Then I kept the cultivator going up until September and those trees were certainly a fine sight. I am on the main road and settlers going past for forty miles would stop and enjoy these trees and say they were going to have some on their homestead. The next spring of 1909, the poplars and box alder or Manitoba maples were nearly all killed back.

The sore-heads came along and said: "I told you so; you can't grow trees on this prairie." I replied, "Maybe not, but I haven't quit yet." That summer I repeated the same schedule; put in my crop, then the garden, then cultivated the trees; then kept them cultivated until September. Those trees had good roots and sent up about a dozen shoots each, which grew about four or five feet high. In the spring of 1910 the result was the same.

When the inspector from Indian Head came around that year I explained my trouble. He told me to start cultivating earlier and quit in August to give the growth a chance to harden before the frost hit them. Meanwhile the kickers had their laugh and bragged of their wisdom on growing trees (or not growing them.) In the spring of 1911 snow went off and I went out with the cultivator and rooted around in the mud among the trees; where there were leaves on the ground the cultivator struck ice and jumped around and barked a few trees. Then I put in my crop and cultivated trees. I quit in August and had trees in September that a man on horse-back could hide in.

I made the mistake that year of starting too early as the chunks of mud that I dug up, caked, and lots of those caked chunks are still unpulverized in spite of all the work I have put in on them. In the spring of 1912 I watched that grove and went in with the cultivator as soon as the ground was dry enough to work properly, and there were not more than a dozen trees hurt, but I stopped cultivating in July that year and have lost no trees since from that source. In the spring of that year (1912), I trimmed a large number of the trees up about two feet, so that the limbs would not interfere with the cultivation. I used my knife and trimmed as I hoed and when I quit some of the trees had leaves on an inch in diameter. The trees that I trimmed late were partly killed back the next winter, and on the smaller trees that I trimmed too severely, the remaining branches grew too rank and they also were killed back. In 1913 I trimmed carefully and

Selected Seeds for the West. As a CANADIAN SEED HOUSE OF FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, supported by exhaustive comparative testing each season on OUR OWN TRIAL GROUNDS, our thorough knowledge of the adaptability of every known vegetable for western climatic conditions enable us to maintain the Uniform High Standard of Quality. FOR WHICH OUR SEEDS ARE FAMOUS. The gardener who builds on STEELE, BRIGGS SEEDS from year to year is assured of success. Our "LION" Brand Field Seeds are the acme of seed selection. Write for our Illustrated Catalogue today. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Ideal Fence. As Easy to say as. Write for Catalogue and Prices to The Ideal Fence Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Quality Fence, 18c a rod and up. We pay the freight.

King of Wild Oat Separators. "New Superior" WILD OAT SEPARATOR. With our patented open and blank space sieves, it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end. PATENTED ADJUSTABLE WIND BOARDS are provided so that the blast is always under control. You can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader. The lower shoe is fitted with a cleaning rack that is adjustable, never touching the sieve, but just close enough to knock out any grain that gets stuck when going over the sieve. It is movable—working back and forth about two inches in opposite directions to the shoe. By this improvement the capacity is increased about 25 per cent. Made in sizes 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for engine drive if desired. Write today for Prices and full particulars. CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA LTD. Builders of Light-Weight, High-Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work 284 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SPECIAL CLEARANCE PRICES. TO GUIDE READERS of 40 BUGGIES worth \$60.00 For Only \$45.00 Complete. To clear, only 18 DEMOCRATS regular \$80.00 Now \$56.00 Complete. You must send this ad. with your order, otherwise we will return your remittance. Better send today, because this small lot will not last until tomorrow. Have you received our Catalog? If not, send for it today. A postal will bring it to you. Thousands of values like these. THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dept. G. 173-175 Bannatyne Ave., WINNIPEG, Man.



600,000

Seedlings and Cuttings for sale this Spring, and in order to encourage the growing of Apples I will give away Free 1,000 Hibernial Apples and 1,000 Transcendent Crabs. These are grafts ready to plant and should grow two feet this season. I will also give away Free 500 Iris, a very hardy and beautiful perennial. My price for Willow Cuttings is \$4.50 per 1,000, or 10,000 for \$38.00. I pay express on all orders. I have a fine stock of Trees, Shrubs and Fruits. Any stock that is not satisfactory may be returned at once and I will refund the money. My prices are 35 per cent. less than agents' prices. Send me your address and I will send you my price list with full printed instructions. JOHN CALDWELL, Virden, Man.

Highest Prices Paid for Live Poultry. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. HENS 9c to 12c, DUCKS 12c, SPRINGS 10c, GEESE 12c, TURKEYS Market Price. Write for shipping tags and coops, free. Best market prices and prompt returns for eggs, dressed pork and beef hides. Reference, Bank of B.N.A., Selkirk Avenue, Winnipeg. National Poultry Co., 389 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg.

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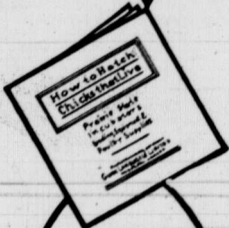
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It tells about the kind of incubators and hovers that have been endorsed by all our Canadian Agricultural Colleges—it shows how to build your own brooders at small cost—the kind of feed that produces quick, healthy growth and winter eggs, and how to obtain the experiences of successful poultry raisers.

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Incubators and Brooders

The best Hatching Machines on earth. Write for Catalogue and Prices to Exclusive Selling Agents for Canada—

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Builders of Light-Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work

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Clydesdales, Shorthorns (both Beef and Dual Purpose), Welsh Ponies and Shropshire Sheep

We won this year with our stock ELEVEN CHAMPIONSHIPS, NINE RESERVES, TWO GOLD MEDALS, THREE SILVER MEDALS, FORTY-EIGHT FIRSTS and TWENTY-SIX SECONDS.

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CLYDESDALES—18 head of stallions and a number of mares. All ages, and every one of them descended from the leading sires of the day.

SHORTHORNS—9 young bulls for immediate sale, sired by imported bulls of the choicest Scotch ancestry. Also the 2-year-old imported bull "Nobility," one of the best of his breed in the West today. Have also a few helpers, some of them due to calve shortly.

YORKSHIRES—Have a number left out of a litter of "Claymottle Queenie III." (Imp.), age 4 months old. Book your order at once, they will soon go.

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PURE BRED AYRSHIRES

The Ness Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for show-ring records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my winnings at the summer fairs, and write me your wants. I have also a few high-class Clydesdales to offer at attractive prices and terms.

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CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices

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TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS ARYSHIRES

BACON EGGS CREAM
"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you

THOS. NOBLE :: DAYS LAND, ALTA.

BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.

W. A. OLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

CLYDESDALES—SHIRES

Imported Stallions—ages two to seven years old. Prize winners. Fashionably bred. Sired by such well known horses as Baron Kelvin, by Baron's Pride; Everlasting; Quickilver, by Silver Cup; Mendel; Oylens, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Royal Abundance, etc. Prices very reasonable.—F. SCHROEDER & SON, Midnapore, Alberta.

moderately and this past year, 1914, never lost a tree.

In 1909, I summer-fallowed a strip at the end of my plantation to plant in 1910. I plowed it from six to eight inches deep and harrowed it a time or two that summer and received another bunch of trees from Indian Head in 1910, which I planted according to directions. That spring, 1910, I plowed another patch to plant in 1911. This time I put six horses on a walking plow and plowed from 12 to 14 inches deep. I packed it three times and harrowed it twice the next day. I double disced it twice and harrowed it twice during the summer and planted my third lot of trees in 1911. Those trees will average fifty per cent. better than the trees planted the year before on indifferent summer-fallowing.

That year, 1911, the Government was short of trees and only sent me 800, but I don't think I lost ten of them. I planted the balance of the prepared ground in wheat and that fall the wheat was a foot higher there than on the adjoining ground and the heads were from one to two inches longer, but the whole crop froze.

Thinning Out

This last year the trees did not do very well on account of the drought. The leaves did not get more than half their usual size, and I think the roots are so thick that they drank up the moisture so quickly that the trees did well to live. I am going to get some ground ready this year (and believe me, I'll put the plow down) and move every other row of trees and then keep on thinning every other tree in the rows that are left. That will give me a tree every six feet in the present plantation. In my new plantation I am going to put the rows eight feet apart and the trees about six feet in the rows, and plant potatoes between the rows for a year or two.

I know of at least twenty plantations that have been started in this district as a result of my efforts to make a shelter belt, so I don't think I can consider the work wasted. I have found the American elm and green ash slow growers, but perfectly hardy—haven't lost a tree. The Russian cottonwood is a remarkably fast grower and perfectly hardy, but a great sucker of moisture. It should be planted on the outside of the plantation where the roots can run without stunting the other trees too much. I have found roots thirty feet over the potato patch, and the first row of potatoes next the trees (about six feet away) is never as good as the centre of the patch. It can be started from cuttings and is my favorite. The golden willow is also in the same class and I put a row of cuttings along the north side to form the lower shelter as they grow brushy and so thick that you can hardly get thru them. The Manitoba maple is fine around the inside of the chicken yard, as the branches grow straight out about six inches from the ground and as much as six feet. The chickens have some fine dust beds among them, and have a good shelter from hawks. The poplar is easily started from cuttings and by judicious trimming can be trained into a fine tree. I would like to try some evergreens, but have never had the time or money to get them.

My experience summed up is: Plow deep, on the oldest ground at hand, plow early and keep cultivated after every rain or snowfall until freeze-up; plant according to instructions; cultivate as soon as the ground is dry enough in the spring (of course, you must always hoe as often as you cultivate); quit all cultivation in the latter part of July, trim sparingly in the winter or before the buds start in the spring.

To give the best satisfaction the garden should be surrounded by at least eight rows of trees, especially on the west, to protect it from the drying winds that also whip the runners off the vines, and on the north to catch the snow. The snow was eight feet deep in my largest trees this winter, and broke down a number of branches as it settled.

THE UNDERDOG.

In reply to a report that he would resign from the Cabinet, Secretary Bryan said: "I am not resigning again or yet; please make the customary denial."

Sell Your Experience

BOOKS AS PRIZES

Contributions Wanted

Would you like to add to your library? You can obtain the following books by making use of some of the odd moments in the evenings. Glance over the following titles:

1. Elements of Agriculture.
2. Grasses and How to Grow Them.
3. Alfalfa.
4. Poultry Manual (A complete guide to success).
5. Egg Money, How to Increase It.
6. Chicks; Hatching and Rearing.
7. Poultry Houses, Coops and Equipment.
8. Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.
9. Poultry Remedies.

We intend publishing a Special Seed and Poultry Number of The Guide in the latter part of February, and in order to make the issue as practical as possible, we want to publish the actual experiences of farmers who have made a success of poultry raising and seed production. In order to make matters easy for contributors, and also to obtain as much valuable information as possible, we have divided the subjects up under the following headings. For the best article on either of these subjects, as outlined below, we will give the complete library as above; for the second best article we will give any one of the first three books and any five of the remaining six books, and for the third best article, any one of the first three books and any two of the remaining six. The subjects are as follows:—

SUBJECT No. 1—MAKING DOLLARS FROM FARM POULTRY

Contributions on this subject should deal with:—
The suitable breed.
Kinds of feeds used.
Quantity of feed used.
Care and housing of the chickens.
Whether natural hatching or incubators were used.
How the chickens were sold, alive or dressed.
What price was obtained for the poultry.
How much the feed cost.
Whether the eggs are sold to the storekeeper, or traded, or sent direct to private customers.
What profit do you consider can be made from farm poultry?

SUBJECT No. 2—HOW I RAN MY INCUBATOR

Contributions on this subject should contain complete instructions as to:—
How incubators can be run successfully.
What dangers to avoid when operating them.
Personal experience is what is wanted, and the article should contain a statement of the number of chicks hatched out of a setting. Brooders, too, are used in connection with the incubators, and hence, to be complete, the experience should describe how to care for and feed the chicks until they are old enough to look after themselves.

SUBJECT No. 3—MAKING MONEY ON WINTER EGGS

There is a good market for winter eggs in all the large towns and cities, and we want to find out how farmers have successfully taken advantage of this opportunity. Such an article should contain full details of the plan followed.
The time the chickens are hatched so as to be winter layers.
The manner in which they are cared for.
The feeds used.
The kind of house used.
When the eggs are gathered.
Whether they are stamped.
How shipped, and how often.
Whether to private customers, to a wholesaler or retailer, what market shipped to?
What is the average price received for eggs?
What is the profit received from the business?

SUBJECT No. 4—HOW I INCREASED MY CROP YIELD

Articles on this subject should describe exactly what methods have been used by means of which the yield of grain has been increased. This will include the following:—
Seed selection.
Treatment of seed for smut.
Methods of cleaning seed grain.
Fall and Spring plowing.
Summer-fallow methods.
Cultivation, packing, harrowing, etc.
Depth of seeding.
Quantity of seed sown per acre.
Comparative yield per acre.

SUBJECT No. 5—MY EXPERIENCE WITH A HAY CROP

Contributions on this subject should contain details as to the method followed in growing, cutting and curing a crop of hay:—
Timothy, Red Top, Bromo Grass, Alfalfa, Clovers or mixtures of these forage plants can be described, and full details should be given as to:—
The amount of seed sown per acre.
Kind and condition of the soil.
Time sown.
With or without a nurse crop.
When cut, how cured.
Amount of hay to the acre.
Your opinion as to the value of that particular hay crop in the farm rotation under conditions in your locality.

TO CONTRIBUTORS

We want articles from all three of the Prairie Provinces and from all parts of each Province. When writing of any of the subjects, just think that you are telling a neighbor who has had no experience in the matter under discussion just exactly how to be successful along whatever line of work you are describing. We do not want elaborately worded articles. Facts are what we desire. Photographs should accompany the articles if any are available. Write plainly on one side of paper only. All articles must be received by February 17, 1915. The result of the competition will be published in the Special Number. Address all contributions to:—

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

Is "Egyptian King" a New Wheat?

By J. H. Bridge, B.S.A., Asst. Field Husbandry Dept.
Manitoba Agricultural College

At last there is something new under the sun, at least, so we are informed. The latest eighth wonder of the world being "Egyptian King," a new (?) variety of wheat which has made its appearance in the Moose Jaw district, according to the letters of inquiry that are reaching the editorial office of The Grain Growers' Guide. The following press despatch from Moose Jaw regarding this wonderful wheat is of particular interest:

"A seed wheat selling for \$25.00 a bushel and guaranteed by the vendors to produce 100 bushels per acre, is causing a sensation in Moose Jaw and district. The agent is J. W. Downes, a financial broker with offices in the Hammond Building. The wheat is called 'Egyptian King,' and is certainly a very large variety, the ears being eight to ten inches long and the grain proportionately large.

Mr. Downes is importing this wheat from some place in the United States, and he claims he is sowing fifty acres with it on his own farm. He is offering agents \$2.00 a bushel commission. The wheat is to be sold for \$25.00 a bushel cash, only one bushel to any one farmer.

"A specimen of the wheat shown is certainly remarkable in appearance. It came in a long box and is about four feet long. It is a beautiful wheat, and

gum). It resembles quite closely the Alaska wheat grown experimentally on the Manitoba Agricultural College farm during the past summer. In his work, "The Cereals in America," Hunt says in regard to this sub-species, "It is grown chiefly in the hot, dry regions bordering the Mediterranean and Black Seas. It is frequently called English wheat, although it is not grown in England. It is so closely allied to the durum wheat as to be hardly distinguished from it, especially in some varieties. It differs chiefly in having a broader spike, shorter beards, shorter and less dense grains, and stiffer straw. Some varieties of this sub-species have branching spikes and are known as 'Egyptian wheat,' or the wheat of Miracle (Triticum compositum). Tr. compositum is simply a sport and of no value."

Various names have been applied to wheats of this type, among them being the following: "Egyptian Wonder," "Miracle," "Seven Headed Wheat," "Mummy Wheat," and "Alaska," the latest being "Egyptian King." The branching character of the heads of some of the varieties of Poulard wheat seems to be one of the chief reasons why this type has lent itself so readily to exploitation. To the lay mind, it seems reasonable to suppose that such a



The centre head of wheat is a sample of "Egyptian King," received from a prospective purchaser in the Moose Jaw district. The other two heads were grown at the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1914, and are "Poulard" wheat. Note the similarity.

the heads are about five kernels in diameter at the thickest part. The sample of grain stated to come from these heads is not remarkable for its size, as the kernels are short, but plump, and a good color. Mr. Downes claims his wheat was produced in Egypt, and improved in this country. His samples came from Wyoming, but he states it was grown also in Alberta, north of Calgary, last year, and also about a peck was sown by a man near Morse, Saskatchewan. He claims it has gone as high as 135 bushels per acre, and that one man who sowed a peck on a garden plot said the yield was 275 bushels per acre. He claims it is good milling wheat, and even if it was not No. 1, it would be valuable in this country for its yield. He thinks any man should get 75 to 100 bushels an acre from it easily. Mr. Downes has a farm at Mortlach, where he proposes to sow the wheat this year. He says there is very little of it yet in existence, and he believes he has the biggest thing possible, as everyone who has seen the 'Egyptian King' wheat is impressed by it. It looks somewhat like a speltz."

An Old Friend

According to the sample submitted, this wheat is a variety commonly known as Poulard (Triticum sativum turdi-

characteristic must necessarily result in a yield of grain far in excess of that possible from an ordinary spike such as that of Red-Fife or Marquis. Such, however, is not the case. The greater yield per spike does not appear to bear any relation to the yield per acre.

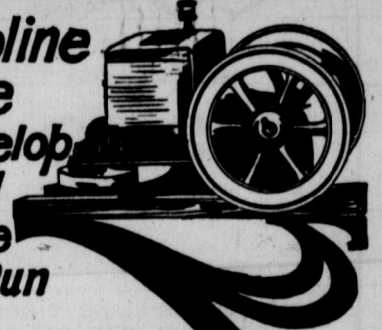
Alaska

During the year 1908 the variety known as "Alaska" was widely advertised in the United States and Canada at a price similar to that now asked for "Egyptian King" with similar conditions of sale. Most extravagant claims were also made in respect to its yielding possibilities. At this time investigations were conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station and the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station. These investigations proved that "Alaska" was the same thing as the old "Miracle" and "Seven-Headed" wheat. Prof. Zavitz, of the O.A.C., says in the 1908 report of the O.A.C. Experimental Farm: "The wheat certainly resembles very closely indeed the 'Seven-Headed' variety which we have grown at the College for many years with comparatively poor results. During the thirteen years, 1896 to 1908, the average yield of 'Seven-Headed' wheat was but 24.4 bushels per

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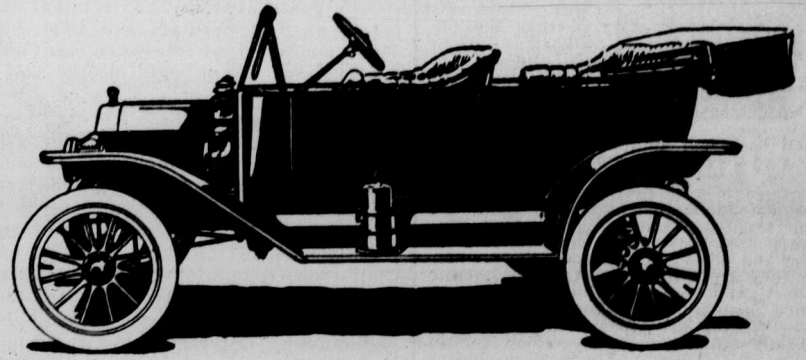
Why not send a postal card today and see for yourself the many different lines we list and the low prices. Read how and what they are made of; read our straightforward guarantee of absolute satisfaction, and then decide where you will buy your gasoline engine, cream separator, or other farm supplies for 1915. Better send for this free book now: a postal card will do.

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Plow Shares
12-in. \$2.00
14-in. 2.25
16-in. 2.50

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More than seventeen thousand Canadian farmers drive Fords because they make the necessary trips to town during the busy season in the shortest possible time—at the smallest possible expense—and they don't eat when they aren't working.

Ford Touring Car \$590. Ford Runabout \$540. Ford Coupelet \$850. Ford Sedan \$1150. Ford Town Car \$840. (All cars sold fully equipped f.o.b. Ford, Ont.)

Buyers of these practical cars will share in profits, if we sell 30,000 new Ford cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915. Write for catalog (1).

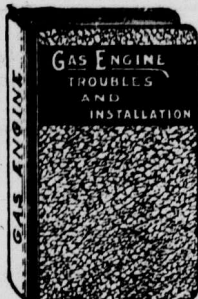
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PER \$2.00 TON
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 Orders filled same day received. Carefully shipped. Free from clay, shale or dross.
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 For quick returns and courteous treatment, ship your Dressed Poultry, Hogs, Butter, Eggs, Hides, etc., to us. Cash remitted same day goods are received. We guarantee highest market prices at all times. Remember dry picked poultry always commands higher prices.
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Gas Engine Troubles and Installation
 By J. B. RATHBUN
 Consulting Gas Engineer and Instructor
 Chicago Technical College

 This book shows you how to install, how to operate, how to make immediate repairs, and how to keep a gas engine running. The book is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. 444 pages. Bound in stiff red covers. Postpaid **\$1.00**
BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited
 Notice is hereby given that The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session for an Act in amendment of Chap. 80 of Act of Parliament 1-2 Geo. V. to enable the Company to lend money to customers and others having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by such persons, and also to enable the Company to carry on a mercantile business upon the co-operative principle.
 DATED at Winnipeg this 23rd day of December, A.D. 1914.
BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
 Solicitors for the Applicant.
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

acre as compared with 31.7 bushels for 'Red Fife.' This certainly does not bear out the statement that phenomenal yields can be looked for from wheat of this type.

About the same time the Idaho Experiment Station made an investigation into the milling and baking qualities of Alaska wheat, the results of which go to show that it was about equal in quality with "Little Club," a variety grown considerably in that state. The statement was made that it could not be classed as a hard wheat when compared with the hard wheats of the north.

There is one feature of this subject that seems worthy of particular notice, and it is this: It is only reasonable to suppose that the men who are working along the lines of plant improvement are quite awake to the possibilities of this and every other type of wheat. Improvements must be effected rather by hybridization and selection than by some stroke of good luck, such as has been suggested to be the case with some of these wonderful new (?) varieties of wheat.

SEED GRAIN DISTRIBUTION

The Dominion Seed Inspectors are having much difficulty in finding a sufficient quantity of oats that are free from noxious weed seeds and otherwise suitable to meet the demands for seed from the unfortunate districts in the Prairie Provinces. The purchasing commissioners already have in storage in the interior elevators an abundant supply of good seed wheat, but as yet less than one-fifth of the seed oats required is in sight, and those responsible for procuring them despair of obtaining a sufficient quantity of the desired standard. In 1908, when it was found impossible to procure clean seed oats in the West, a half million bushels was brought in from outside points, but it is not practicable this year to bring seed oats from Great Britain, Prince Edward Island or Ontario. Home-grown seed oats containing up to 25 weed seeds per lb. were distributed in 1908. It is regrettable that a better quality of seed oats is not available for this year.

ELEVATOR SCREENINGS AS A FEED

Screenings from the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur are composed of shrunken and broken kernels of wheat, oats, barley and flax with a varying proportion of different kinds of weed seeds. An eighth-ounce of screenings which had been ground as chopped feed was found to contain 233 noxious and 484 other weed seeds. But when the smaller weed seeds have been removed it is not difficult to destroy by grinding the vitality of nearly all those remaining. The smaller weed seeds, comprising from 20 to 40 per cent. of the whole, are not completely ground by ordinary mills and some of them are believed to be decidedly unwholesome. When graded to remove these smaller harmful seeds and the balance finely ground, screenings make a cheap and nutritious stock feed.

THE TURNIP SEED SITUATION

Turnips and other roots occupied 175,000 acres in Canada in 1914 and yielded 69,003,000 bushels, valued at \$18,934,000. Turnip seed imported into Canada for the year ended March 31, 1914, follows:—

From—	Quantity, lbs.	Value.
United Kingdom ...	1,123,958	\$95,471
United States	62,818	5,023
France	126,687	10,454
Holland	224,162	16,855
Other countries	39,698	3,071
Total	1,577,323	\$130,874

There is good reason to believe that a part of the turnip seed coming to Canada from the United Kingdom had been grown under contract on the continent. The prospective scarcity of labor and the need for food production leaves open to speculation the proportion of seed supplies available from Europe for use in Canada in 1916.

HAVE YOU BEEN THERE?
 Henry M. Tichenor, in Up the Divide.
 Have you ever been to Crazy Land,
 Down on Looney Pike?
 There are the queerest people there—
 You never saw the like!
 The ones that do the useful work,
 Are poor as poor can be;
 And those who do no useful work,
 All live in luxury.
 They raise so much in Crazy Land,
 Of food and clothes and such,
 That those who work don't have enough
 Because they raise too much.
 The children slave in Crazy Land,
 To satisfy the greed
 Of plunder sharks who only live
 To loaf around and feed.
 They work young girls in Crazy Land,
 Upon starvation pay;
 And they brand them when, thru want,
 The victims go astray.
 They outrage working women;
 They starve the working men,
 And if they steal a loaf of bread,
 They land them in the pen.
 They breed disease in Crazy Land—
 There's microbes everywhere;
 In poison food, polluted earth,
 And foul and fetid air.
 Half of the babies die there,
 Filled with germs from filth and swill;
 And some preachers down in Crazy Land
 Proclaim it is "God's Will."
 For everything in Crazy Land,
 That ought to be abhorred—
 The crimes that men commit themselves—
 Are laid upon the "Lord";
 And the only "God" in Crazy Land,
 Is the crazy "God" of gold—
 The crazy way they worship this
 Is crazy to behold!
 They have big wars in Crazy Land,
 Make every crazy law,
 And run the crazy circumstance,
 With club and fang and claw.
 And if a sane man cries against
 Their crazy ways and deeds;
 The crazy priests and preachers yell,
 "He's busting up our creeds!"
 Just take a trip to Crazy Land,
 Down on the Looney Pike—
 They are the queerest people there—
 You never saw the like;
 They're wrong-side-to in Crazy Land,
 They're upside down with care—
 They walk around upon their heads
 And feet up in the air!
 From Chicago Public.

COOKERY FOR MEN

An innovation in household science teaching, in so far at least as this country is concerned, has been established at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Recently a number of young men who are homesteading, or who expect to be otherwise dependent upon their own resources, expressed a desire to take lessons in cookery. When the announcement was made that instruction would be given in this subject at the end of the day, during the hour set apart for recreation, a class of 37 came forward to assure the management of the college that they were anxious to take advantage of the opportunity to further equip themselves in this way for the emergencies of life.

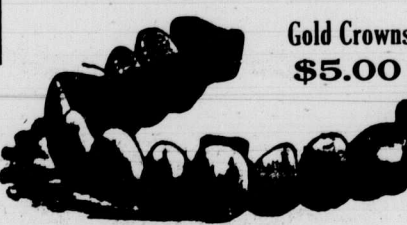
These young men may be seen almost any evening from 4.30 to 5.30 preparing for the larger responsibilities of the homesteader.

AS YOU LIKE IT

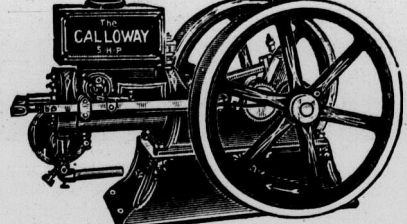
Industry is like a pyramid. The many workers at the base. The few at the peak. Protection takes 25 cents of every dollar from those at the base and gives it to the few at the top, in the hope that it will trickle down thru and help all. But somehow, those on top won't let it trickle.—San Francisco Star.

Major-General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, announced that the "pink tea" days of the National Guard are over, and that in the future more attention will be paid to military than social training.

Contents of Madison Avenue residence of late J. Pierpont Morgan have a valuation of \$1,000,914, according to appraisal of a deputy state appraiser. Morgan library is valued at \$253,745. Silverware found in the vault of the residence is appraised at \$105,551 and "miscellaneous jewels" at \$66,755.

Don't Say
"I can't afford to have my Teeth Fixed now!"
 We all realize that things are not what they should be, and that money is hard to get a hold of. But perhaps it is all for the best. It makes all of us who have to work for a living realize the value of money. Remember a dollar saved is a dollar earned.
 Remember also that Teeth sometimes are even more valuable than money.
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The Farm Garden

Continued from Page 7

keepers and good producers. Plant in open early in April, about six inches apart in rows 15 inches apart. Multipliers are the next in earliness to the perennial or tree onion. Of the sweet herbs, summer savory, sage and sweet marjoram may be grown from seed sown in the open early in May. Sow in drills 15 inches apart and cover one inch deep in well prepared soil. Mulch with straw to prevent sanding the foliage.

Vines

Pumpkins and squash should be sown in the hotbed early in April and transferred to the open about June 1 or as soon as all danger of frost is over, or seed may be sown in the open early in May in rows ten feet apart and seven feet apart in row. Thin to three or four plants in a hill. Hills may be improved by digging in one-half foot of manure, well rotted, at bottom of hole, covering with six inches of soil. The fruit is borne on the vine, and when mature will keep all winter stored in a cool, dry cellar. Varieties of pumpkins are Connecticut Field and Large Cheese; of squash and English marrow, Golden Hubbard and Crookneck.

Cucumbers may be sown in the hotbed early in May or in prepared hills about June 1. The hills consist of half a foot of fresh horse manure, being covered with six inches of soil, and the seed sown two days later when the fermentation of the manure has begun. Cucumbers may be used at any stage of maturity, in pickle or sliced for table use. Davis Perfect, White Spine, Short Green and Chicago Pickling are good varieties.

Tomatoes should be sown in the hotbed early in March and transplanted to flats or the cold frame when the plants are two inches high, and then to the open ground when all danger of frost is over, say June 10. Tomatoes scarcely ripen in the West unless protected after middle of August. Staking and trimming of all but the main vine facilitates the ripening. Green fruit may be used for pickles of different kinds. Earliest of All, Sparks' Earliana and Chalk's Early Jewel are the most reliable varieties. Tomatoes should be planted in rows three feet apart and 30 inches apart in the rows, while cucumbers should be planted in hills three feet apart each way.

Potatoes thrive best in a well prepared sandy loam. Backsetting or fallowed land give the best results. The soil should be fairly loose and mellow, but avoid too much discing or the use of long manure, as it has a tendency to dry out the land in some districts and thereby greatly reduces returns. Tubers should be cut to provide two eyes to each set, say, each set to weigh about two ounces. Plant in rows 30 inches apart and fifteen inches in the row. Early varieties, such as Early Bovee or Beauty of Hebron, may be planted about the last of April or first of May for early use, but the main crop should be planted about May 20 to June 1, these varieties including Early Ohio, Garton's Magnetic and Carman No. 1. The tubers should be treated with a five per cent. solution of formalin as a preventive against blight or scab.

Perennial Garden Crops

Perennial garden crops require to be placed in such order that they do not interfere with the general tillage and where they are within easy access of the house. Place in rows three feet apart, the asparagus plants one foot apart in the rows and the rhubarb three feet apart in the rows. These crops may be grown from seed and transferred to their respective distances or may be secured as nursery stock in two or three-year-old plants and planted permanently in trenches fifteen inches by fifteen inches, filling in about seven inches with well-rotted manure and filling to the level with soil. Plants should be firmed in place and protected against weather extremes for the first season. In asparagus the best varieties are Conover's Colossal, Barr's Mammoth and Giant Argentaui, and in rhubarb the Victoria, Tottle's Improved and Cloops are reliable sorts.

Harvesting and Storing

Three important factors influencing successful harvesting and storing are: 1. That the vegetables be mature and dry when handled; 2. That a temperature suited to the kind of vegetable or class of vegetables be installed; 3. That thorough ventilation be given such vegetables as onions, cabbage and vine products. Carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips and salsify may be placed in bins or packed in sand in the cellar. Potatoes are all right in bins secure from frost. Cabbage should be tied root upward to ceiling of the cellar, and onions in slatted crates.

Good fresh seed is one of the most important factors in connection with the growing of vegetables. While the new law respecting the dating of sealed packets has given some protection to the growers, yet much remains to be done restricting the sale of bulk seed. Each kind of seed should have a standard guarantee of quality, purity and germinating power. Some of the coarser seeds, such as turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, peas, beans, spinach, and radishes can be grown successfully at home if good plants are selected and the seed is gathered at the proper time. Peas, beans, spinach and radish produce the seed the same season, but carrots, beets, turnips and parsnips are obtained by selecting an ideal root in the spring which produces seed in early summer. Seed, especially for the latter class, should be successfully grown on every farm.

R. K. MONKMAN.

Rosetown, Sask.

A SUCCESSFUL GARDEN

Second Prize Article

My garden is 100 yards long by 15 yards wide. It runs north and south, with the rows east to west. One-half is sown with vegetables and the other with early potatoes. After potatoes are dug in July, this half is plowed and worked down with the disc and harrows. This treatment makes it in good shape. Stable manure is drawn on this in the winter and burned off in the spring, when the ground is sown with vegetables. After the vegetables on the other half have been gathered in, this land is plowed from four to five inches deep, harrowed, and manure is drawn on it in the winter, except where the onions will be sown the coming spring, this I leave solid. The manure is burnt off in the spring and potatoes are planted on it. The soil is a chocolate loam with a heavy clay subsoil.

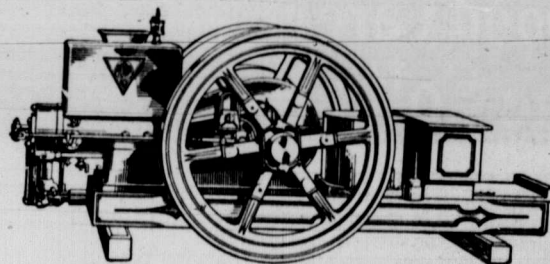
Potatoes

Potatoes used for seed are grown on the summer fallow on the farm and picked out from winter stock. These are planted in rows, six inches deep, eighteen inches apart, the rows being three feet apart. Medium sized whole potatoes are used. These are taken from the cellar about the first week in April and placed in sprouting boxes, or crates, and are planted when they have sprouts about one and a half or two inches long, about the second week in May. These potatoes are greened in the fall by letting them lie in the sun for a week. This makes them sprout much stronger. Last year my potatoes were dug in the second week in July, and the market price then was two dollars a bushel.

Onions

Twelve rows of onions were sown one and a half inches apart and one inch deep, in rows fifteen inches apart. They were sown on rather solid ground and tramped in. Hen-roost manure was sprinkled on the top of the ground during the winter. Sown about the last week in April. As onions are some time in coming up, radishes were sown with them, and this enables a person to hoe the bed over sooner, as the quick-growing radishes will make the rows easily seen. I always had a good crop. Store for winter where it is dry. Onions should be looked over in the winter every week or so, because one bad one means many more. The young onions we eat green, so as to thin out to four inches apart, as required.

Twenty rows of carrots are sown one inch deep, rows fifteen inches apart. It is better to sow rather thin than to do



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a lot of thinning out. If too thick, thin out to about two inches apart. Time to sow, second week in May. I sow four rows of cabbage one inch deep and planted out when about three inches high. My method is to sow two rows of seed (one of the Early Heart variety and one of Drumhead)—and when big enough draw out the plants and plant two more rows. I tried frame-grown plants, but the others have always turned out best. They are planted out to a distance of two feet, in rows two feet apart, and sown in the first week in May. If troubled with fly, a tablespoonful of coaloil in a pail of water, sprinkled on at night, is a fairly sure remedy. Two rows of cauliflower are sown very thin, about one inch deep, the rows two feet apart. Thin out to one foot six inches when about three inches high. Plants pulled out and planted have never come to perfection with me, altho I have tried them for four years. Sow seed second week in May.

I sow four rows of turnips, one and a half inches deep, in rows two feet apart. Then thin out to about eighteen inches apart and tramp in when sowing about the second week in May. Twelve rows of peas come next. They are sown four inches deep, one-half to one inch apart. Rows two feet apart. I find that short strawed varieties are by far the best here. If soaked in a bowl of water six hours before sowing they will germinate quicker and grow more evenly. I keep two rows for seed. For this purpose I pull them up when ripe and dry the vines in the sun for a week, then pull the pods off the straw and keep in a box till spring. For winter use, cut the vines when they first show signs of ripening and place in the shade to dry, shell and put away. When required for use, steep in water for twelve hours and when boiled they will be found to be excellent. I keep four rows for this purpose, and the remainder are pulled green. Sow about the second week in May, or one row each week to have them for a longer period. Windsor beans are sown four inches deep, four inches apart, with rows two feet apart, sown during the last week in April. For seed, pull when the pods are black.

A Cutworm Trap

Next to the four rows of Windsor beans I plant four rows of wax beans. These are sown three inches deep, three inches apart, in rows two feet apart. These are the cutworm's specialty. Soot sown with them and on the top of the ground will check the grubs, but the best way to stop them is to look over the beans every day and pick out the ravager. If a damp sack be placed between the rows at night, the cutworms can there be found in the morning. Sow during the third week in May.

The two rows of beets are sown two inches deep, in rows two feet apart. Thin out to one foot apart when two inches high, and sow at the same time as the beans.

One row of spinach is sown two inches deep. This is the first vegetable for cooking to come to perfection. Cut for cooking when from nine inches to one foot high, or before it starts to head for flowering. After cutting once it will come to seed. Cut this when dry and lay in the sun for two or three days, then store in a dry place. This is sown about the first week in May. Parsnips are sown one and a half inches deep in rows fifteen inches apart, thinned out to six inches apart. For seed leave in the ground all winter, cut the next summer and dry carefully. Sow parsnips about the second week in May. For the two rows of celery I make a trench with the hoe three or four inches deep and plant the celery plants about seven inches apart. Water well and frequently. I buy my plants in town. As the plants grow pull soil to them. For bleaching, two boards placed on either side of the row and filled with soil is the easiest way I know of. The transplants are set out about the first week of June in rows two feet apart. One row of parsley is always acceptable. It is sown half an inch deep, watered and pressed down lightly. I cut half the row when two or three inches high and dry it in the shade. Then, when it has started to grow again, I cut the other half and dry it. Rub it fine and put in a tight-

lidded can. I cut mine three times last summer. Hoe in all the cracks around it to keep the ground from drying out.

Two rows of vegetable marrow seed is sown, two or three seeds in hills two feet apart, in rows two feet apart during the third week in May. Water frequently at night, and for winter use hang up in the house with tape or string. Cucumbers are planted in a similar manner, two or three seeds in hills, two feet apart, rows two feet apart. I tried frame-grown plants, but they never seemed to grow after planting out.

Radishes can be sown one inch deep, then thinned out to about one inch apart. French Breakfast variety is the best for looks and eating. Sow any time from the second week in April to July, and for seed cut when turning white and dry. Lettuce is sown one-half inch deep, and pulled out as required. The Cos variety, I think, is the best eating. Cress should be sown very thick, with just a covering of fine soil. It is the earliest green stuff grown outside. It can be sown any time after the second week in April, or sooner if the weather is suitable.

H. E. WATERS.

Pense, Sask.

AN ALBERTA GARDEN

Third Prize Article

You are asking for contributions on the subject of farm gardens. I will outline the method that has proved successful in this part of Alberta, township 52, range 2, west of 4th meridian. My garden plot is about one-half acre in extent, and is a rich sandy loam. One-half is summer-fallowed each year. Before plowing the summer-fallow, which is done early in July, there is applied a liberal coating of well rotted manure. During the rest of the season it is kept cultivated to keep down the weeds. As early in the following spring as the land is dry enough to go on to, it is given a scratch with the drag harrow. About the first week in May it is got ready for sowing. If not too solid it is given a thorough discing and then levelled off ready for sowing. If, however, as is sometimes the case when we have a lot of snow, the land is too solid, then the land is plowed, packed, harrowed and smoothed. For sowing I use a Planet Junior hand seeder with a little alteration that I made in it. Our springs are usually very dry and seed sown with the ordinary attachment falls into dry soil and is covered with dry soil, and hence very slow in germinating. I have devised a little attachment with double discs, working the same as the discs on our seeders, and this seems to place the seed where it has a chance to germinate, and yet not be so deep as to prevent the small seeds coming up. To pack the land around the seeds, especially around the onions, I run a loaded wheel-barrow up and down the rows. This has a tendency to draw the moisture to the row where the seeds are, and it is very seldom that a good stand does not result. The rows are placed wide enough apart to allow a horse to be used in cultivating, the onion rows being about two feet apart and the others varying—the turnips about three feet and the cabbages about three and a half feet. The garden peas are planted in double rows, about three feet between the double rows.

Hotbed

The cabbage and cauliflower plants are sown in a starting bed that is made about the middle of April, and is built as follows: A layer of good fresh horse manure about one foot thick is first placed and thoroughly tramped. This may be any size desired, 10 feet by 10 feet is usually sufficient. This is covered around the sides and over the top with six or eight inches of soil and left to heat. A frame 10 inches high is placed on top, and this is covered with a cotton cover that can be rolled back on fine days. In about ten days or two weeks the bed will be sufficiently cooled off to be sown. Other things besides the cabbages may be sown in it. A small patch of lettuce and a few radishes make very rapid growth. The cabbage plants are transplanted to the garden when they are about three or four inches high. For early potatoes the seed is placed about two weeks before plant-

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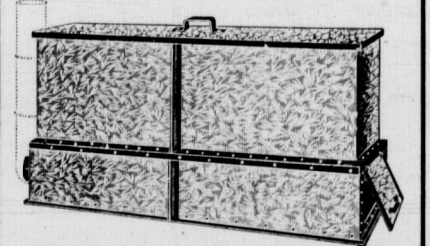
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ing-time in a warm, well lighted attic, where they develop short, stout, green sprouts that do not break off easily and which start to grow as soon as placed in the ground.

It is impossible in a short article to go fully into this large subject. I have mentioned some of the important points: Summerfallowing to insure a supply of moisture for the growing plants, and also that the weeds will not be troublesome, care in sowing and subsequent cultivation. By following the system as outlined we have always been supplied with an abundance of vegetables in season.

R. J. WEBSTER,
Marwayne, Alta.

FROM A SASKATCHEWAN GARDENER

In planning for a farm garden this year we must start early to make it a success. To begin with we must select the best varieties suited to our climate and soil. This can be best accomplished by getting catalogs from several seed firms and selecting the varieties which have been tried and proven good, or getting the advice from some near neighbor who has had experience in this line. In this district, where we are sometimes visited by early frosts in the fall, we select the earliest varieties of vegetables.

To start the slow maturing and tender vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes and kok-rabi, a hotbed is generally used. For the benefit of those who have not yet had experience in constructing a hot bed I will include our method of making it. The first step is to have a good heap of well-heated horse manure ready. About the first of March is the time to make the beds, selecting a well-sheltered location, with a slope to the south, and if possible near to water. Dig a pit about two feet deep and some eighteen inches larger all around than the frame. Fill the pit half-full of heated manure, now place the frame on top and fill the space around with manure, well tramped. Pour about half a barrel of water in the bed. Now fill the frame full of earth, the last four inches should be good garden soil; place the sash on and cover up to let it heat up to take out all the frost. As soon as the top soil gets dry and crumbly is the right time to plant seed. The bed should be watered often during the growing season.

The plants grown in the hotbeds we set out in the garden after the first of May, unless the season is well advanced before this time. Tomatoes, of course, cannot be set out before the first of June. All hardy varieties of vegetables are planted out as early as the weather will permit. Beans and citron we generally plant about May 15; cucumbers, squash and pumpkins we plant the second week in June. The cabbages, cauliflowers and all vines we plant so as to be able to work them with a horse cultivator. The small vegetables are seeded in rows about eighteen inches apart, and are worked with a hand hoe or preferably a two-wheel hoe, which can also be converted into a one-wheel hoe. If one cannot afford this implement, use the old method hand hoe freely.

The method of preparing the ground is the same for almost all varieties of vegetables. First, a liberal amount of well-rotted manure, and then the land must be deeply plowed. In past years we have always plowed in the spring, but from now on we will try and have garden and potato plots summer-fallowed or fall plowed.

There are many varieties of vegetables which will produce seeds in our climate. We have ripened the following varieties of corn, Squaw, Golden Bantam and Free Press. In the summer of 1913 we grew our own beet, carrot, onion and radish seed. To grow root seeds the best and largest roots which conform to the selected type are selected in the fall, being careful not to injure the roots; the top should not be cut off, but should be twisted off. The roots are then placed in sand in a cellar free from frost, but not so warm that they will start shoots. If shoots start they are taken off before planting. In harvesting we remove all branches or heads that are not ripe, then place the

whole plant in a sack and hang up under cover to dry. When fairly dry the seed is threshed out with a stick and then run thru the fanning mill. If only a small amount, however, it is better to clean it by pouring from a bucket in a steady draft of wind. In the future we will grow more of our vegetable seeds at home, as they are earlier and hardier than those imported.

WM. TERMUENDE.

Lanigan, Sask.

REGINA WINTER FAIR CANCELLED

The committee of management for the Provincial Winter Fair, Regina, held a meeting last week to consider the effect upon the fair of the plans which the military authorities announced a few days ago. The Militia Department has decided to make Regina an important centre for the mobilization of both troops and horses and the city has placed at their disposal all the buildings on the exhibition grounds. Before the end of March it is intended to have more than one thousand soldiers quartered in the winter fair building for a course of training which will continue until May or June. Between twelve and fifteen hundred horses are to be stabled on the grounds, which will fill practically all the buildings that would be of service for exhibits.

As no adequate accommodation is available the committee decided that it would not be advisable to proceed with arrangements for the fair and therefore have cancelled it for this year. This action will be much regretted by those who are interested in the fair, but the committee feels sure all will agree that matters connected with the protection of the empire should take precedence at the present time.

BULL SALE AT BRANDON

The Manitoba Cattle Breeders' association has decided on dates for the annual sale and show of pure-bred bulls. Dates fixed are March 17 and 18, the same as those selected by the Brandon Winter Fair board for the "Boys' Calf-Feeding Competition," for which \$1,000 in prizes will be distributed. Both events will be held in the same quarters in Brandon. The bull sale will be conducted along the same lines as formerly, except that where cattle have to be shipped over 100 miles, the onus of caring for them en route, will fall on the buyers and not on the association. It is expected that from 60 to 70 bulls will be entered by the various breeders of the province.

ENGINEERING SHORT COURSE

A special short course in steam traction engineering is being offered at the Manitoba Agricultural College, from March 10 to April 2. The object of this course is to aid farmers in becoming steam traction engineers and operators of separators. Practical work will be given in steam engines, valve setting, boilers, flue work, pipe fitting, separators, babbitting, belt lacing, blacksmithing, repairs, etc., and in the proper handling of steam tractors generally.

On account of the regular college courses, only a limited number can be accommodated, and it is therefore desirable to apply in good time. Further information can be had by writing the president for a descriptive circular.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

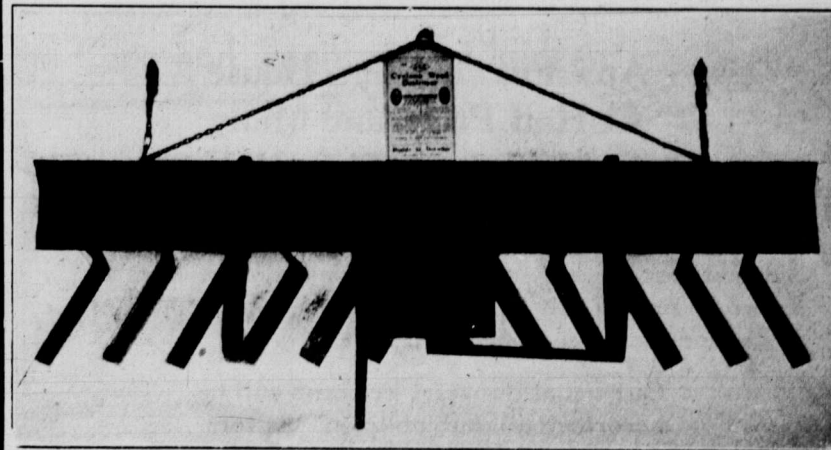
The remarkably low price of Kentucky Blue Grass seed this year calls for a special consideration of the characteristics and value of this grass. It is a long-lived perennial with creeping rootstocks, but is rather slow in getting established. It will live under the most trying conditions but does best on a moist, fertile soil which is rich in lime. Growth starts early in the spring and the plants flower about the same time as orchard grass and early red clover. It should be grown in mixtures for hay on a long rotation or for permanent pasture and is the basis of lawn mixtures. It is an excellent bottom grass and is much relished by stock. The legal weight of seed is 14 lbs. per bushel, and the minimum legal germination is 53 per cent.

Five Million More Volunteers Wanted



WE have the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada authorizing us to engage in this war. I, George Livingstone Dodds, decree that both male and female, together with all the tender baby weeds, be put to death with the edge of the "Cyclone" blades. The Weed Spy System is complete; the seeds are smuggled to the clean land in seed grain, to the best stock farms in the bran and mill feed. Canada and Sow Thistle seed are Aviators, and lurk in the waste places.

MY ARMY, BEWARE OF THEM!



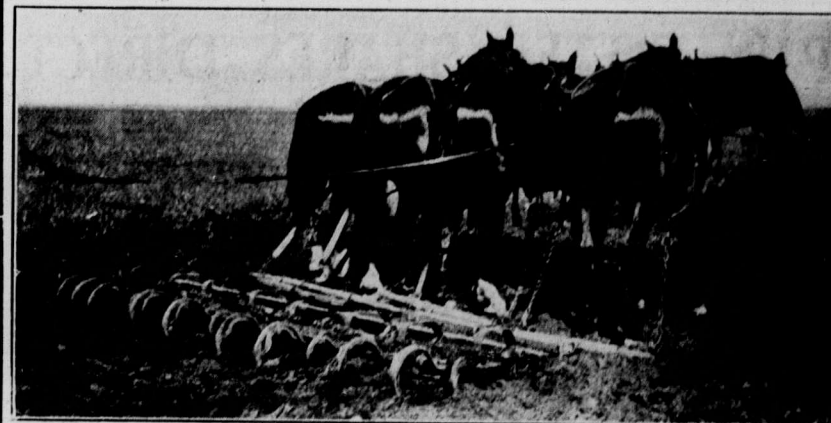
The D. & D. Cyclone Weed Destroyer—1914 Model

The Cyclone Weed Destroyer has a four-fold principle. It levels the land so that the seed can be planted at an even depth. It firms the seed-bed. It cultivates the surface and cuts and destroys the weeds. It leaves an even dust mulch for the retention of moisture.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE—Run this machine over the fall plowing, that has not been harrowed, as follows:—Go along the opening and come back in the finish to take off the "hog's back" and fill up the furrow. Then Cyclone the whole field crosswise of the plowing. This will leave an even, mellow seed-bed—will kill off the winter annual and early spring weeds that have sprouted—will give the grain a clean start and will leave a good dust mulch. A 12-foot machine will cover 20 acres thoroughly per day. This also applies to fallow land—harrowing are not needed.

PRICES:—8-foot, 2-horse, \$40.00; 10-foot, 3-horse, \$50.00; 12-foot, 4-horse, \$60.00; F.O.B. Winnipeg, cash with order or C.O.D.

THIS IS THE HEAVY GUN FOR THE ROUGH WORK



The D. & D. Gooseneck Cultivator and Subsoiler—1915 Model

12-foot machine pulling out Quack Grass and Sow Thistle roots at the Headingly race track

This machine combines the best features of the harrow and cultivator. It will work down rough land, correct faulty plowing in preparation for the Cyclone, rip out deep-rooted weeds, work freely through trashy ground, loosen up baked land, break lumps and level uneven land. It is especially designed for pulling out quack grass and sow thistle roots. Break up the under crust, form a soup dish and make a roomy seed-bed. And don't pull up the subsoil to dry out.

Machines, which are all steel, are made 12 feet wide for four horses, and in 24 and 36-foot widths for tractors. Each section of the machine is three feet wide (four sections to a 12-foot machine). The sections work independently so that while one may be on a ridge another may be in a hollow, thus the cultivating is done at an even depth and no part of the land is missed. Price, \$15.00 per section. Any number of sections from two up may be ordered. 12-foot machine complete with hitch, \$60.00. Hitches for tractor attachment extra.

Machines will only be made to order in 1915. Send money with order to the Home Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, subject to exchange for bill of lading. Only a limited number of these machines can be made before spring. Get your order in early and ensure delivery. We will give an unqualified guarantee with this machine, that it will do exactly as specified.

Write for free literature on dry soil culture and economic weed destruction

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Our usual Bonspiel welcome will be accorded all out-of-town Visitors.

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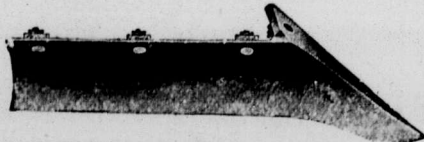
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13-14 inch " 2.25

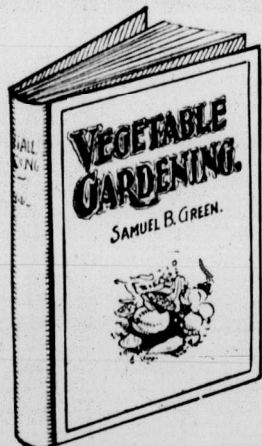
15-16 inch " 2.50

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VEGETABLE GARDENING



[By SAMUEL B. GREEN, Late Professor of Horticulture, University of Minnesota] This volume contains complete directions for the proper care and management of a farm or market garden. It is a thoroughly practical work, and is the result of the author's many years of careful study and experience in vegetable growing.

A PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS:—Location, soil, cultivation, irrigation, rotation, manures and fertilizers (with complete explanation of the effects of the various manures on different crops), garden tillage, weed eradication, garden implements and machinery, seed sowing, including a discussion of the different soils and the manner of seeding in each kind; transplanting, seeds and seed growing, germination, development of varieties, crossing, self-pollination, mixing varieties, glass structures of all kinds, greenhouses, kinds, heating, ventilation, construction, watering, etc.; insects injurious to vegetables, insecticides and methods of destroying insects, use of poisons, insect traps, classification of vegetables, warm and cold climate varieties, frost tender and frost hardy varieties, characteristics of the different vegetables, with directions for the cultivation of each kind; garden herbs.

The list of vegetables and herbs which are discussed in detail include: Anise, artichoke, asparagus, beans, beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage, caraway, carrot, catnip, cauliflower, celeriac, celery, citron, melon, corn, cress, cucumber, dill, egg plant, endive, garlic, ground cherry, horseradish, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, muskmelon, mushroom, mint, okra, onions, oyster plant, parsnip, parsley, peas, peppers, peppermint, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, rhubarb, rutabagas, sage, salsify, spinach, squash, strawberry, sweet basil, sweet potato, thyme, tomatoes, turnip, watermelon, winter savory.

Profusely illustrated, 256 pages, large clear type, bound in cloth, postpaid \$1.00
BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered as we have not the space available.

LEGAL QUERY

Q.—Whereas, the Dominion Government claim the ownership of all lands which have not been paid for in cash or by homestead duties, and

"Whereas, the Provincial Government does not enforce payment of any taxes until patent has been obtained, and

"Whereas, in many cases exorbitant rates of interest are charged for taxes on homestead land before application has been made for payment of the same.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the River Bend Union, No. 388, request the executive of the U.F.A. to take counsel's opinion to ascertain, and to publish the same in the Grain Growers' Guide, in regard to the following questions:—

"First—In whose right is the title to the land upon which homestead entry has been made?

"Second—If the title is vested in the Crown can provincial taxation from the time of entry until obtaining patent be enforced?

"Third—Is it the land or the interest in the land that is taxable?

"Lastly—Can interest on taxes on unpatented lands be enforced when notification of taxes has not been previously made, and if so, at what rate of interest?"

E. E. SPARKES, President.

H. O. KLINCK, Secretary.

A.—(1) The legal estate remains in Crown, homesteader has an equitable estate or interest which is liable to assessment and taxation.

(2) When title issues in homesteader's name the same is subject to arrears of taxes and land may be sold to realize them until title is obtained, payment of taxes may be enforced by action or distress.

(3) In the case of a homesteader the act says his right, estate or interest in the land is liable to taxation.

(4) Tax notices and demands are required only to be mailed to address on roll. If a party does not renew such notice or bill, it is his duty to apply for same. Interest may be charged on arrears, ten per cent. in cities, towns and villages. The rate is fixed by by-laws.

THE EDUCATION ACT

Q.—In organizing a new school district, the ratepayers have to sign a form entitled "The Resident Ratepayers of the Proposed District." If a man owns land in this proposed district, but is not resident therein, has he a vote for organization or may he serve as trustee?

Sask. "BRUTUS"

A.—The Education Act, which you can obtain from the Department of Education, Regina, will answer these questions. A landowner who lives outside the district cannot, of course, exercise the privileges which the act confines to resident ratepayers.

CEDAR AND TAMARAC COMPARED

Q.—Please inform me how cedar and tamarac fence posts compare as regards longevity. Cedar costs more I am aware, but will tamarac last as long proportionately?

Sask. E. W. E.

A.—Tamarac will not last as long as cedar. It is difficult to obtain information regarding the relative durability of these woods as fence posts, but railroad companies comparing them as to their durability as railroad ties consider the life of a tamarac tie to be from six to eight years while that of a cedar tie is placed at fifteen years, thus a cedar tie is more than twice as valuable as one of tamarac. The same holds true in regard to the relative price of each, tamarac posts costing in the neighborhood of seven cents and cedar posts from fifteen to twenty cents apiece. Taking the labor of putting up the fence into consideration it would seem that cedar fence posts, altho dearer in first cost, would be preferable to tamarac owing to their superior durability.

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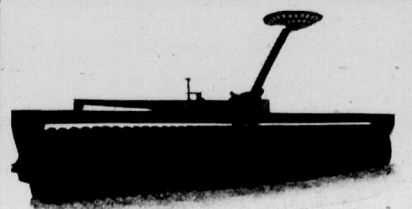
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Farm Women's Clubs

LAST CALL FOR CONVENTION

There is a province-wide invitation to farm women and club workers to attend the convention of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association to be held in Regina on the 10th, 11th and 12th of February. There will be a sincere welcome given to all who attend, and they will, without doubt, feel that their short holiday has meant big returns in cheeriness and enthusiasm.

The delegates to the Women's Convention have full privileges of voting in the men's sessions, and have equal power in the government of the Association.

Bright ideas in club work will be welcomed and will help to make the work of the local associations even more successful than in the past year.

We hope to see the coming convention the biggest, brightest gathering of farm women ever held in the West. Come and help to bring success to the women's sessions of this interesting convention.

ERMA STOCKING.

SENT MONEY TO RELIEF FUND

My Dear Miss Stocking:—I have been delayed in writing you, as the date we appointed for our annual meeting was so stormy we could not venture out. We just had it last Saturday, January 2, and had a fair attendance. Last year's officers were re-elected as follows:—President, Mrs. H. J. de Winton; Vice-President, Mrs. J. J. Turner; Secretary, Mrs. C. G. Hurdman; also six Directors.

There were thirteen paid-up members, and quite a few others signified their intention of joining at the first opportunity, so that will bring our membership up to about the same as last year.

Enclosed you will find petition for "Banish the Bar," most of the ladies present signed it. We did not enter very fully into the question of produce, as our time was short and some of us had a long journey home. But all were willing to join in any movement to better our conditions in any way.

We held a concert on October 2, 1914, and realized \$41.50, \$40 of which we sent to the Belgian Relief Fund. We decided it would do more good than sending a delegate to the convention, but if we can find any way of raising enough to send a delegate, we will do so.

I do not suppose we will be able to meet very often during the winter as our association is spread over quite a distance. You remember we take in Eagle Creek and McTavish, and as we have no central meeting place we are meeting from house to house. There are always some who have a long distance to go.

M. E. HURDMAN.

We need a delegate at Regina from so enterprising an association. She would be very welcome and the associations would gain by her report of her club's experience.

—E. S.

GOOD DRESSING

The November meeting of the Woodlawn W.G.G.A. was even more interesting than usual as special music was on the afternoon's program.

Mrs. Colin Campbell's invitation to meet at her home had been accepted, and a large number were present. The President, Mrs. Sparrow, was welcomed back again after having been absent for some time.

The meeting opened by the singing of a favorite hymn. The roll was then called and members responded by giving the name of a favorite song. A variety of songs from "Faust's Flower Song" to the Russian National Anthem were mentioned. A large amount of business occupied some time, part of which was the election of a delegate to the District Convention, and the appointing of an officer to read reports of interest from other clubs in the province, especially as published in the Club Page of The Grain Growers Guide. Miss Georgina Purdy, teacher of the Woodlawn school, was asked to read the reports of meetings of other clubs.

The subject, "Art in Simple Dress-

ing," touched some interesting points. Individuality should be expressed in dress, it was stated, and there can be shown one's sense of the artistic. It was mentioned as "always well to emphasize the color of the eyes, and the tints of the complexion. The shades of the hair can also act as a basis of color for the costume, and a harmony of color scheme will be the result.

Individual requirements should be studied and when a becoming color is found it is often well to make it the dominant color in all of one's dresses, thus avoiding a combination of articles of dress that would clash in colors.

A main point in dress, it was stated, is the possession of an erect carriage. The style is often in the carriage of the body, not in the gown. An old gown on a well poised figure is better than a new one on a person of a careless, sloping carriage. As a matter of economy, a good figure pays, and radiant health can bring about a pleasing appearance.

After the paper was read the members were treated to some excellent singing by Miss Ier Windt.

As a closing song, the members joined in singing the marching song, "Tipperary."

A very delightful lunch was then served and enjoyed by all. The meeting dispersed with all members feeling they had spent a very profitable and sociable afternoon.

E. STOCKING.

Woodlawn Association.

INTEREST IS SPREADING

Letters are arriving with a pleasing frequency from enterprising women, wishing to aid their community by forming a Women Grain Growers' Association. Don't forget that for five cents each copies of the constitution of the W.G.G.A. will be forwarded to any one who wishes to organize a local club. Your club work will become so interesting a part of your neighborhood life that you will look forward with a happy interest to your monthly meetings.

ERMA STOCKING.

Delisle. Provincial Secretary.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

First Session

Wednesday, 2 p.m.—Opening. Roll call. Report of board meeting. Introduction of visitors. Greetings from Central. President's annual address. Address, "Preparation for Citizenship," G. F. Chipman. Address, Mrs. Haight, vice-president. Executive report, Mrs. J. Amer. Secretary-treasurer's report. Address, Mrs. Andrews, president W.C.T.U. Woman's Exchange invitation.

Thursday's Session

Reports from locals. Address, Mr. Perrett, principal Regina Normal School, "Co-operation Between Parent and Teacher." Address, Miss Cora Hind, "Woman, the Provider." Election of President and Vice-president. Directors' report. Election of Directors.

Friday's Session

Address, Mrs. G. Motherwell. Address, Miss Francis Marion Beynon. Report, resolution committee. Report of plan of work committee. Address, Miss Clendenan. Question box, Mrs. McNaughton. Unfinished business. Adjournment. Full board meeting to be held at close of session.

Jock MacTavish and two English friends went out on the loch on a fishing trip, and it was agreed that the first man to catch a fish should later stand treat at the inn. As MacTavish was known to be the best fisherman thereabouts, his friends took considerable delight in assuring him that he had as good as lost already. "An' d'ye ken," said Jock, in speaking of it afterward, "baith o' them had a guid bite, an' wis sae mean they wadna' pu' in. 'Then you lost?' asked the listener. "Oh, no. I didna' pit ony bait on my hook."

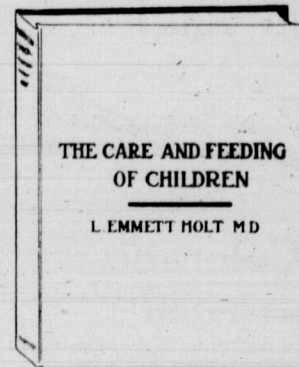
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The Care and Feeding of Children

By Dr. Emmett Holt, M.D.



This book is regarded by children's doctors as the best and most reliable that is printed. The author is a specialist in the care and feeding of children, and after long years of experience has written this book for the use of parents. It is written in question and answer form, so that practically any question a mother would wish to ask about her child is given and answered in the book. Dr. Holt deals with the child from the time it is born until it is several years old. He goes very fully into the question of feeding those children whose mothers cannot nurse them, of clothing children and of their care in sickness, as well as in health. The book is the standard work on this subject, and is written in such simple form that any mother can understand it all. In every home where there are children this is an invaluable book to have, and if its instructions are carefully followed, it will raise the standard of health and strength among the children now growing up in our country. Postpaid **85c**

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

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FRESH FISH CHEAP

For Shipment Direct from Fisherman to Farmer. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

MULLETS OR SUCKERS, per lb. \$0.02	GOLD EYES, per lb. \$0.03
JACKFISH, per lb. .03	PICKEREL, per lb. .06
TULLIBEE, per lb. .03	BLOATERS, 15 lb. boxes .150
FRESH HERRING, Per lb. .03	HADDIES, 15 lb. boxes .135
WHITE FISH (Dressed) per lb. .07	SALT HERRINGS, 20 lb. pails .135

EXTRA SPECIAL—No. 2 PICKEREL OR YELLOW PIKE, per lb. 2c

Will ship Fish in bags at 10 cents for each hundred pounds. Now is your opportunity to lay in your winter's supply at Fishermen's prices. REMEMBER, YOUR FREIGHT RATES ARE LOWER FROM WINNIPEG THAN ANY OTHER POINT.

Mail your Order Today. Terms Cash with Order. Bankers: Dominion Bank (North End Branch) Winnipeg

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NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

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common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

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will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? **GET ONE FREE.** We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-L. Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

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TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

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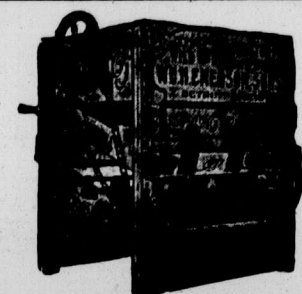
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Happy at Half-past Forty

By Rose Young in Good Housekeeping

Here is a bit of woman-human experience, as told by the woman-human who lived thru it. As experience it was probably not unusual. The unusual part probably came in only in the storyteller's conscious relation to it; only in her being able to analyze her own psychology so heroically. She was past fifty, and the most remarkable thing about her was that, tho she looked fifty, she had the sort of beauty that holds with the sense of its present adequacy; so that you never caught yourself thinking, "How beautiful she must have been!" Instead, you found yourself admitting, "How beautiful she is!"

"It was on the Avenue," she said. "I was walking with my son in the mid-afternoon of one of those spring days that fairly bubble with life. The sidewalk was thronged with men and women. Often they were paired, a man and a woman. Even when they were not paired, even when they only passed one another going in the same direction, or face to face, there was a sort of potential pairing suggested. You can get that suggestion on Fifth Avenue any day in the week. It's the mating call, and in spite of the overlay or artifice, in spite of manners, in spite of houses, and the clang of steel on steel and the roar of traffic, it bugles from block to block with elemental directness. And you can't help seeing that the women dress and come out especially to hear it; you see that they redden their cheeks and their lips to incite it; you see that to challenge it more they stick feathers on top of their heads, tie strings around their knees, and prop their heels on little stilts. 'For a woman it is all there is to life,' I acknowledged to myself. 'For a woman there is no light, no sound, no hope without it. If a woman is done with it, she is done with living.' Just there my thought broke short off. A curious thing had happened. The sun was still shining, but a chill had come out of the air and struck thru me to my bones. The farther in I drew my breath the colder it seemed to get. Then, as if it had to, my mind finished the broken sequence of thought—'And I am done with it!' With that, Fifth Avenue slipped from me. I seemed to be standing in a cemetery, tracing my own epitaph on a tombstone that shone white in a purple twilight, 'To the memory of one who has lived.'

"My son recalled me from this cheerful digression. 'Do give up the house and come on out and live with us, mater,' he said, as we parted at Forty-Second Street. 'There is no need on earth for you to do anything but just be serene from now on.'

"He went on then to Grand Central Station, and I hurried home with that cemetery feeling strong upon me. 'What am I to do?' I kept wondering. 'I will never marry again. That means that there is no place in the scheme of life for me. That means that I am dead. Yet I am strong and well. I feel in myself capacity for joy and for work. How can I accept this death-in-life arrangement?' I was, unfortunately, free from the urge of economic necessity. I could see myself sitting about my own house, reading a little, sewing a little, going to friends' houses to play cards a little, going out to my son's house for week-ends, tickling his babies' toes, teaching them to say granny as they came on, one by one. There could be a little travel, of course, but I had already been nearly everywhere. I could not use myself along any of those lines. To use myself. My whole protest, and by this time I was protesting, began to centre in that phrase. I had been a good homemaker, a bearable wife, a well-loved mother, and as long as I had had my home-making business to occupy my thought and time I had felt used, needed. The truth was, my occupation had failed too soon, leaving me with unused, untouched capacity. There are many women like that today—so many all around us."

"And what is the answer for them?" "At least, I can tell you the answer for me. The thought of using myself resurrected me. I got out of my en-

coined state and shook off my grave-clothes. I knocked over my own tombstone and walked out of that purple-lighted cemetery. A third of my natural life was before me. Why should I wrap myself in the shroud of popular tradition that for a woman the life-cycle is limited to the physiological? Why deny the pulse in me, the power? I took my salvation into my own hands. I forcefully re-established the idea of effective living, and put the idea to the test forthwith. I got myself appointed to this no-pay-for-much-work city job, and I have been for many years a happy woman in active service; and, what's more, I expect to be one for many years to come."

In that little fragment from the story of one woman's life, you have evidence of twentieth-century woman's resistless effort to assert her capacity to live and to do. To the earlier decreed that woman's career, vocation, whole destiny, in fact, lies in maternity, the twentieth-century woman opposes the practical challenge that such a destiny does not on the average—and cannot if quality and not quantity is to be the race standard—account for more than twenty years of activity in a woman's life.

In order to complete the picture of the life scheme as it has been mapped out for women, she invites you to start with the beginning of those twenty years of maternal activity. Take the case of some woman you know who is bearing and rearing a houseful of children. Let it be, preferably, the case of the woman in the little town, or out in the country, the woman with the fullest hands of all. One baby is hardly out of the cradle before another is in it. The spirit's reserves that should bank within the mother as an inexhaustible supply reservoir for the spiritual demands of the children are frittered away over polishing the stove, washing the wainscoting, chasing dust, and putting up damson preserves.

"Mother," pleads Susie, "Why do birds fly?"

"Because they can't bear it where they are, and feel that they just must go somewhere else—take that lye can from the baby and get out of this kitchen with him before you drive me crazy!"

Every morning mother wakes with a fine intention to keep her soul serene. Every night she realizes that most of the fineness got drowned in the dishwasher. It seems to her that the days will never end, yet each is too short for the cooking, cleaning, mending, pottering, puttering that must be crowded into it. "Talk of using women!" cries mother. "I am used up. Don't add the least little straw to my load. Don't even give me the vote. It might mean more work."

That lines up beside the woman of forty-five, resolutely refusing to be "dead," the busy young mother, overworked to the point of wishing she were dead. (Incidentally it gives an illustration of the way we waste women, burdening them when they shouldn't be burdened, and exempting them when they shouldn't be exempted.) Mother's perspective is work-obscured. But the perspective is there, and presently she is moving into the middle distance toward it, a more detached figure, on a clearer, upland grade. While the busy years have been going by, the busy children have been growing hard. Two are ready to start to school. Another year, and a third starts. Last of an Baby John trots away, a slate in one hand and the other hand in Sister Sue's.

All day long now there are no children at home. Great piles of sewing come off the machine during the quiet, undisturbed hours. If it were not for the fact that four growing children wear out so many clothes there would positively be time for a little rest. Next thing mother knows a neighbor brings in a catalogue and "some things" she has gotten from a mail-order house.

"Just look at these!" cries the neighbor. "Aren't you and I foolish to wear ourselves out over sewing-

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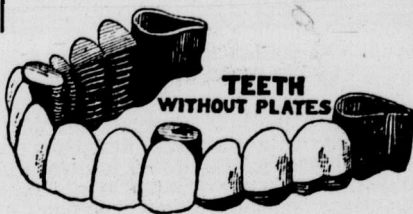
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machines when the ready-to-wear are so nice and cheap!"

For a while the traditional way of achieving clothes holds its own with mother. The feeling that she may be shirking, betraying somebody or something, the past maybe, delays her order. But finally it goes forth—for some overalls for the boys, some frocks for the girls. After that it seems foolish to make things at home that cost more and don't "set" so well.

Still the children grow. Presently they are graduated from high school and turning their eager young faces collegeward. Home has become for them a place to come back to. The active business of their lives is going forward elsewhere. At home they begin to talk of "saving mother." And mother, fairly stewing with energy that has been massing on itself for these last ten years, listens dubiously. Mother has made a discovery—those busy first years were splendid years, splendid because busy. These empty years that stretch away with no business in them frighten her. She holds on to the children with passionate attachment. People remark anew her devotion to the children. Within herself she admits the selfishness of that devotion. Dispossessed from the old natural channels of maternal activity, she tries to prolong maternity artificially. She clings to her girls and boys leech-wise. She gets in their way. Thru their final protestations she can feel their helpless sense of her insufficiency for their happiness. Prolonging maternity artificially is, she finds, as bad for grown children as golden curls are for an eight-year-old boy, or as knickerbockers are for one twice that age. Her surer ministry asserts itself. Resolution stays her clinging hands. "Why don't you go on and marry, you youngsters?" she begins to ask. "You mustn't wait too long." And the youngsters, shaky with relief and gladness, take her at her word.

Now, asks the woman of forty-five, what is mother to do? Her case has, you see, become my case. We are but one and the same woman at two distinct periods of growth and circumstances. Preach and pow-wow all you please about motherhood as a "career," confuse function with vocation as long as you like, the fact remains that motherhood has not been enough to fill mother's life. Even though it be enough. Here is mother, thru with the activity of motherhood, her faculties intact, her whole being, experience enriched, clamorous for further activity. And we ask her to take herself as an invalid! We remind her that she is shelved in so far as any actual need of her is defined in either the social or the domestic economy! We say, Take your knitting and go sit in the chimney-corner. You are thru with life, and life thru with you. Make room for youth and beauty. Your place is needed for the next generation.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century this insistence was too much for women. Even before they reached forty-five they gave up, put on black lace caps and the distressed smile of an inactive liver, and docilely fled into the chimney-corner—and knitted. But it was not too much for many women of the last half of that same century. And it promises not to be too much for any woman of the twentieth century—though it must be admitted that the exigencies of the situation remain a sharp test of mettle. For one thing, even twentieth-century woman has still to pry her own mind open to the evidence that the physiological crisis confronting her may be of relatively little importance, because of its easy mastery by right ways of living and thinking and hoping. For another thing, she must nearly always accommodate herself to wrenches in personal and home ties at the same critical time; the children will marry, John may die, the home may go to pieces. Moreover, she has to make acquaintance with herself all over again; she has to identify her new powers. And, lastly, and very importantly, she has to find the exact point of application at which to relate these powers to life in a practical and satisfying way.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

argued with me until I got afraid to listen and covered my ears with my hands, and laughed in place of crying, as I wanted to do. So at last she left without me. I think that was the greatest trial I have ever gone thru. But by doing this I gained the good word of one whose approval I very much prized, and I felt a sort of satisfaction to think that I had acted on the square of my own accord, and would not feel afraid to tell father how I had spent the evening.

And we did have a most pleasant evening, for one of the boys made taffy, and we helped to pull it, then we sat around the fire and played quiet games, and read stories aloud to each other.

But I can sympathize with "Truth" and I may say that, very likely, I would have given in and gone to the dance if I had not had a friend who, without saying very much, influenced me in the right way.

As to cards, they are hardly a temptation to me as I care so little for them, and would always rather watch a game than take part, although I have played.

But I want "Truth" to know I am passing thru the same struggle as she is, and that I can understand, and know just how hard it is to play square, but since the last fight, which with the help of my friend, I won, it has never been so hard to say no, tho I have had a good many temptations.

As a last word, I will say we are doing our best to start a literary society, and we have strong hopes of success. Why doesn't "Truth" try to start one in her own neighborhood?

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By DIXIE PATTON

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There are twenty stories in the book, all exciting and thrilling, and it is my advice that those of you who have not been so fortunate as Kathleen Sargent, who won it as a prize, will persuade your parents to buy a copy of this book for you to read. It is called Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, and it may be purchased in practically any book store.

DIXIE PATTON.

MY IDEAL COUNTRY

I have some friends living in Japan as missionaries. Their name is Wade. I thought I would go to visit them, and find out about that country, for there is where I would like to live on account of the beautiful climate and the fruit and flowers grown there. I will now write about my journey and the time spent there.

I embarked on the worthy ship "Daisy" and sailed on July the first for Japan. A girl friend named Lucy Young went with me. It was a bright, sunny day when we left, but on awakening the next morning it was cloudy and windy. Towards evening it grew worse, so we went on deck. The captain said we would reach land by noon next day. About midnight the wind gradually abated and morning dawned clear and bright. We landed to see the country and we were told this was the Hawaiian Island. Several weeks later we came to Japan. The ship came as near the shore as it could and several boats came rowing towards us and I could discern Mr. Wade rowing one of them. With much bother Lucy and I got on with our baggage.

When we got on shore we were surrounded by Japanese, gibbering in their native language, and occasionally they pointed at our luggage. Being unable to understand Japanese language, I asked Mr. Wade what they wanted. He said they wished to carry our luggage for us. We accordingly distributed it amongst them.

Soon we came to a corner and Mr. Wade took us up to a house which he said was his home. The Japanese put down our luggage and when we had paid them they went away. Mr. Wade's house was built in true Japanese fashion, having movable screens for dividing the house into rooms. Our hostess took us into a bedroom and after removing our dusty clothes, a servant came in with two large tubs and then filled them with boiling hot water. Thinking they were to bathe in we immediately put them to use. First seeing that the only window was large and so placed that passers-by could look in the room, we covered it with blankets and sheets, in fact, anything that came to hand.

Having all the cracks and the window stuffed up we proceeded with our toilet. We were almost finished when the blankets were pushed out and we saw a row of dusky faces looking at us. We called for Mrs. Wade and she took them away. We were soon finished and Mrs. Wade came to tell us dinner was ready.

We came into a large room where a low stand was placed which served as a table. It was beautifully lacquered in colors. There was no table-cloth, no plates, knives or forks. Instead, there was only a saucer, a cup and some chop sticks. We sat down and a fire box filled with charcoal was placed be-

side each person, so that water for their tea could be kept hot. Rice was placed on plates and each person was given two chop sticks to eat with. At first it was hard work, but we soon became able to use them.

That night we went into our bedroom. Mrs. Wade placed two high blocks on the floor. They were covered with soft cloth and we were told this was to be our bed. We went to bed and had to lie on the blocks. In the morning we had such stiff necks we could hardly get up. Mrs. Wade came in to see how we passed the night. We told her our necks were so stiff we could not move. She said that if we rubbed them they would soon be all right and we would get used to sleeping with the blocks.

The next day we went out to a Japanese store, where Mrs. Wade bought some different things. Mrs. Wade had a Japanese man come to show us the principal parts of the city. Not long after, we went to the temple with Mrs. Wade, where one of the neighbors was going to have their baby christened. The father and family came in. They burnt incense and gave money to their gods. Then the father gave the priest a box which was filled with names written on small slips of paper. The priest picked up a slip of paper with the name Toyo, which was to be the baby's name. His father wrote a poem about every tooth that Toyo had.

Many interesting things were found out about the city and the country. New Year's is as important to them as Christmas is to us. They set up tall trees in the yard in front of the house and fasten a string made of grass from one tree to another, and then fasten strips of paper to them. They believe this will keep away the evil spirits. The women hire men to come with ovens and mallets and they proceed to make the Grand New Year's cake. It is made of rice pounded to a paste and then built up into a pyramid. Then they put it in the oven and bake it. The mother and children go to the stores to buy the "harvest ship" as it is called. They hang these ships up in the house as we do holly and evergreens. Then they buy the presents. The children receive their presents on New Year's morning. The greater part of New Year's Day is spent in playing games and feasting.

The next day, for little Japanese girls, is the "Feast of Dolls." All the mother's dolls and the little girl's are brought into the dining room, where a great feast is set for them.

Another great day for the boys comes on the fifth day of the fifth month. All the kites are brought out and old men and boys fly kites. They cover the strings with glass and have games with them. They try to cut each other's kite strings.

The day before we left we had a great time, called the "Feast of Lanterns." Beautiful paper lanterns were brought out and swung about in the air. At night it was very pretty.

The next day we left for Canada and reached Vancouver with no accidents. We landed the day which was exactly a year from the time we left.

WINNIFRED RAPP.

Clive, Alta. Age 13.

THE CAT AND THE BABY RABBIT

My uncle had a cat which had five little kittens. As he had more cats than he needed, he took them from her and drowned them, which made the poor cat feel very badly indeed.

One day, not long after that, when my uncle was out in the field, he found a young rabbit, and brought it home with him. The cat took possession of it, and licked it with her tongue, and nursed it as if it were her own kitten.

But this cat had a habit of sleeping with my uncle and it took the rabbit upstairs to bed. Some way it got under the covers and was smothered, and that was the end of the rabbit.

NELLIE RIDDELL,

Oakner, Man. Age 8.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

\$1.50 per bushel. Now those that have wheat to sell would be glad to hand it over to their neighbors that need it and save the long haul to town if the Government was agreeable and those that need it would jump at the chance of getting their seed right at home for about two-thirds of the price that it is going to cost them under the present system. It seems to me a very poor way of helping the settler to pile such an expense on to him. It looks very much as tho the Government is trying to do the railroad a good turn and making the poor farmer pay for it. There is another thing I would like to draw your attention to. The oat crop was almost a complete failure here and a great number of farmers got feed oats from the Government last fall to do their fall work with. Now this is a new settlement here, and so far we have practically no weeds, but the oats that were supplied to the farmers last fall by the Government were shipped in from some of the older settlements and contained nearly 25 per cent. of wild oats and other foul seeds. A lot of farmers fed them, not realizing the danger of bringing wild oats on the place. It seems to me the Government made an awful mistake in sending some thousands of bushels of oats over a new settlement containing so many wild oats and other foul seeds. They are mighty particular about not letting the needy ones buy our seed wheat at home for fear there would be some foul seeds in it and yet they have scattered feed oats all over this section of the country containing a very large percentage of foul seeds.

A. S. EDWARDS.

Waste P.O., Alta.

CO-OPERATING WITH MERCHANTS

Editor, Guide:—It is abundantly evident that there is a feeling of antagonism growing up between the farmers' organizations and the local merchant. I am sorry that this should be the case, because I do not think it should be, and, further, I think we should do all we can to change it. I believe we, as farmers, can solve this problem by co-operation with the merchant. It is, I think, feasible that we should work together for our mutual interests. Let us, as farmers, take the lead and make an honest effort to get all business men in the West interested in the Grain Growers' associations in the three provinces, thus getting their help in solving the many difficult problems that stare us in the face. If we, as Western people, are to get our rights from our parliament, it will be only when we all, farmers and merchants, stand together in our just demands. Then we will be able to help rather than hurt each other.

We, as farmers in the West, are building up a great purchasing power that enables us to buy many lines of goods at lower prices than the merchant can possibly buy them for. Now, if the merchants and all local business men help us to increase this purchasing power, we will finally create a power that will enable us to buy all the goods that the local merchant requires at prices greatly below what he can buy such goods for now. This can, in time, apply to all such lines of goods as are handled by the general merchant, hardware man, grocer, drug store, etc. Co-operation along these lines will develop a purchasing power that will be able to buy at just as low, or perhaps a lower price, than the large departmental stores do today. One of the biggest handicaps which the local merchant has today is his very limited purchasing power.

Another aim of the co-operation which we are building up is to abolish, in a short time, the credit, and build up a cash system. The benefit that such a change in our system of doing business in the West would be to the local merchant can hardly be estimated. This is an additional reason for the local merchants coming right in line with the activities and demands of the farmers' organizations. If the local merchant will do this, it will develop co-operation between them and the farmers that will render it unnecessary for the farmers' organizations to enter into the handling of such goods as go toward keeping up

a local store. There are, of course, some commodities that are not absolutely necessary in the keeping up of a local store and which the farmer can handle to great advantage in carload lots. These are bulk commodities, such as lumber, coal, machinery, wagons, buggies, flour, apples, twine, fence wire, etc. When one realizes the saving that can be effected by eliminating the cost of extra handling, storing, housing and shrinkage, thru the farmers unloading such commodities direct from the car, one sees the reasonableness of their handling these goods in this way.

When we consider the number of elevators thruout the three provinces which are now controlled by farmers' companies, we see an additional reason for the farmers desiring to handle these bulk commodities. Everybody knows that one of the most essential things in giving good service to patrons at a country elevator is to have it open, and a good local manager in residence, twelve months in the year. If local elevators are dependent solely upon the grain business, this is not in very many instances possible. If, however, in addition to the handling of grain, the organized farmers are handling, thru the elevators which they control, these bulk commodities, it makes it much easier for the management to give their local manager a yearly position. The handling of these commodities would increase the revenue of each elevator and possibly in the near future the increase of revenue in this particular might grow to a point where the cost of handling grain thru the elevator could be reduced.

In connection with handling less bulky goods, many believe that farmers' co-operative stores offer a solution. I do not believe at the present stage of development in the West, nor at any time in the near future, that such stores can be successfully conducted. If, however, thru the local merchant and the farmer co-operating more closely and thus creating a big purchasing power, that they can both use, we find that the merchant can buy his goods at as low a price as the large departmental stores, and at the same time adopt a cash system, we will also find the merchant able to sell to the farmer at a price that will eliminate the necessity of co-operative stores. I think that development along these lines is entirely feasible. It certainly appeals to me as the broadening out of the spirit of co-operation and it is, I think, something well worth striving for.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg, January 29.

THE VALUE OF THE GUIDE

Editor, Guide:—It must have been with feelings of pleasure that many secretaries and locals read in the papers, the attention drawn by the delegates at the Manitoba Convention re The Grain Growers' Guide. Mr. Brown's resolution was a worthy one, and we must feel proud of its being carried unanimously. I hope we shall do likewise at Regina. I hold no brief for The Guide, but I do want to see every farmer in our province proud of having a paper that he can truly call his own, a paper that is free from partyism, and all other "ism," a paper that, to read it, will educate us in business and finance, for in these items we have certainly a lot to learn to get up sides with the keen-witted, cunning and clever devices of those who live in luxury at the expense of our labor.

We should be as anxious to support The Guide as the bankers, machine companies, mortgage companies, loan companies, merchants and tradesmen are to support Dun's and Bradstreet's, who, whilst we are plowing our lonely furrow, are perusing Bradstreet's pages and learn therefrom every mortgage we give, every note we sign; in fact, they know every detail about us, but we know nothing about them. These gentlemen willingly subscribe \$12.00 per year for their privilege, then surely we can subscribe \$1.50 or \$2.00 per year for our paper to enable the editor to make it a paper full of real information to us, to educate us in things that will open our eyes, in statistics of monopolies and combines, and vested interests, of the scores of gentlemen sitting on the benches at Ottawa who

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

A SPECIAL EATON ATTRACTION FOR VISITING BONSPIELERS THE CHILDREN'S CIRCUS

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A Real Ring—Four Performances Each Day—Seats for 500 at Each Performance—And No Charge for Tickets!!!

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But that isn't nearly all the fun. The original Chanticleer—the one that took the big rooster's part in the famous play in Paris—will be here! Fancy a great big chicken as big as a man—and he fights with a tiny bantam! A Duck and a Goose, too, join in the fun-making.

How's that for fun for the children? And who will say that the grown-ups won't heartily enjoy it, too?

THE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

In the Morning	In the Afternoon
9:00 to 9:45	2:00 to 2:45
10:30 to 11:15	3:15 to 4:00

500 tickets for seats will be given out the previous day, for each performance, from the Circus Ticket Wagon—Fourth Floor. Each ticket will be good only for the performance and day stated.

To the 9 o'clock performances adults as well as children will be admitted.

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Plan to come and bring the children. It will be great fun for everybody.

IN ADDITION TO THIS BIG CIRCUS ATTRACTION a very interesting feature will be a special display of "Made-in-Canada" merchandise marked at special value prices.

Don't forget the dates—Feb. 8th to Feb 20th, inclusive.

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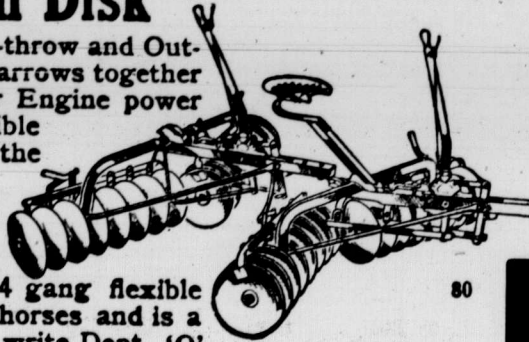
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What Farmers Say who have bought

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Shingles, Doors,
Windows,
Mouldings

Limerick, Sask., Nov. 17, 1914.
Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Gentlemen—The carload of lumber I ordered from you arrived here on the 10th, all in good shape. I am pleased to say that the lumber and shingles were first class, in fact, I have never seen any lumber equal to it in any of our local lumber yards. Thanking you, trusting you got the money all right, I remain,
Yours very truly, (Signed) Aug. Relaner.

Hamlet, Man., Nov. 20, 1914.
Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Dear Sirs—In response to your request I may say the lumber sent Brookes Bros., through me, was the best stuff we have put in a barn for at least ten years, and it was very satisfactory in price as well. In view of this fact I have recommended to a few probable next year buyers to get their stuff from you.
Yours truly, (Signed) Geo. S. Anderson.

Loverna, Sask., Oct. 12, 1914.
Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Gentlemen—Your car of lumber, No. 766664, duly received and unloaded. Glad to admit there was no shortage of any kind. The quality of lumber was very good. The dimension stock was all thicker and wider than lumber got in the local yards. Thanking you for prompt shipment.
Yours truly, (Signed) N. E. Bingeman.

Cut Knife, Sask., Jan. 14, 1915.
Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Dear Sirs—Car of lumber, No. 111444, shipped by you to Rockhaven on December 10th arrived in good time, and we have unloaded it. The lumber and shingles were very fine stock. I have unloaded many cars since coming to this Western country, but none to excel this one in quality. I suppose you have received the price before now.
Yours truly, (Signed) W. M. Atton.

We have dozens of others, all proving we give quality and service, so much appreciated by Mr. Farmer

REMEMBER—We are on the ground. Your order receives our personal attention. It is loaded carefully and intelligently. Our business is **Lumber only**. Not a Jobber's side line 2,000 miles away from the mills. That is why we **guarantee satisfaction** and allow examination before payment. The more you examine, the greater your satisfaction.

DO NOT BUY your lumber until you secure our **delivered estimate** on material required. Never accept a lump price. Insist on an itemized list, stating grades. Specify **Coast Douglas Fir** or **Red Cedar**, we then **DEFY COMPETITION**.

CO-OPERATIVE ORDERING—Farmers not requiring a full carload, obtain the same prices by arranging with others to fill the car. We take **SPECIAL CARE** in loading, separating each order and numbering it so no confusion arises in unloading. We have loaded twelve orders in one car, to the great satisfaction of the members of the G. G. Association ordering.

Our prices delivered, freight prepaid, to places taking a 40c freight rate from Vancouver.

1x4, No. 1 Edge Grain Flooring \$33.00	1x6, No. 1 Fir Drop Siding ... \$24.00	1x4, No. 1 For V Jt. Clg. \$25.00
1x4, No. 1 Flat Grain Flooring... 24.00	1x6, No. 3 Fir Drop Siding ... 22.00	1x4, No. 3 Fir V Jt. Clg. 22.00
1x4, No. 3 Flooring 22.00	1x6, No. 3 1/2 Fir Drop Siding ... 20.50	1x4, No. 1 Fir v Jt. Clg. 20.00
1x4, No. 3 1/2 Flooring 20.00	1x6, No. 1 Cedar Drop Siding .. 34.00	1x4, No. 3 Fir V Jt. Clg. 18.00
2x4—12 to 16 ft., No. 1 Fir, Dimension \$18.50	1x6, No. 1 Cedar Bevel Siding .. 24.00	1x6, No. 1 Fir, Shiplap \$17.50
10, 18, 20, No. 1 Fir, Dimension 20.50		1x8, 10 or 12 18.50
2x6 or 2x8—12 to 16 ft. No. 1 Fir, Dimension ... 18.50		1x6, No. 2 Fir, Shiplap 15.50
10, 18, 20, No. 1 Fir, Dimension 20.50		1x8, 10 or 12 16.50
2x10 or 2x12—10 to 16 ft. 20.50		1x8, No. 1 Spruce, Shiplap 19.50
18, 20, 22 22.50		1x8 or 10, No. 1 Com. Boards, Fir 18.00
		No. 2 17.00

All other Material in proportion.

We supply you with Doors, Windows, Mouldings at very lowest prices.

SHINGLES—No. 1, XXX, Red Cedar, B.C., at \$2.90

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By George Edgar Stevens

This book contains all the quick ways of tanning, from twenty minutes to six weeks. It is not intended as a full and complete compendium of scientific principles, but gives all of the simplest methods that can be followed by an inexperienced person. Farmers' boys can tan cat, dog, wolf, badger and sheep skins, for making robes, mats and mittens for family and neighbors. Among the important subjects discussed are:

Tanning fur skins, sheep, dog, wolf and badger skins. Tanning calf skins, muskrat, etc. Deer skins, sheep skins for mats, wood-chuck skins with and without the hair, rabbit skins, etc. How to make rubber water-proofing for boots, axle grease, tools for tanning. How to color glove leather. Nature of ingredients used in the tanning processes. Tanning leather. To loosen fur, hair or wool. Grain blacking, how made and put on. Tanning harness leather, raw-hide, deer skins for gloves and graining, and other skins for various purposes.

A valuable little book that will be appreciated by industrious farmers who desire to make a little money during their spare time and utilize skins and furs that perhaps would otherwise be wasted. Postpaid. **25c**

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

in every farmer's home; then, brothers, let us be up and doing, with 150,000 farmers in Saskatchewan alone, Manitoba and Alberta likewise—only think what an ideal paper we can get by co-operating together, by standing loyally shoulder to shoulder, gaining knowledge in business and finance, and to learn the compound interest of a dollar, the same as the banker or tradesman.

It takes us two years to get the simple interest of a dollar in growing wheat (if there be any), but how many of us farmers trouble about the compound interest of that same dollar in the hands of the banker or merchant, turning it over week after week, and month after month.

We are going to Regina to discuss and evolve these two problems, viz.: Business and Finance, more seriously than ever before. Thru the pages of The Guide we can all educate ourselves and each other on these principles. The Guide's independence of character, its honest advocacy of equal rights of the farming community with all other trades and professions, demands from us support for the value it is prepared to give us, and which we individually and collectively reap the benefit of. J. BUCKINGHAM, Beale, Sask.

NOTE.—The subscription price of The Monetary Times is \$3.00 per year; The Financial Post, \$2.00 per year, and Canadian Finance, \$2.00 per year. In order to produce the journal that will carry the information which the farmer needs in his daily life we shall have to follow the action of these other interests and pay a larger price for our paper. Mr. Buckingham's kind words are very encouraging.—Editor.

INCREASING EFFICIENCY

Editor, Guide:—The discussion that took place at the Brandon Convention on increasing the efficiency of our organization, while it brought out a number of good ideas, to my thinking, never touched the easiest and most practical one, and which would have increased the circulation of The Guide at the same time as membership in the Association. The convention has agreed that the Locals send Central 75 cents instead of 50 cents per member. This will leave small Associations very little to work with. The convention also, at the request of the lady members themselves, increased their membership fee to \$1.00. All of these will help the Central to some extent, but I had a better idea than anything I heard given and would have spoken about it but I had spoken several times on other matters and I was hoping that some one else would express the idea I had in mind and get the credit of it, and I expected every fresh speaker would do so till it got too late, therefore, I write The Guide so that it can be published at once and brought up before the majority of the delegates report. A number of delegates were in favor of increasing the membership to \$2.00, others were not. I am sure those who are secretaries were not in favor of the increase. They know only too well the trouble they have in extracting the one dollar from some members, and it would be impossible to get the two dollars. Now my plan would get the two dollars from all, and each would be satisfied. Here it is: At the next meeting of your Local Association, make a motion that every paid member on or before the first of May of this year, bring in one new member. If he fails to do so, he contributes one dollar for not having brought in a new member. Simple, isn't it? But I am sure this scheme will deliver the goods. The member who wants to give another dollar without trouble, can do so. The one who does not want to, must hustle and get the other fellow to join. Every new man that joins and becomes interested will subscribe for The Guide, and that will help The Guide. Then we get after a class whom we have not been very successful in getting into the Association. I mean where there are one or more grown sons at home, who because their father belongs, think that is enough. Here is what the secretary is up against. He meets one of these

Continued on Page 34

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 30, 1915)

Wheat—The wheat market may now be said to have reached the level it was predicted it would reach by those who stood on the war theory as a factor of very high prices for bread-stuffs. The theory has now squared with the facts, or at least has begun to square with the facts. May wheat today closed at practically the high point of the crop, \$1.49. However, it was rumored after the close that May touched at \$1.50, but this is not the official high point so far. Sentiment before the opening this morning was inclined to bearishness and a good many commission houses were looking for a severe break in prices; but there had been heavy export business done overnight between here and Liverpool, in fact the heaviest for the last two weeks, and this put a different tone on things and prices advanced sharply, both here and in the Southern markets. The point now to be emphasized is that wheat at present prices discounts, to some degree at least, the war in Europe and its influence on the international wheat situation. That is not to say that the prices will not go higher,—indeed, all indications are that they will,—but the current level suggests that the market may find it harder to make headway unless there is a broad wave of speculation, a development not at all likely at these prices. The advance has attained the level that warrants conservatism on the long side, but local traders firmly believe that the most money favoring the long side will be made with May wheat trading for \$1.50. Any material change of course, in the world's situation is more likely to be favorable to an easier supply and demand position than to one more acute. Now it is true that as an offset against international developments there is a hardening tendency in domestic cash wheat as the result of heavy export sales and the lighter farm offerings, and that the domestic market may be in a position to act quite independently of the world's market. Offerings from first hands have been running quite light, but now that prices have attained this high level, it might be policy on the part of the holder of cash grain in the country to get it forward to the terminals and put in a position should prices still take further sharp bulges, to place it on the market where it can be disposed of to the very best advantage.

Oats—Oats have also advanced sharply during the period under review, and at the close today values were from 4 to 6 cents higher than they were a week ago. This is due partly to higher range in wheat values, coupled with the fact that there has been good outside buying going on, this indicating that even the prices were high, they were in a healthy condition. There was also a rumor during the early part of the week that the government has placed an order on oats, and it is quite possible that this order went thru; which of course would have something to do with the higher range in prices.

Barley—Barley prices advanced from 2 to 2½ cents in sympathy with the advance in other grains.

Flax—The flax market has been very dull and prices have been under pressure during the last couple of days, with the result that values are about 5½ cents lower at the close today.

This week	1,800,264.19	This week	3,936,069.19
Last week	1,872,068.33	Last week	4,086,250.22
Decrease	11,804.14	Decrease	150,161.03
Barley		1915 Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	44,892.44	1 N.W.C.	552,691.12
4 C.W.	92,875.09	2 C.W.	113,162.22
Rej.	15,560.24	3 C.W.	20,263.11
Feed	21,776.46	Others	88,446.08
Others	74,445.04		
This week	249,550.31	This week	774,532.53
Last week	263,182.22	Last week	749,038.17
Decrease	13,631.91	Increase	25,494.36
Last year's total	1,293,394.01	Last year's total	2,541,413.40

SHIPMENTS			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
1915—lake	300,391	132,185	21,682
—rail	300,391	132,185	21,682
1914—lake	257,000	325,417	60,013
—rail	257,000	325,417	60,013

CALGARY LIVESTOCK
 Calgary, Jan. 30.—The receipts of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep at the Alberta stockyards during January 1913, 1914 and 1915 are stated as follows for comparison:

January	Horses	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
1915	506	2,066	27,073	787
1914	527	1,710	10,985	304
1913	599	1,567	1,684	...

This week's receipts are 115 horses, 394 cattle, 5,214 hogs and no sheep. This shows a falling off in hog shipments of 2,900 as compared with a week ago, and the long looked for day of seven cent pork has arrived. Select carloads sold strong at from \$7.00 to \$7.10 and the general reduction of the cut on lights from 140 to 150 lbs. showed the anxiety of the buyers to meet competition and fill their orders. Shipments included thirteen cars of hogs for Gordon and Ironside, Moose Jaw; nine to Swift Canadian Co., Toronto; twelve to Montreal; three to New Westminster. Eight cars of cattle were shipped by the Vancouver and Prince Rupert Meat Co. to New Westminster. Hogs—We look for a steady seven cent market and for a premium on all-select carloads. Light hogs, 80 to 120 lbs., slow sale at \$4.50 to \$5.00, according to quality. Beef Steers and Butcher Stock—Choice beef was scarce and the demand was restricted owing to lower Eastern and Southern markets. The run was very ordinary and sold at from \$6.35 to \$6.50. Choice fat cows would have brought \$6.00, as we sold only medium fat cows yesterday at \$5.50. Steers, choice export, \$6.25 to \$6.75; choice butcher, \$5.75 to \$6.35; heifers, common to choice heavy, \$5.00 to \$6.00; cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.00; common, \$4.50 to \$5.00; oxen, \$1.75 to \$3.00; stags, \$4.75 to \$5.25; canners, thin to very choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.00; veal calves, 400 to 500 lbs., \$6.00; 200 to 400 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.00. Stockers and Feeders—Buyers were partial to the choicer grades and common stock were disposed of with some difficulty. The desirable steers and yearlings brought \$5.75. Heifers and young cows were in demand only in carload lots. Feeding steers, 500 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.75; heifers, \$4.75 to \$5.75; springers, choice, \$6.00 to \$7.00; common, \$4.00 to \$6.00; calves and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Fat Sheep—No receipts; \$7.00, \$6.50 and \$7.25 offering for wethers, ewes and lambs, respectively.

(The above prices are quoted by The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited—Livestock Department.)

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS
 Minneapolis, Jan. 30.—Cash oats closed as follows:
 No. 3 white oats—56 to 56½c.
 No. 3 oats—53 to 55c.
 Barley—74 to 82c.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, January 30, were:

Winnipeg		Chicago	
Cash Grain	Winnipeg Minneapolis		
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.45	\$1.49	
2 Nor. wheat	1.44	1.47	
3 Nor. wheat	1.41	1.44	
3 white oats	.63	.56	
Barley	70-70½	74-82	
Flax, No. 1	1.59	1.87	

Futures—
 May wheat 1.49 1.42
 July wheat 1.50 1.39

Winnipeg		Chicago	
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.00	\$9.10	
Hogs, top	7.25	6.90	
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	7.90	

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts
 There have been received at the Union stockyards during the past week—566 cattle, 10 calves, 14,651 hogs and 25 sheep.

Cattle
 Receipts of cattle continue light and very little choice stuff is coming in, consequently the price is only nominal on this class of stock. A few lots sold at \$7.25, but the bulk of the best butcher stock on sale sold for, from \$6.25 to \$6.50. Southern markets are lower and the outlet of rough common cattle is very small. On the whole the market is dull, interest only being shown in the very best class of stock, very little of which is available. Milkers and springers are hard to sell at any price and veals are not here in a sufficient number to make a market. Choice veals would sell at from 6½ to 7 cents.

Hogs
 The supply of hogs is also lighter. Southern markets are all lower, but the demand from the East keeps up well, thus holding the price paid a shade higher than last week. It is hard to tell whether the \$7.15 to \$7.25 prices will last, but as long as the Eastern demand stays good, these figures will probably rule. Light hogs are not in good demand and have sold at from \$5.50 to \$5.60 for those weighing from 100 to 130 pounds. Lighter stuff is \$5.00 to \$5.25. Sows are 6 cents and stags \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Sheep and Lambs
 Sheep and lambs are very scarce. The demand is good, Southern markets especially offering good prices for muttons. Best lambs here will sell for 7 to 7½ cents and best sheep 5½ to 6 cents.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
 There are no new developments to record in the produce market. Dealers state that the purchasing power of customers is lower this year and consequently there is not very much likelihood of prices taking a raise for some time. Butter is available in ample quantities and no change in price is recorded. Fancy dairy is worth 24 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy is 21 cents per pound, and good round lots 18 cents.

Eggs
 The egg market is good and the price paid for fresh stamped eggs is 45 cents per dozen. At this price poultry keepers should be able to make a reasonable profit if they have been careful in hatching their birds early last spring for winter layers at this time. Ordinary shipments of eggs subject to candling are worth 26 cents per dozen.

Potatoes
 The potato situation seems to be quite debatable just at this time. One well known dealer gave it as his opinion that potatoes were an exceedingly scarce article in this Western country and that this spring, potatoes for seed would be extremely scarce and high priced. This morning, in conversation with several wholesale produce dealers and market gardeners, the general opinion was contrary to the above statement. Dealers say that potatoes are very plentiful in the South and, as soon as danger from frost is over, large quantities can be bought there and laid down at from \$1.00 to \$1.15 a bushel. Then again, comparing the 1913 and 1914 crops, it was pointed out that in Manitoba in 1913 the average yield per acre was 180 bushels, while in 1914 it was 140 bushels. The area under crop in 1913 is given officially as 55,743 acres, thus making the total yield 9,977,263 bushels. In 1914 the area in potatoes was 60,484 acres, making the crop yield 8,494,104 bushels. Thus this year there is a shortage of about a million and a half bushels. To make up for this, however, the crop in the States is heavy and the Eastern provinces have a very large surplus to dispose of. Market gardeners, who are in a position to know, claim that there are large quantities of tubers in pits ready for disposal as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. Added to this it is claimed that it will be possible to make up the admitted shortage in Saskatchewan quite easily and potatoes will be able to be laid down in Saskatoon in April, if the present situation remains the same, at 80 cents per bushel. Local merchants do not anticipate any shortage or high prices in the spring. Perhaps it is too early at present to surmise just how matters will stand two months hence; however it would seem that, although reasonably good prices can be assured in the spring, nothing of a phenomenal nature will be heard of. Today (Monday) potatoes can be bought on the local market for 60 cents a bushel and are retailing at from \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Milk and Cream
 Probably hard times are responsible for the good supply of milk and cream which is being received in the city this winter. If times were "good," farmers would not be bothered with milking cows. Prices here are on a Montreal basis and are likely to remain so for the balance of the month. Sweet cream in good quantities is being bought for 35 cents per pound of butter-fat; sour cream is worth 30 cents and milk \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	Jan.	May	July
Jan. 26	140½	144½	145½
Jan. 27	142	145½	146½
Jan. 28	143	148	148½
Jan. 29	142½	146½	147½
Jan. 30	149	150½	150½
Feb. 1	153	154	154
Oats—			
Jan. 26	65½	66½	66½
Jan. 27	66	67	67
Jan. 28	67½	68	68
Jan. 29	65½	66½	66½
Jan. 30	67	68	68
Feb. 1	68½	68	68
Flax—			
Jan. 26	172	173½	173½
Jan. 27	171½	174	174
Jan. 28	168½	173	173
Jan. 29	166	167½	167½
Jan. 30	165½	167	167
Feb. 1	167½	168	168

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.		
Purity, bbl.		7.50
Three Stars		7.00
Maitland		6.40
Medallion		7.20
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.		
Royal Household, bag 98 lbs.		3.85
Mount Royal		3.75
Glenora		3.60
Graham		3.55
Centennial		3.50
Manitoba		3.15
Whole wheat		3.55
Leitch Bros. Flour Mills Co., Ltd.		
98s Sovereign		3.85
98s Manitoba Patent		3.55
98s White Cross		3.45
98s Hub Strong Bakers		3.10
98s Bull's Eye		3.75
Rolled Oats		
80s per sack		3.00

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES		
(Sample Market Jan. 30)		
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car		\$1.48
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car		1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.47
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars		1.47
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.45
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.42
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.41
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit		1.47
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1.43

FEED CORN PRICES		
Whole, per ton in bulk		\$30 to \$31
Whole, per ton sacked		\$31 to \$32
Cracked, per ton in bulk		\$31
Cracked, per ton sacked		\$32

STOCKS IN TERMINALS			
Fort William, Jan. 29, 1915.			
	1915	1914	
1 hard	10,152.30	58,791.40	
1 Nor.	743,384.50	4,923,31.10	
2 Nor.	1,386,682.00	3,314,934.30	
3 Nor.	801,512.30	1,043,485.10	
No. 4	465,402.40	207,530.40	
Others	1,779,159.00	1,134,011.43	
This week	5,186,293.30	This week	10,682,068.53
Last week	5,132,926.20	Last week	10,532,061.23
Increase	53,367.10	Increase	150,997.30

WINNIPEG FLOUR PRICES		
The following is the new scale of flour prices which millers issued on Monday, February 1:		
Flour—		
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.		
		Cotton
		or Jute
Five Roses, per bbl.		\$7.50
Lakewood		7.30
Harvest Queen		7.00
Medora		6.00
XXXX		5.00

Oats		
1 C.W.		4.113.08
2 C.W.		433,070.13
3 C.W.		342,234.24
Ex. 1fd.		148,631.08
Others		932,215.00

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from January 26 to February 1 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1fd	1fd	2fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Jan. 26	140	138	136	131	128	124	120	63	61	61	60	59	80	75	69	69	165	162	...	...
27	142	140	138	133	128	123	120	65	62	62	60	59	83	77	72	72	162	159	...	...
28	144	142	140	135	131	128	123	66	63	63	61	60	84	77	72	72	162	159	...	...
29	142	141	138	134	130	126	122	64	61	61	...	...	79	74	69	69	159	156	...	...
30	145	144	141	137	133	129	125	65	63	63	...	...	79	74	70	70	159	156	...	...
Feb. 1	149	148	146	141	137	132	...	66	63	63	...	...	84	...	...	...	161	158	...	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	149	139	86	Choice steers	\$ 6.75-7.00	\$ 6.75-7.00	\$ 7.00-7.50	Fancy dairy	24c	24c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	148	137	84	Best butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50	6.50-7.00	No. 1 dairy	21c	21c	19c-20c
No. 3 Nor.	146	135	82	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	6.00-6.50	Good round lots	18c	18c	16c-17c
No. 4	141	130	76	Best fat cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	6.00-6.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	137	126	70	Medium cows	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	5.50-5.75	Strictly new laid	35c-45c	35c-45c	33c
No. 6	132	122	65	Common cows	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	4.00-4.50	Subject to candling	26c	26c	28c-30c
Feed	119	60		Best bulls	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.50	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				Choice heifers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	In sacks, per bushel	55c-60c	55c-60c	75c
No. 2 CW	66	61	33	Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.75	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Best feeding steers	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	6.00-7.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	85c	85c	84c
No. 3	84	78	41	Best stocker steers	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	30c	30c	29c
Cash Flax				Best milkers and springers (each)	\$						

LUMBER Do you know LUMBER is now selling at unheard-of low prices, which will not last very long?

NOW is the time to build a HOUSE or BARN at half-price

This is the opportunity for the man with ready money. Do not delay. Write at once for quotations. Shipment made direct from our own mills. We pay the Freight.

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., LTD.
P.O. Drawer No. 461 CALGARY, ALBERTA

SOW CLEAN SEED



The Stratford Automatic Seed Grain Pickler absolutely kills smut. It is a One Man Machine and handles grain up to 123 bushels per hour. Every kernel treated. Progressive farmers everywhere are asking for them. Thousands in use. Write for Catalogue. Address—

MACDONALD THRESHER COMPANY LIMITED
BOX 1296 : WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farms for Sale

1915
The Year of Opportunity

High Prices Following European War

We have, as Trustees and Administrators, many desirable farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, many of them improved and all of them cheap and obtainable on very easy, long terms of payment. Send for our list and map showing location, acreage, price, etc. A particularly good chance is a farm of 2400 acres near Brandon, Man., with the large proportion under cultivation, in Al shape for 1915 crop, and excellent buildings. To the right man of means with a good stock, this means a bargain.

Apply to—
THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
WINNIPEG :: MAN.

FARM WINDBREAKS AND SHELTER BELTS

By SAMUEL B. GREEN Late Professor of Horticulture, University of Minnesota

In late years there has been a continual demand for practical information regarding windbreaks and shelter belts adapted to our Western conditions. This book is prepared especially to meet this demand and to furnish authentic information in simple language that can be easily understood. This book not only explains the best possible means of protecting buildings, roads and livestock, but explains how to select, plant, cultivate, thin, and care for the various kinds of trees. Also contains valuable hints for the landscape gardener and nurseryman.

CONTENTS:—Prairie planting, distance of trees from buildings and roadways, windbreaks, protection to crops, height of windbreaks, kinds of trees to plant, shelter belts, mixed plantings, soils and trees best adapted to them, protection to buildings, methods of planting, cultivation, thinning, landscape gardening, grading, lawns, etc. Pruning trees for transplanting, shrubs, fruit trees for windbreaks. Propagation of plants, seeds, their care and uses. Raising coniferous trees from seed, cuttings, graftage, nursery practice, grades of nursery stock, transplanting, general care of nursery stock. Pruning, treatment of crooked trees, street trees. Injuries to trees and protection therefrom, etc., etc. Aside from the vast amount of practical information contained in this little manual, it is intensely interesting and convinces one of the value of windbreaks and shelter belts for protection, and the ease with which they can be grown.

70 pages, illustrated. Paper bound, 25 cents.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

STIMULATING PRODUCTION
(Winnipeg Telegram, Jan. 29)

As a matter of military and economic necessity, no less than as a patriotic duty, Canada ought to increase its productivity to the utmost limit. The farmers of the West have not been slow to seize the importance of the situation. The splendid weather last fall was taken fullest advantage of to increase the acreage for spring seeding. The result, granted reasonable weather conditions next season, will undoubtedly be the largest crop ever harvested. The Dominion government has shown itself alive to the necessities of the situation, and has provided a sum of \$2,000,000 for the furnishing of seed wheat, so that no acre of land need go unproductive for want of seed grain.

But with every acre of occupied land under productiveness, there would still remain thousands of acres, held by non-residents, much of it as a speculation, still untouched by the plow. It is highly desirable that these lands should be brought under cultivation and made to add to the nation's store of wealth. If the Dominion government, as has been suggested, can induce the owners of these lands to put them under cultivation; or better still, induce or assist in the disposal of these lands to settlers, a great good will have been done. The prevailing high prices for grain and farm produce, with the promise of continued high prices for some years to come, ought to be an inducement.

Even then there would remain much to be done. We have to look beyond the mere present. Essentially an agricultural country, agriculture has not made the advances in Canada that it should have done. Our cities have grown out of proportion to the rural population. What are the reasons? Can anything be done to alter the conditions? These are not questions that can be answered offhand. They demand and should receive careful study and investigation, not alone that the answer may meet present conditions, but that the farming industry may be established on a more remunerative basis.

The proposal made in December last by a joint deputation of grain growers and manufacturers, was a move in the right direction. If real progress is to be made it must be by friendly co-operation between the manufacturing and farming interests, for the welfare of the one is intimately bound up in the other. The mistake was made at that time, however, of setting an arbitrary limit of sixty days for the suggested inquiry. Obviously so short a time would be wholly inadequate for an exhaustive investigation such as the importance of the issue demands. On the other hand the suggested time limit should not be accepted as reason for rejecting the proposal for inquiry. We believe the government would do a wise thing in ordering a complete and exhaustive investigation into the whole question to determine as far as possible what steps should be taken by way of financial assistance, education, co-operation, or what not to put the basic industry of the country on the most progressive footing.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 32

young men in town the day the Association has a meeting and asks him if he is not coming to the meeting. He replies, "Oh, I'm not a member; Dad is." In the winter time, when most of the meetings are, or should be, held, it works out this way: Dad does not come much to town, but the young fellow does, and the result is, very few at the meeting. Now by my plan, if the member cannot get a neighbor he will put in one of the boys for the extra dollar and we will double our membership, get the young fellows in, have larger local meetings and increase the circulation of The Guide, all at the same time.

T. W. KNOWLES.
Emerson, Man.

SUCCESS WITH POTATOES

A recent letter from Geo. Love, Ninga, Man., states that the potato crop has been a very successful one in his district during the past summer. The "Rochester Rose" variety yielded 55 bushels from 200 pounds of seed. "Burpee's Superior" and "Rural New York-

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof

Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

er" also did well, but were not such heavy yielders as the first mentioned variety.

SOW THE BEST VARIETY

The 1913 investigation into the condition of seed grain and flax actually being used on Canadian farms showed that the variety name of 34 per cent. of the 2,065 samples taken was not known by the farmers. Varieties of cereal crops differ in time of maturity, strength of straw, freedom from disease, yield, per cent. of hull in oats and hardness in wheats. The three highest yields of oats obtained at each Dominion Experiment Station in 1912 averaged 33½ bushels more per acre than the three lowest. Experiments have shown that four or five varieties of oats cover all the conditions of Canada, yet forty farmers in one district were found growing seventeen different varieties. Each district should grow only the variety of crop best suited to soil, climate and markets. The variety might be chosen on the advice of the nearest Experiment Station.

Seed Branch, Ottawa.

WEED SEEDS IN FEEDING STUFFS

Bran, shorts and chop feeds are sometimes contaminated by ground screenings which are mixed with them in some of the flour mills. Of 396 samples collected thruout Canada in 1913 by the Inland Revenue Department, 140 contained an average of 57 noxious weed seeds per pound, and only 144 of the samples were entirely free from vital weed seeds. One sample of chopped feed contained 1,104 noxious weed seeds per pound. Bulletin No. 254 of the Inland Revenue Department gives the names and addresses of the manufacturers and the quality of their mill feeds.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$3,624.49
Hazel Grove S.S., Wellwood	5.00
Wild Rose Valley School District, Kindersley, Sask.	17.50
Kincoira School District, Kindersley, Sask.	70.00
Anglican Young People's Association, "St. Saviour's, Odanah," Rapid City, Man.	10.00
Geo. Rear, Keyes, Man.	2.00
Rev. N. E. Graham, Rockhaven, Sask.	10.00
South Beaver G.G.A., Brombury, Sask.	39.00
Hitchcock G.G.A., Hitchcock, Sask.	29.00
R. G. Thomson, Portage la Prairie, Man.	5.00
Keeler Farmer, Keeler, Man.	2.00
A. W. Lacardaire, Lacardaire, Sask.	5.00
Castlebury School District, Dropmore, Man.	15.25
"V. P.," B.C.	5.00
R. W. Sanson, Idaleen, Sask.	10.00
Total	\$3,849.24

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Patriotic Concert, Lakeview, Sask., Schoolhouse	\$57.20
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Thanks from Belgian Consul

Editor, Guide:—I have your kind letter of January 25, enclosing \$900.00. This makes a total of \$3,600.00 received by me thru your valuable paper, and I appreciate very greatly what you are doing for the needy Belgian sufferers. Yours very truly,
A. J. H. DUBUC, Belgian Consul.
Winnipeg, Jan. 26, 1915.

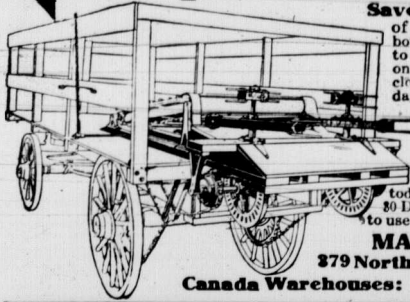
Stop "Soil Blowing"

Straw spread evenly over the ground either before or after seeding or right now on the snow is the surest in fact the only satisfactory method of preventing soil blowing. If you live in the blow section or on a sandy farm you can't afford to go another year without a straw spreader.

Curtis Brown says: "It is just the making of my farm. I made over \$500 by spreading straw this year—my land never blowed a bit." Dick McClanahan says: "You ought to see the difference where we used the spreader and where we did not."

Straw contains valuable fertilizing properties, such as phosphorus, nitrogen and potash. It is worth \$2.50 a ton for plant food, furnishing a large amount of organic matter, and placing the ground in better physical condition. Better crops are assured every farmer who uses a

"Simplex" Straw Spreader



Saves its cost in 3 days use. Saves three-fourths of the work of spreading straw and handles old stack bottoms or manure as well as new straw. Can be attached to any rack or hay frame in a short time. Easy to put on or take off. Easy to operate. Strongly built, can't clog, won't break. Works equally well on windy or calm days. Light draft.

Special FREE TRIAL Offer!

Simplex Straw Spreaders are sold throughout the United States and Canada by scores of leading implement dealers. If we have no dealer in your section write today for our 32 page 2-color Straw Spreader Book and our 30 Day Free Trial Offer. We will send you a new 1915 Spreader to use on your own farm 30 days free. Write us today.

MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY,
879 North 1st Street, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.
Canada Warehouses: Brandon, Manitoba. - Chatham, Ont.



Stock Raising in Florida

OUR big, beautifully illustrated book will tell you of the wonderful opportunities at BAY VIEW, Fla., for Stock Raising, Dairying, General Farming, Fruit and Vegetable raising. Florida's greatest resource is her live stock. You can raise, fatten and market stock at BAY VIEW at a fraction of what it will cost you here in the North. Our free book proves this conclusively.

Our soil at BAY VIEW is a deep, rich, sandy loam—very exceptional for Florida. We will send you a sample of this soil with our literature. We have plenty of rainfall 12 months in the year. Irrigation is unnecessary. Crop failures practically unknown. Two and three crops easily raised each year on the same ground. These crops will net you from \$100 to \$500 profit per acre each year. Satsuma oranges (one of the finest and most profitable varieties grown), figs, peaches, plums, grapes and all kinds of berries produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (field and sweet), oats, hay, Japanese cane, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, watermelons, cantaloupes, egg plant, cucumbers, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of early and profitable vegetables.

and good prices. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry feed six months in the year.

BAY VIEW has one of the finest climates in the United States, both summer and winter. No sunstroke in summer—no frost-bites in winter. Ideal salt water, boating, fishing and bathing. Lumber for building at wholesale prices. Good stores, churches and schools within 4 miles of any of this land.

We own and have paid for every foot of land we offer for sale and give a clear abstract of title. We have been in business for many years. We give every man a square deal—that's why we have been so successful. Our success at Santa Rosa (only three miles from Bay View) is our best recommendation. Prices of BAY VIEW land are VERY LOW right now. Excellent locations. Mail the free coupon below and get all this valuable information.

Not a better location in America for Dairying and Stock raising. Ready markets

FILL IN, CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

SANTA ROSA PLANTATION CO., Room 751, 208 N. 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: Please send me by return mail, absolutely free, your Big Illustrated Book, Sample of Soil, Maps etc.

Name

Address

130 WISCONSIN INCUBATOR \$13.90



If Ordered Together We send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water heat, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them.

BOTH FOR \$13.90
Freight and Duty Paid

Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges.

TEN YEAR GUARANTEE—30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Write Today Don't Delay **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 214 RACINE, WIS.**



How Much Has The Guide Saved You?

\$20.00 in Cash



For the Best and Most Accurate Answers

One of our readers has written as follows:

"The Guide is the best investment I ever made. I would not be without it for \$10 a year. I figure that it saves me in hard cash several times that amount."

"These statements are interesting," said the Editor. "I wonder how much money The Guide has saved its other readers. I will invite them to write letters on this subject and offer prizes for the best letters."

So it was decided upon.

Every reader of The Guide is invited to write a short letter not over 300 words at the most on the subject "How Much The Guide has Saved Me." There will be six prizes.

- For the best letter \$7.00
- For the second best letter 5.00
- For the next four best, each 2.00

The letters containing the most definite information will receive the prizes.

Do not write about the pleasure or entertainment The Guide has brought you; that is for another time. Make this letter a straight dollars and cents answer.

WRITE PROMPTLY, AS THIS NOTICE MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN

This Contest will close on the 27th February, and no letters received after that date will be considered for the prizes.

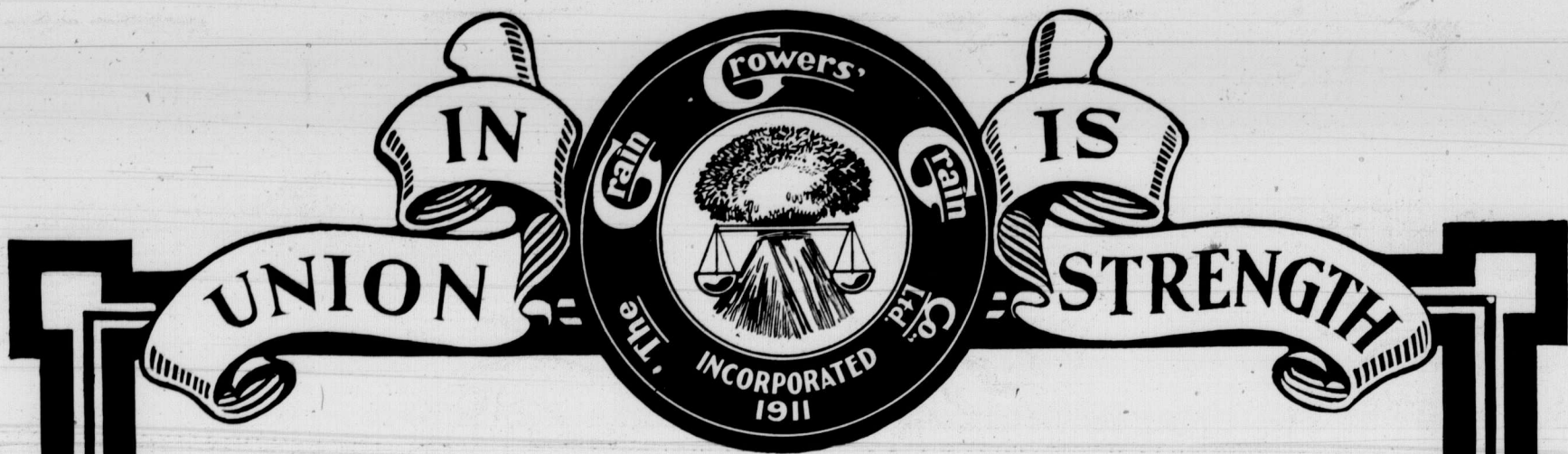
Address: Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

How Much Has Your Guide Earned You in Any of the Following Ways?

- 1—By its articles on co-operative buying. Has it been thru The Guide that you were led to co-operative buying? If so, how much has it saved you?
- 2—By its market quotations. Has its market prices quoted in The Guide and the special information on marketing eggs, poultry and other produce secured better prices for you? If so, how much?
- 3—Thru its Book Department. Have you purchased any books that have saved you more than the price of the books? If so, tell us how much?
- 4—By its information on various farming operations, farm conveniences, etc. Has any of this information saved you hard cash? If so, how much?
- 5—Thru its "Questions and Answers" Department. Have you had any questions answered thru The Guide which saved you money? If so, how much?
- 6—By any of its Home Departments and suggestions. Have the suggestions in regard to cooking, household conveniences, children's clothing, etc., saved you any money in your home? If so, how much?
- 7—By its advertisements. How much have you saved by patronizing Guide advertisers?
- 8—By advertising your livestock or produce in The Guide. Have you been able to make a profit on your seed grain, poultry, livestock or anything else by advertising in The Guide? If so, how much?

This competition is open to both the men and women readers of The Guide and your answers are not limited to the eight subjects mentioned above. If The Guide has saved you money in any other way, you are at liberty to write upon it. Of course, to many readers The Guide has been able to render service that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. We have received many letters telling us of the pleasure The Guide gives its readers, but in this case we are limiting the answers to a dollar and cent basis.

In addition to letters competing for the prize, however, we would be glad to have suggestions on this same subject, telling us what information we can publish in The Guide that will save more money for its readers.



Farmers' Wants

Supplied by The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

LUMBER

\$16.50 Per M. Up

\$100.00 a Car Saved by Buying Through Us at Mill Prices

We supply free specifications and working plans with every Carload order. We also offer you the services of our experienced architects to help you in designing your buildings, estimating material, or preparing plans. Although this service from any regular firm of architects would be beyond the means of the average farmer, to you it is absolutely free, and moreover you are under no obligation to buy your lumber from us, but we know that **You Will** buy your lumber from us because we can save you money, and give you a superior quality. Our 1915 Catalogue contains plans, description and cost of a large number of farm houses and barns suitable for Western conditions.

Just What You Have Been Wanting, a Handy, Durable, Inexpensive

MACHINE SHED

About \$100.00 will build you a Galvanized Corrugated Iron Machine Shed, closed in on all sides, sliding doors in front, attractive, and good for a lifetime. The cost is low because we supply the material at Factory Prices. Send us particulars as to the size of building you require, and we will do the rest. See illustration of Machine Shed in our 1915 Catalogue.

BINDER TWINE

Strong inducements are being offered Farmers and Secretaries of Associations to place orders now for next season's Twine. Last year the war in Mexico was used to create a twine shortage scare, but millions of pounds of twine were carried over. The crop next year will be large, but there will be plenty of twine for all.

We have arranged for a large quantity of Twine for next season. We will take your order now if you wish, but we will not quote prices yet because we believe better prices will be possible later. If our prices when quoted are not satisfactory, you are at liberty to cancel your order.

COAL AT MINE PRICES

You can save money by co-operating with your neighbors and buying your Coal through us at less than wholesale prices. We can supply every grade from the finest American Hard to the cheapest lignite. Write for our delivered prices.

Have you received a copy of our 1915 Catalogue, now ready for mailing? It contains full particulars of our large line of Farm Machinery and Other Supplies.

G.G.G. WOVEN WIRE FENCING

If you want the very best value for your money, the G.G.G. Fence is the Fence for you. Every rod is guaranteed. You are the sole judge, and your money back if you are not satisfied. A G.G.G. Fence will be a permanent improvement on your farm, because it is built to last a lifetime. You cannot afford to buy a fence that you will have to replace in a few years' time. Write for delivered prices on carload and less carload quantities.

BARB WIRE

Full No. 12 Gauge, No Loose Points.
Two Point **\$1.80** Four Point **\$1.95**
Per 80-rod Spool, f.o.b. Fort William

We have a large stock of Barb Wire ready for shipment immediately. This will be sold direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. When comparing our prices with others compare quality also. Our wire is full No. 12 gauge, and is worth considerably more than the smaller No. 13 wire. Insist on knowing the gauge before buying.

Delivered Prices on Application.

FENCE POSTS

A good fence requires a good post. We have just the post to go with the G.G.G. Fence to make a lasting job. We have a large assortment of sizes, all green cut, peeled, and carefully graded. We can ship immediately, so that you can get them home before Spring. Write for delivered prices on carlots.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG CALGARY FORT WILLIAM NEW WESTMINSTER