

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

MORE POWER IN THE WEST

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL WHICH WAS PASSED IN THE RECENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT WILL GIVE THE THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 16 ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN THE DOMINION HOUSE OF COMMONS AFTER THE NEXT ELECTION. AT THE SAME TIME, OWING TO THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM EAST TO WEST, THE REPRESENTATION OF THE EASTERN PROVINCES HAS BEEN REDUCED. THUS THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE WESTERN FARMERS GROWS. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN, HOWEVER, HOW THAT POWER WILL BE EMPLOYED. IF IT IS USED TO ELECT 16 ADDITIONAL PARTIZANS, EIGHT ON EACH SIDE, WHO WILL VOTE AGAINST EACH OTHER IN EVERY DIVISION, THE WEST MIGHT AS WELL BE WITHOUT ITS ADDITIONAL MEMBERS. WHAT WESTERN CANADA NEEDS IN ORDER TO SECURE JUSTICE IS A GROUP OF FEARLESS, ABLE, INDEPENDENT MEMBERS, TIED TO NO PARTY BUT PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THE FARMERS' PLATFORM, NO MATTER WHICH PARTY IS IN POWER. IT IS BECAUSE THE COMMON PEOPLE ARE DIVIDED ON PARTY LINES THAT THE SPECIAL INTERESTS CONTROL THE GOVERNMENT IN THE INTERESTS OF PRIVILEGE.

JUNE 24, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 35,000 WEEKLY

BEING LARGER THAN THE SWORN CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

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JAMES MASON GENERAL MANAGER

British and Foreign Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world

Letters of Credit issued enabling Canadians travelling abroad to have ready access to funds in any foreign city

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Insure Your Horses

against Death through Disease or Accident, Fire and Lightning. Our Policy Holders have the amplest and most liberal clauses of any of the other Companies. Our Policy Holders have all the requisite guarantees as to the standing and solvency of the Company.

We insure: Stallions, Track Horses, Draft Horses, In-Foal Mares, with or without insurance on the Foal; Cattle, Castration and Transit Risks, etc.

ALL KINDS OF ANIMALS INSURANCE. WRITE TO FOLLOWING AGENTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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| MANITOBA | MATTHEWS, WRIGHTSON AND COMPANY
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man. |
| SASKATCHEWAN (Northern) | BUTLER, BYERS BROS. AND CODERRE Limited
22nd Street, Saskatoon, Sask. |
| SASKATCHEWAN (Southern) | McCALLUM, HILL AND COMPANY
1170 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask. |
| ALBERTA | F. C. LOWES AND COMPANY
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| BRITISH COLUMBIA | THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
445 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C. |

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE = MONTREAL, QUE.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN Editor

JOHN W. WARD Associate Editor

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. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY	
16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$144.00

Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY	
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Full Page	\$100.80

Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



WE PAY THE FREIGHT

From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices

We made tanks for your grandfather

20 Gauge Galvanized Steel Cistern

With or without Cone Top



A Money Back Guarantee with every Tank

Send today for Catalog

FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY

Successors to Halbrite Steel Tank Company HALBRITE, BASK.

Proper Protection Means no Labor Lost
Your Crop is Safe if You Insure With

THE CANADA HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: Winnipeg

LOSSES PAID IN FULL PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

No risk or worry on your part. A little judgment and foresight will save your annual revenue. We carry your risk at the lowest possible rates consistent with Full payment of claims of 100 cents on the dollar.

Applications for Agencies Invited

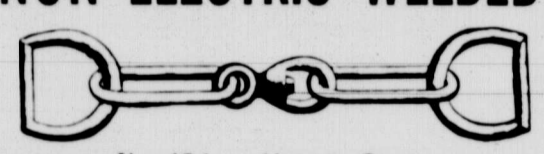
Ask our Local Agent for rates and letters from our satisfied Policyholders, or apply direct to us.

Applications for Agencies Invited

Matthews-Wrightson & Co. (Canada) Limited

720 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

McKINNON ELECTRIC-WELDED CHAIN



No. 134 Hobbler Chain

BETTER CHAIN AT NO MORE COST

25% More Weld = 25% More Strength = 25% More Wear

Perfectly Welded

Sold Everywhere

Actually Tested



No. 60 Heel Chain

No. 90 Heel No. 66 Heel

Made in Canada—Made for You

Other Policies that Provide Positive Protection

LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Established 1859

OUR FARM POLICIES contain many features that are very advantageous to the assured, the most important being the blanketing of all contents of the house or barn under one item, the only property on the farm we ask for specific insurance is live stock.

OUR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE demands the attention of every Car owner.

Applications for Agencies Invited

Consult our Local Agent for rates, or apply to

Applications for Agencies Invited

Matthews-Wrightson & Co. (Canada) Limited

720 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

GOOD CHEFS

are skilled in the use of the little thing — garnishments, spices, flavors—and they welcome

MAPLEINE

because it offers an agreeably different taste to the palate.

It is a delicious flavor that can be used as simply as Vanilla in cakes, icings, puddings, ice cream, syrup and many other dishes.

GROCERS SELL IT

Send us a 2c stamp for our Booklet: "Mapleine Dainties"

Crescent Mfg. Co. Dept. V. Seattle, Wn.



GROCERIES

Buy your household supplies at lowest possible prices. If you are a member of the local Grain Growers' Association you should persuade the Secretary to write for our price list today. We can save you and your neighbors many dollars. Don't hesitate to write if you are not a member of the Association.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded
Winnipeg Co-operative Society Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

COAL

The best Steam Coal on the Market. Coal that will make heat and will stand up in any weather. SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR STEAM FLOWING

NORTH WEST COAL COMPANY
Box 1765, EDMONTON, ALTA.

WOOL

Before Selling Your Wool be sure to get Prices from
FRANK MASSIN
DEALER IN FURS, HIDES, WOOL, SHEEP PELTS, TALLOW AND SENECA ROOT
BRANDON, MAN.
WOOL SACKS FURNISHED FREE

OATS

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption. It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

LAING BROS., Winnipeg

Cold Storage Accommodation

for all Farm Products. Special Rooms with proper temperatures for meats and butter, also room fitted with Cold Blast System for egg storage.

The Merchants Cold Storage Co. Ltd.
CALGARY ALBERTA

DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME? Then write at once for particulars. We will show you just how to do it. Send a postal to The Circulation Manager.
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

MEETING OF DIRECTORS

The directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held a two days' session at the association office in Winnipeg, on Wednesday and Thursday. There were present: President R. C. Henders, Culross; Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains; J. S. Wood, Oakville; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; R. M. Willson, Marringhurst; and R. McKenzie, secretary.

Mr. Henders, on behalf of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Directors, in January, to interview the railway companies regarding the seed grain rate, reported that at the first interview with the railway officials they refused to make a seed grain rate effective for the present year, on account of the privilege being so much abused by dealers and others in shipping feed grain under seed grain rates. The president stated, however, that after subsequent conferences and at the urgent request of the Grain Growers' Association, the railways granted the seed grain rate this year on the same terms as in former years. On motion the secretary was instructed to convey to the different railways the appreciation of the board of directors at their willingness to concede the request of the Grain Growers in this regard and at the same time to express to the railway companies the desire of the board to co-operate with them in preventing the privilege granted to the farmers by the railways in order to encourage exchange of pure seed grain, being taken advantage of in the shipment of feed grain.

The secretary reported to the board that, following out the instructions given at the annual convention, a committee was appointed to confer with the promoters of the Central Farmers' Market as to the continuation of that market. This conference resulted in a Co-operative Association being formed under the Manitoba Co-operative Act. This association arranged with the Million for Manitoba Leasing for a three years' lease of the building used for the market and reopened the market for business on the first day of May. The market is meeting with good support from the householders of the city. Up to the present time there has been no difficulty in disposing of all the farm produce sent in from the country at remunerative prices. Messrs. Peter Wright, of Myrtle, and R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, moved that we appreciate the efforts being made to establish the farmers' market to bring producers and consumers closer together and in order to encourage the enterprise, the secretary be instructed to acquire for the Central Grain Growers' Association ten shares of the stock of the Central Farmers' Market Association, to be held in trust for the association by the president, and, further, that the secretary be and is hereby instructed to issue a circular to all the branches of the association in Manitoba urging each branch to consider the advisability of taking up shares of the Central Farmers' Market Association and to inaugurate a campaign of education among the members for the improving of the standard of all kinds of farm produce and encourage co-operation between producers and consumers by consigning their produce to the Central Farmers' Market.

Re Government Elevators

The secretary read a letter from The Grain Growers' Grain Company enclosing a copy of the following letter, which they have issued to the patrons of the company in reference to the future policy of the company.

"During the past two months there have been persistent rumors in the press and elsewhere to the effect that The Grain Growers' Grain Co. was negotiating with the Manitoba government for the lease of the government system of elevators during the coming season and that there was a possibility that the company would again be operating the system. These rumors have, we understand, been given a good deal of credence in some

districts, and as the result of numerous enquiries which we have received, we feel it is necessary for your company to plainly state its position in this matter.

Last fall the government notified us that our lease of their system of elevators was to terminate at the end of this season. As your company had, during the first year of operation of these elevators, sustained a heavy loss, your directors decided, in view of the government having cancelled the lease, that nothing should be done in the way of asking them to reconsider their decision.

The directors of your company greatly regret that the control of this system of elevators in Manitoba is passing out of the farmers' hands, more particularly because they have assurance from so many different quarters that the result of the company's operation of the system has resulted in very material benefits to all grain growers. During the first year of operation this was, perhaps, not so apparent, but no one can question the fact that tremendous strides were made during the past season in operating the system to the benefit of all grain growers.

The outlook now is that the farmers of Manitoba will be left without any system of elevators in the management of which their suggestions or ideas will be in any way considered. If your company could have rented the government system at a figure which would have enabled them to give satisfactory service and results to the producer and make a very small return, they would have felt justified in doing everything possible to secure the continuation of their operation of the system, but as they have been directly informed by an unquestionable authority that they could only secure a renewal of the lease at a rental figure higher than that previously paid, they are compelled to relinquish their hopes that the control of this system might remain in the farmers' hands.

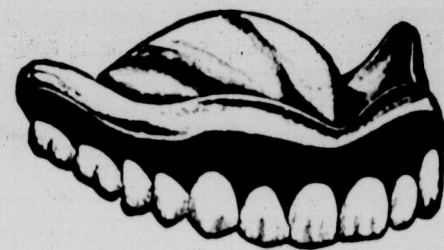
The great development of co-operative buying thru your company during the past year, and its tremendously increased power of buying to the very best advantage, have made your directors feel very strongly that we were getting close to the accomplishment of an ideal held by many of us for a long time. This ideal is that the farmers in each community should have a central business organization which they controlled, thru which they could market much of their produce and buy such of their necessities as can be handled conveniently in car-load lots. It is beyond dispute that an elevator is the ideal medium thru which to carry on this business, and our hope was that an early date would see each Grain Growers' elevator serve its immediate community in this way. Your company now has its own elevators at six points, and the coming season will see the above mentioned idea developed as rapidly as possible at these points.

In concluding this letter dealing with this problem, which is of vital importance to every grain grower in Manitoba, we feel we should state publicly that from many points the inquiry has come to us: "If you do not operate the government system of elevators another season, will the company, if we subscribe for the necessary amount of stock, build a Grain Growers' elevator at this point?" Until now it has not been possible for us to definitely answer that question, but your directorate now wishes to state that they are prepared to consider the purchase or erection of an elevator where such a demand comes from the farmers, provided that certain necessary conditions are complied with. It is necessary, however, to state that as it is now late in the season, the number of elevators which it is possible to construct and have in operation before fall is very limited and any location desirous of this should take action at once.

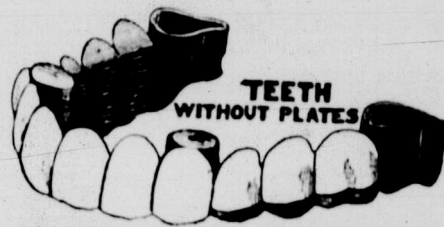
Yours very truly,
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD."

This letter was referred to a committee composed of Peter Wright, J. S.

Continued on Page 22



Plate, \$8.00 to \$25.00 per Set



Teeth without Plate, \$5.00 and \$7.00 per Tooth

We can use either of the above methods as you desire and complete the work in one to three days

Poor Dental Work is Expensive and a Misery Maker!

NEW METHOD DENTAL PARLORS

Cor. Portage and Donald
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada's largest, best equipped and most up to date dental office gives you the best that money will buy, does not overcharge you, and uses the very latest methods to eliminate pain

Famous Dola Method for painless extraction of teeth discovered by the head of this firm, and its use positively cannot be obtained elsewhere

SPECIAL for Exhibition Week Visitors

Arrangements made for payment of railway fares for out of town patients

HOME STUDY

The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

ARTS APPLIED SCIENCE
EDUCATION MEDICINE including ENGINEERING

SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST

G. Y. CHOWN, Registrar, Kingston, Ont.

\$35
DOMINION BICYCLES
FOR
\$25



These famous Bicycles now sold at little more than the cost of manufacture. The Dominion retails at \$35 in Winnipeg, but you can buy it by mail for \$25. Equipped with mud guards, wood or steel Dunlop rims, roller chain, New Departure Coaster, rubber pedals, pump and tools.

Sundries and Tires at wholesale prices to everyone. Send for our illustrated free catalog.

Dominion Cycle Company

224-6 LOGAN AVE.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

I GIVE

as much heat from six tons of coal as others do from seven.

I PREVENT

absolutely, any dust or gas from escaping into the house.

I SUPPLY

an even, ample amount of moisture to every room—healthful heat.

I DO NOT

waste any of the good coals when the ashes are shaken down.

I DO

this because of exclusive patented features of construction that others do not have.

I AM THE

HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE

If you want to find out more about me, ask

CLARE & BROCKEST LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canadian Industrial Exhibition

WINNIPEG : JULY 10 to 18

Eight Big Days of 1914!

Entries Close June 22nd

Canada's International Live Stock Show Farm Boys' Club
Big Pony Show Gas Engine Demonstration
Dominion Experimental Farm Exhibit

\$75,000 For Premiums, Purses and Attractions

BEACHEY---The World-Famous Airman

Who will Loop-the-Loop and Fly Upside Down at the Exhibition. 250,000 people watched Beachey Sky Somersaulting at Chicago on May 18

FRED. J. C. COX
President

W. J. BOYD
Vice-President

A. W. BELL
Manager and Secy.



CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

BY

THE GREAT LAKES Via Port Arthur or Duluth

TO

Eastern Canada and the United States

Through PORT ARTHUR or DULUTH in connection with NORTHERN NAVIGATION STEAMERS

HURONIC, HAMONIC, NORONIC (new)

Leave WINNIPEG at 6 p.m.; and from DULUTH—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY at 4.30 p.m.
Leave WINNIPEG at 6 p.m.; and from PORT ARTHUR—WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SUNDAY, at 4 p.m.

Also Connections with CANADIAN PACIFIC LAKE STEAMERS from PORT ARTHUR
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

The Canadian Northern Line between Winnipeg and Port Arthur is the Scenic Line to the Lakes

Passengers via Port Arthur for Northern Navigation Steamers may obtain keys to staterooms and checks for dining-room sittings at Winnipeg before departure, and thus avoid inconvenience and delays. Meals and berth on steamers included in the price of ticket. Get full particulars from the nearest Canadian Northern Agent, or write—

R. CREELMAN,
General Passenger Agent, C.N.Ry., Winnipeg

FRUIT FROM PRODUCER QUALITY GUARANTEED TO CONSUMER

We desire to try the experiment of shipping direct to Consumer: RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEARS and APPLES in season, at current market prices. Order NOW.
Strawberries at \$2.25 per crate of 24 baskets. Rhubarb, 90c per crate of 40 lbs. F.O.B. Chilliwack, B.C. Sent via Express, C.O.D., with privilege of inspection and allowance for bad order, if not in good condition.

Chilliwack Producers' Exchange, Chilliwack, B.C.

HAIL STRONG LIBERAL PROMPT INSURANCE

Nova Scotia Fire and Winnipeg Fire } Of the "HOME"

The BEST Policy

CASH ASSETS \$33,139,915.00

Apply
J. A. IRVINE & CO., Calgary

Get Your Money's Worth!

Buy your LUMBER at WHOLESALE PRICES f.o.b. your Station. Sash, Doors and other Building Materials direct from our Mills. Write for particulars.

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., LTD.
DEPT. C CALGARY, ALBERTA

EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.
James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 24th, 1914

DIRECT LEGISLATION THE ISSUE

A Provincial General Election has been called in Manitoba, with nominations on July 3 and polling on Friday, July 10. Throughout the province the greatest interest in the contest is displayed, and the eagerness of the people of the cities to take part in the election is evidenced by the fact that no less than 40,000 names have been placed on the voters' lists in the three Winnipeg constituencies alone. The great issue of the election is Direct Legislation, including the proposal to hold a special Referendum on the question of banishing the bar, and while The Guide has no desire to support either political party, we cannot refrain from pointing out that the Grain Growers' Association at every convention during the past four years has affirmed and reaffirmed its belief in Direct Legislation. Premier Roblin, with characteristic energy, is at present touring the province pouring out his eloquence in condemnation of Direct Legislation and those who advocate that reform. He declares that Direct Legislation would destroy the British system of representative government and would enable the "rabble" to rule, meaning by the "rabble," we presume, the qualified electors of the province. The Premier's great objection to Direct Legislation, however, is that it will place the liquor interests and the other forces of organized vice on a level with the temperance and moral reform societies, and he has declared that if Direct Legislation becomes law it will be used to wipe out the Local Option law and enable liquor to be sold in every town and village in Manitoba. The Premier is undoubtedly correct when he says that the liquor men and the temperance people will be placed on an equal footing by Direct Legislation and that it would be possible under Direct Legislation to initiate a bill to repeal every line of temperance legislation on the statute books of the province. But there is nothing in this situation that need alarm those who believe in temperance. The temperance people of Manitoba can out-vote the liquor men anywhere and at any time. Let the liquor interests bring in a bill to do away with local option and the people will vote it down every time it is submitted to them. On the other hand, under Direct Legislation, the temperance people can submit measures to strengthen the local option law and eventually to secure total prohibition, and there is little doubt that within a few years the campaign of education that is being carried on will prepare the people of Manitoba for the most advanced legislation for temperance and moral reform. It is a remarkable thing, too, that while Premier Roblin appears to be so greatly concerned as to the effect of Direct Legislation upon temperance, the liquor dealers are frankly and openly supporting the government in its opposition to Direct Legislation. The proprietors of the saloons, drinking clubs and gambling dens of Winnipeg are all against Direct Legislation, while the Royal Templars, the Templars of Temperance, the Methodist Conference, the Trades and Labor Congress, the Political Equality League, the Grain Growers' Associations, and many other organizations seeking the moral uplift, are for it. The electors of Manitoba will have an opportunity on July 10 to show with which group they will ally themselves.

MAINTAINING THE STANDARD

Recently we received an advertisement of a novel scheme for selling a farm in Manitoba. It was a guessing contest, or a raffle. Each contestant was to send in \$1.00, and whoever guessed the right number of grains in a package, provided there were enough

dollars received, were to be awarded the farm. We do not believe in raffles nor other similar gambling institutions, so we returned the check and declined to publish the advertisement.

A few weeks ago we received an advertisement for another guessing contest especially to catch children. It contained an absurdly simple puzzle which any child could solve at sight, but pretended to give a \$50 prize to each successful contestant. After the puzzle was correctly solved, however, it was necessary for the child to sell a number of practically useless articles to its friends, and then receive a cheap prize. This advertisement was also rejected.

A few weeks ago a real estate concern sent us several hundred dollars worth of advertising, and a full-page article boosting their real estate proposition, which we were to publish free. We informed the advertiser that we did not publish free advertisements. The advertiser refused to give us his business, and transferred it to other journals that devote their columns to free advertising.

A manufacturer wrote us recently that he would not place his advertisement in The Guide unless we forced another advertiser to change the style of his advertisements. We informed the manufacturer that we were quite capable of doing our own business, and that we did not allow any advertiser to edit our paper. Naturally we lost his business. There are still a few manufacturers who have the idea that their chief duty is to edit The Guide.

A patent medicine concern sent us some of their advertising matter a little while ago, worth hundreds of dollars. The ad was written to make people think that they were ill, and could only be cured by using some of this useless medicine. We returned the advertisement.

These are but a few of the incidents illustrating what it costs to publish a clean moral and reliable journal, not only from the editorial but also from the advertising standpoint. The Guide loses thousands of dollars every year by the high standard which we have maintained in our advertising pages. We believe, however, that our readers appreciate the effort we are making to have a clean paper. We have had a large number of letters from our readers telling us that they appreciate our work, and will aid The Guide by buying from Guide advertisers whenever possible. This is the only policy by which The Guide can be developed into a journal that the farmers want it to become. There are not many journals that look upon their advertising pages as a part of their relationship and responsibility to their readers. Generally they allow an advertiser to advertise anything he likes so long as he pays for the space he uses. It rests with the reading public to clean up the press, both editorially and as an advertising medium. If the public will notify newspapers about unreliable advertisements and demand their removal it will soon be done. No journal has a right to publish unreliable or questionable ads any more than to publish false or tainted news.

THE INCOME TAX

The advocacy of Free Trade is never complete and convincing unless it is supplemented by a sound and practical plan for the raising of the revenues which would be lost by the abolition of tariff taxes. Among the alternatives perhaps that which appeals most strongly to the majority of people is the income tax, which is the main source of revenue in Great Britain. The income tax was first introduced into Great Britain by the younger Pitt to finance the Napoleonic war, but at a later

date it was dropped. In 1841 it was revived by Sir Robert Peel and since that date it has remained as the chief bulwark of the British Exchequer. Peel used the revenue derived from it as a substitute for the tariff revenue which was lost by the Free Trade changes and abolition of the corn laws. In general, the establishment of an income tax has now come to be regarded as a necessary prelude to Free Trade in any country. It is for this reason that we think that it deserves the serious attention of the Canadian electorate.

The income tax was constitutionally illegal in the United States till its enactment had been ratified by the necessary majority of state legislatures, and this wearisome process was brought to a conclusion almost simultaneously to the advent of President Wilson and the Democratic party to power. They proceeded in the same year to make enormous reductions in the tariff and the loss of revenue, following out the lines of Peel's policy seventy years ago, was made up by the income tax whose revenues are proving more lucrative than was anticipated. And there is another instance of a similar development of economic policy. The South African Government for some years has been subject to severe pressure by high protectionists and their allies for large increases in the tariff duties. The latter have raised all the time honored cries beloved of our own Eastern manufacturers. In fact, they have pointed to Canada as an Arcadian land where manufacturers can always get what they want from the government. But it happened that in South Africa the mining industry, one of the great capitalist interests, strongly favors Free Trade, inasmuch as gold production cannot be protected and there were a number of sane, enlightened men of economic training in the Cabinet. As a result the Botha Government, except for a few minor alterations, has declined to raise the tariff above its present moderate basis and has also met the argument that new sources of revenue were required by instituting for the first time an income tax. There is an exemption limit of \$4,000, but all incomes above this amount pay a moderate annual tax.

The art of graduation of the income tax has been brought to a fine point by the British treasury in recent years. The rate of income tax payable increases proportionately as the amount of income rises, in fact, a millionaire pays almost double the proportion of his income that the average professional man does. There is a differentiation allowed between incomes that are earned and those which are not earned, the heavier taxes falling upon the latter. There are exemptions allowed for children under fourteen and various extra concessions. The South African Government has not shown the same finesse in its graduation, but it has introduced a satisfactory sliding scale which taxes people in proportion to their ability to pay.

Now, is there any reason under high heaven why an income tax should not be introduced in Canada? We have never heard it mentioned except in whispers at Ottawa, but if the progressive elements of the Dominion are wise they will advocate it with stern persistency from this time forward. In Canada there has now arisen a very large class of people whose capital is invested in banks, mortgage companies and industrial corporations and who derive very large incomes from these sources. The tariff fails to reach this class of people in any satisfactory degree. The average man pays the tariff tax mainly on food and clothing and the proportional expenditure of a man with an income of \$30,000 per year as compared with the expenditure on similar items by a man with an income of \$80 per month is not excessively greater. At least the difference in the amount of contribution made

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by the tariff is out of all proportion to the difference in their actual incomes. This class of rich shareholders can only be reached by an income tax and it is high time that they were compelled to take up their proper share of the national burdens. There could be satisfactory rebates made in favor of children. One of the iniquities of the tariff tax is that it penalizes a man with a family which is surely a fatal step in a country needing population. A man with a wife and three children to support may have exactly the same income as a bachelor. Under the system of tariff taxation the bachelor who can better afford to pay a heavy tax would probably escape with one-third the contribution of the married man. Under a system of income tax the bachelor and the married man would pay dollar for dollar and there would probably be instituted a rebate to the married man for every child under fourteen.

There would also have to be a fairly large standard of exemption which would allow the average farmer of moderate means and the artisans and clerks to escape. People of the professional class with moderate incomes would escape lightly, but a heavy super-tax could with profit be imposed upon our plutocracy. It is this same plutocracy which is ever dinning our ears with their excursions and alarms about the German peril, their zeal for imperialism and their demand for a big navy. It might prove an excellent tonic if Parliament would decree that the money secured from the income tax should be devoted to satisfying the military and naval demands of Colonel Sam Hughes and Mr. Hazen. As their demands increased the income tax would rise and the burden would be placed upon the shoulders of those who most persistently clamored for its imposition.

But apart from this, the income tax in Canada is a necessary prelude to any chance of a permanent reduction in the tariff, and the sooner the leaders of progress begin to advocate its institution the better for their hope of eventual political success. They might actually be surprised to find how popular it was with the mass of the electorate.

SELFHELP ORGANIZATION

At the present time there are hundreds of agents endeavoring to sell stock in various companies to farmers all over the Prairie Provinces. The majority of the companies thus being promoted are represented to the farmers as being co-operative companies in which the farmer will participate in the profits. In the majority of cases, as has been the record of the past, the farmer will put anywhere from \$25 to \$500 into these companies, and all he will get out of it will be experience. No doubt there are some legitimate companies being thus promoted, but we believe that in many cases they are mere schemes for getting easy money with no honest intention of giving the farmers a square deal. Nearly every farmer in the West who has been here for some few years has taken stock in some company that was represented to him as certain to produce profits, and also to revolutionize the particular industry in which it was engaged. There is some such skeleton as this in the closet of every farmer and when the stock salesman approach him again it would be a good idea to bring out the skeleton and take a lesson from past experience. In the place of wasting money in these private organizations, which all too frequently go to the wall, we believe that the farmers must join in building up an organization of their own for the handling of their own business. To be successful and to accomplish the purpose for which it is needed this organization should be entirely a "self-help" institution. The great co-operative organization that has accomplished such remarkable results in England and Scotland is absolutely a self-help organization from beginning to end. It has never had any aid from the State nor from any other institution. Doing nothing but an

absolutely cash business the Old Country co-operators have never required the assistance of any banking institution. We believe that a co-operative organization along similar lines can be developed in the Prairie Provinces, whereby each local community will have its co-operative society for the handling of its local business. These societies collectively would own and control a wholesale distributing society and in the course of time their own productive plants. If the money that the farmers have wasted by taking stock in risky schemes were turned into a co-operative institution such as we indicate, it would today be the strongest commercial organization in Canada.

POLITICS AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP

There are two classes of people, holding widely differing attitudes in regard to political activity, who are both a heavy deadweight on progress and obstacles in the road to reform. One is the class of hidebound partisans, which class is subdivided into two classes, the one numerous, the other restricted in number, as indicated in Dean Swift's famous definition of party politics as "the madness of the many, for the gain of the few." The other is the class of persons who, in their own way, desire progress and reform and are ready enough to talk about the duties of citizenship but do not themselves discharge their duties as citizens by taking an active interest in public questions and devoting actual work to forwarding good movements and helping in the spread of enlightenment in regard to public policies for the betterment of the conditions of life and the promotion of the general well-being and prosperity and progress, in the best sense of these words.

Petty partisan politics, fulsome praise of one set of men and mean detraction of another set of men, office-seeking, factious politics, the raising of cries designed to arouse passion and prejudice and prevent sober thought upon real questions—this is the sort of politics Swift had in mind when he wrote his famous definition, which is as true today as it was when he wrote it. Politics may be made, as it so constantly is, a mean, dirty trade; it ought to be one of the noblest of activities, devoted to public service, to the advocacy of principles and causes, to the promotion of the truest patriotism, which consists, not in loud and flatulent flapping about our glorious country and the grand old flag, but in intelligent and devoted work to make our glorious country better worth living in; a country with economic conditions organized more truly on the basis of justice to all and special privilege to none.

What is needed most of all in this country is a clearer understanding by all the people as to what politics really are. If what is meant is a mere struggle for place and power between men who care nothing for principles, except to give them such lip-service as they judge expedient for the gaining of votes, then the contemptuous expressions which are so often used in regard to politics and politicians are, indeed, well deserved. But by whom are they deserved? By the people, no less than the politicians. The politics and the politicians of any country are just as good as the people of the country deserve.

It rests with the people to determine the character of the public life of the country. It rests with the people to compel the men in public life to realize that sincere devotion to justice to all the people and special privileges to none should be the essential foundation of success in public life; when the people do this, then the country will have self-government in the true sense of the word, in the interest of all the people, instead of government so largely in the interest of a few at the expense of the many.

It is the common stock in trade of politicians to proclaim that the plain, honest, industrious farmer or other worker is the backbone of the country. In order that we shall realize the possibilities of our democracy in anything like their full measure, it is necessary that

the plain, ordinary, everyday citizen shall strengthen the backbone of his own citizenship and do his own thinking and inform himself upon public questions and policies, so that he will make up his mind intelligently and not be misled by claptrap appeals designed to make him eagerly submit to being one of the many exploited for the gain of the few.

Above all is it necessary to have the spirit of public service, of social service, strengthened and made general, so that, as Macaulay has expressed it in writing of ancient Rome, when it was at its best, "None were for a faction, and all were for the State." This spirit where it truly exists compels every person whom it dominates to exert himself actively in the work of general betterment, in the ordinary affairs and relationships of life, as in the things which have to do with the duties of citizenship—tho, indeed, these things are all inextricably intertwined, and good citizenship, intelligent and active in full measure, is nothing else than co-operation applied to all matters of public concern.

MORE CANADIAN TITLES

Premier Borden will not rise in the estimation of Canadians generally by his acceptance of the "honor" of knighthood. The wearing of titles is singularly at variance with the modern spirit of democracy, and recent revelations as to the buying and selling of knighthoods and peerages have made them very doubtful honors. W. E. Gladstone needed no title to give distinction to his name, and men like A. J. Balfour, Premier Asquith and David Lloyd George, who have the power to take almost any title they desire, prefer to be known by the names their parents bestowed upon them. We had thought that Premier Borden was big enough to decline to accept a title and we felt a keen disappointment when it was announced that he had joined the order "graced" by such men as Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann. J. A. M. Aikins, M.P. for Brandon, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, have also been knighted, but they are men of smaller calibre than the Premier and we are not surprised that they should be eager to secure titles.

The Manitoba Conference of the Methodist Church is to be congratulated on the resolution which it adopted at its recent session in Winnipeg endorsing Direct Legislation. There was some opposition to the resolution, one prominent member of the conference objecting to Direct Legislation on the ground that it would give too much power to the "undisciplined democracy," while others protested that Direct Legislation was not a moral issue and that the fact that it was advocated by a political party should make the conference remain silent. These objections, however, did not appeal to the majority of the members of the conference, the statement of Rev. Dr. Bland, that Christianity and Democracy stood together and that Christianity trusted the people, being loudly cheered. There is every reason why the churches should support Direct Legislation, because Direct Legislation is the key that will open the door to a great many social and moral reforms which the churches stand for.

The redistribution bill which was after all passed in the last minutes of the recent session of Parliament, is practically the only measure of the whole session in which justice was done to the Prairie Provinces. Under this act the provinces will, at the next general election, secure the representation to which they are entitled by the figures of the census of 1911. Manitoba, which now has 10 members, will receive 15; Saskatchewan, which now has 10, will have 16, and Alberta, which now has 7 will have 12. It is to the credit of the government that the redistribution had the approval of both sides of the House, so that no charge of gerrymandering the Dominion to the advantage of the party now in power can be made.

The Open Track

By George Randolph Chester

"And the semaphore was clear—clear as a crystal!"

He seemed quite anxious that the other man, tho a stranger met casually at breakfast in the dining car, should hear this seriously in mind, and he waited for a grave nod of comprehension before he went on.

"This is the first time I've been over the route in daylight since then, and that was ten years ago," he resumed. "When I have to come this way I always travel by night, but this time I couldn't help myself. When we hit the Edgarville curve, I'm not going to look out of the window. No matter how green the grass might be, I should see it splotted with red, where fifty-eight of them—men, women, and children—lay moaning, or worse than that, quiet. And it wasn't my fault; the company exonerated me after they had investigated. The semaphore was clear.

"It was this very train, too. They called her Number Eight then, and she's Number Eight now. I am not boosting myself too much when I say I was a good engineer in those days. A man had to be, to run Number Eight; for at that time she was the fastest in the world, and a man with a touch of yellow any place in him had no right to climb into the cab of her engine. Up grade or down grade, curve or straight away or shaky track, she had to be pushed along with the throttle wide open, and my fireman Jimmie Dale; he's running this train today—feeding her every jump. I hadn't a nerve in my body, those days, and I loved my seat in the cab just next to my love the old wooden rocker at home, with the babies around me. I loved the sweep of the wind, the pull of the curve, the onward rush of the straight level stretch, even the very sway and rock of her, as old Four Hundred and Two spun over crooked beds and rotten ties and kinked rails—but all that was before I lost my nerve; in the days when I pulled her in on schedule to the split second.

"Jimmie Dale, up ahead there, is doing the same thing today, but he didn't see what I saw. He stuck to the cab, as I did, but he was lucky; he scarcely knew when we struck, and he never woke up until four weeks afterward in the hospital. All he remembers is that just around the curve three miles this side of Edgarville we saw the engine of Number Seventeen looming up before us, and seeming to swell in size until, in the two seconds that were left us to say our prayers if we had thought of such a thing, she seemed to be as big as Niagara, to tower over us, to stretch up into the clouds and then to fall on us!

"As the crash came, I seemed to have a curious, soft sensation all inside of me, as if I were made of nothing but loose feathers. I remember, all right! I can't forget it; I wish I could. I—sometimes wake up in the night thinking about it."

II

The ex-engineer looked about him curiously as he spoke, turning his somber eyes furtively from side to side as if in constant dread of what they might rest upon.

"It was a morning just like this, and about this time of year. We were three

minutes late at Gordon Junction, waiting for the St. Louis connection, and that's why I didn't slow down much as we came to the Edgarville curve. It's a nasty bend just there, sharper than they make a curve now, with not enough dish to the road bed, and with trees running right up to the signal tower, so that you couldn't see a foot beyond. That's why they had put a semaphore there. It was the semaphore that killed my passengers, not me, for that morning it was clear. We never heard of the semaphore man again; he cut right off across country, and I suppose he changed his name.

"His skipping out that way helped to clear me, and as soon as I got out of the hospital the company offered me my old job back; but I couldn't take it. I knew my nerve was gone. They shifted me to the St. Louis branch and gave me their best train, but I couldn't make schedule. I had my hand on the lever, trembling, ready to reverse her, all the time, and I couldn't even pull in a slow train within a half-hour of her time. I had a streak running thru me the size of a telegraph pole and the color of a banana, and I couldn't fight it down. I was all in, and I had to step down and

well have tried to reverse a cyclone. Death was there, grinning and spitting at us, and there was no escape.

"It isn't the hissing of the steam nor the clang and clash of iron that I hear when I think of that awful minute, but the horrible grind, grind, grind! It was all over in a flash. The two engines seemed to heave up like a volcano, and then I was numb some place or other, I couldn't tell just where, and I seemed to float very gently down upon the ground, out in the field. I suppose I must have been unconscious for a minute or two after I lit, but it wasn't for longer than that. I think the shrieks and moans around me must have waked me up. I didn't know I was hurt. I didn't even wonder why I had so much trouble in getting to my feet, nor why, when I walked, I limped, and let my left arm hang straight down, and held my other hand upon my back; nor did I know that there was an ugly cut upon my forehead. All I thought about in that first moment was the semaphore, and I looked up. It was still clear.

"Have you any idea what it means to be responsible for the death of fifty-eight people? Of course you haven't. I hadn't even then, until I began to

somehow connected with that terrible day out there in the field. I took it as a sort of punishment, altho God knows I shouldn't have been punished more than this memory is a punishment, for it wasn't my fault. The semaphore was clear, and it wasn't my business to know what was beyond it. But it was my hand on the lever, just the same, and if the damned suffer worse agony than I did as I looked from one to the other of those poor, maimed, helpless creatures, we have a cruel God. It's the women and children that I can't get over. There was one little girl just the age of my Elsie, with the same brown curls, and—"

His voice choked and he stopped, but the stranger did not look at him. He knew that the tears were smarting upon the ex-engineer's lower eyelids, and his own eyes were moist. There was a little girl like that in the lid of the watch case, and just now she was over a thousand miles away. There was quite a long silence.

"You are not to blame for losing your nerve," was the stranger's commonplace remark, after he had cleared away a certain huskiness that was in his throat.

"I lost it in one second," replied the other, unsteadily. "I, that had always been the coolest man of the crew in a wreck, was no use this time. Like a crazy man I went from one to another of them where they lay on the ground, all the living and some of the dead. I guess, telling them over and over again that it wasn't my fault, that the semaphore was clear—clear as a crystal! I made them look to where both its useless arms, the red and the white, hung limp in the sunlight. One man laughed when I told him, then he cursed me, and died with the curse upon his lips. And it was his little girl that looked like mine!"

III

Mile after mile sped away and the two travelers sat silently looking out of the window and thinking gravely. There was a long stop by and by, and the stranger spoke of it.

"Yes," agreed the ex-engineer, "we ought to be out of here. This is Gordon Junction, and the St. Louis train is in ahead of us."

The conductor presently came bustling into the car.

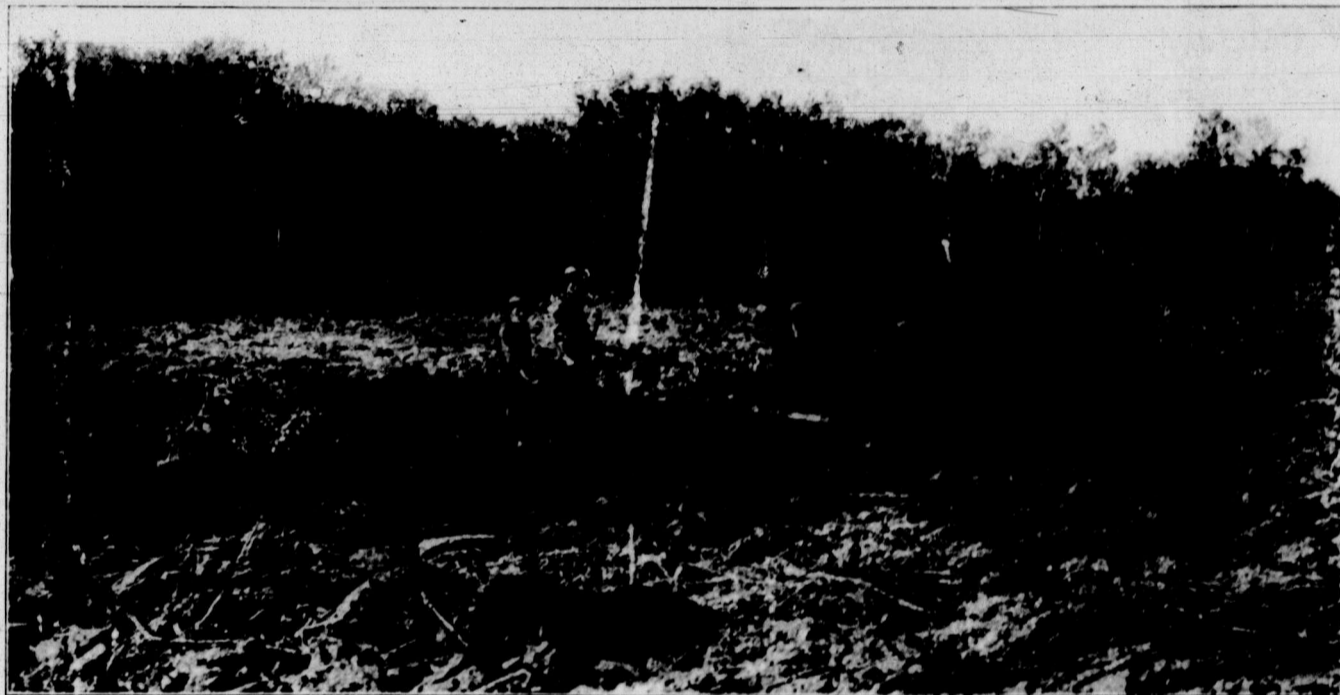
"Lucky you're aboard, Billy," he said, mopping his brow. "Jimmie Dale has just taken sick in the cab, and you'll have to pull us in to the end of the division. I'll report to headquarters that you're in charge."

There was no vehement outburst of refusal, such as the stranger had expected. Instead, the ex-engineer sat silent for some time, moistening his lips alternately, with a curious, slow deliberation.

"You know where we are, don't you, Murphy?" he finally returned, and the conductor gave a smile of understanding indulgence. "Can't Jimmie last until we pass the Edgarville curve? I won't mind running her in from there."

"Last!" repeated Murphy. "He's in the baggage car on a cot now, with a doctor that we got out of the Cincinnati sleeper. Acute gastritis, he calls it. Nothing to it, Billy—you'll have to for-

Continued on Page 15



BREAKING AMONG THE BLUFFS
A scene on the farm of Mr. Page, near Gladstone, Man.

out. The company was very kind to me; they gave me a good job on the ground, and I've held it ever since. I can't seem to leave the railroad entirely, tho I could make more money outside; and perhaps, too, I could forget a little bit better.

"As I said we were three minutes late that morning, and as we turned into the head of the grade I yelled across to Dale: 'We're all right this morning, Jimmie; the semaphore's clear—clear as a crystal!' and I threw her open to the last notch. We came fairly singing down that grade, old Four Hundred and Two rocking and tottering as if she were drunk, and I can see that stretch to the foot of the grade as plain as I could see it this minute. The sun was shining as brightly as it is right now; there was enough breeze to keep the green leaves waving gently, and out in front of his door, smoking his pipe under his clear semaphore, and looking up at us lazily, with both hands in his pockets, stood the semaphore man. I wish he had been in the middle of the track!

"The next minute we hit the curve and swung around her, and then—we met Seventeen! Of course I tried to reverse her. I didn't even have to think to do that; my hand had grabbed for the lever even before my brain knew what was the matter, but I might as

move among them. I am not going to tell you what it looked like. You may imagine it for yourself, and be thankful that your imagination will not reach.

"There was one woman who came up and screamed at me furiously because she had lost her hair—her false hair—while right at her feet lay men, all cut to pieces but conscious, who never whimpered. A great big brute of a fellow, with a brow not an inch high and a neck as thick as his head, one whom you would have picked out as a cold-blooded thug, had thrown himself face forward upon the ground and was sobbing like a child, tho he wasn't hurt a particle, nor had he an acquaintance on the train. A dressy young fellow who would have been classed as a sissy turned out to be a doctor, and with a crushed leg and internal injuries that would have killed an ordinary man at once, he dragged himself around, with a white face and his jaws clenched, and bound up one wound after another until he died.

"But it wasn't the men that gripped me so hard; it was the women and children. You see, I had my wife and three babies at home, and you know what that means, for I saw just such a group inside the lid of your watch a minute ago. Mine have all been taken from me since then, one at a time, all four of them, and as each one left me it seemed to be

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

THE NEW FRATERNAL GOVERNMENT

If any partisan reader has taken alarm from this heading and is dreading an exposition of the present political situation in Manitoba, let him set his mind at rest. It is not any particular government that is under discussion, but a type of government, and the example shall be taken far enough from home not to arouse the animosity of anyone.

Governments there have been in the past that called themselves paternal, and, indeed, they were very much like some fathers we know in that they did pretty much what they liked with the people and their belongings while assuring them that it was for their own good. There has followed, in English-speaking countries, a more Democratic government, which has, until recently, been occupied almost exclusively with the business of defence and tariffs and other equally mundane affairs. Recently a new kind of government has come into being, or perhaps it is only a new spirit that has entered into the old government. At any rate it is what one might call a fraternal government. It takes an interest in the people and shows a friendly desire to help them in their affairs and to enable them to do better work and enjoy life more fully. This applies especially to the farming communities.

The government at Washington, for example, maintains a large bureau for dispensing literature helpful to the farmers and their wives. Bulletins, the small booklets are called, and they deal with such a wide range of subjects that it would be hopeless to try to cover the whole field of their activities in this article. An experiment station is maintained in Washington, by which means different foods are tested as to their digestibility and food value and the results are set forth in tables, which are explained by many pages of clear concise text.

The pleasant part of it, and the real point of this article, is that having spent large sums of money on accumulating this information, the government of the United States does not feel obliged to restrict the distribution to the people within their own boundary line. They have made an arrangement whereby the people of Canada can have this information by writing to the Superintendent of Documents and paying five cents each for the bulletins. This is the real fraternal part of the arrangement.

On making this discovery I wrote to the Washington government for samples of this literature which I thought might be helpful to the members of the Women Grain Growers' association and other societies in getting up papers for their clubs, and I am printing at the end of this article a list of some that are especially useful and practical.

Now doesn't this seem a much more sane and humane occupation for governments than buying a cannon for the destruction of human life, and it may be taken as typical of the new era that is dawning in which the work of governments will become more and more social and less and less belligerent.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Bulletins

- 1—The Use of Milk. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 363.
 - 2—Cheese and its Economical Uses in the Diet. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 487.
 - 3—Nuts and their Uses as Food. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 332.
 - 4—Economical Uses of Meat in the Home. No. 391.
 - 5—Home Manufacture and Use of Unfermented Grape Juice. No. 175.
 - 6—Canning Vegetables in the Home. No. 359.
 - 7—Care of Food in the Home. No. 375.
 - 8—Modern Conveniences for the Farm Home. No. 270.
 - 9—Canned Fruit Preserves and Jellies. No. 203.
 - 10—House Flies. No. 457.
- Address Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., and send five cents for each bulletin.

MORE ABOUT EDUCATION

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was so struck by the commonsense shown in grand father's letter in your issue of May 22, that I could not resist the temptation to endorse it. I have often wondered how many parents realize the injustice they are doing, not only to the children themselves but to their fellow pupils and teachers, by allowing them to stay away from school a day or so during the week.

Grandfather mentions the class work going on during the pupils' absence, but on his return the unfortunate teacher has often to repeat her lesson of the time before, to the detriment of the whole class, or continue her new lesson perfectly aware that, owing to the previous one having been missed, a greater portion of it is not grasped by many of her pupils.

Not only this, but children are intensely sensitive. It is usually the big backward boy who shows the greatest

reluctance to attend school. The more he stays away the more backward he becomes, and in consequence the more reluctant to attend, until finally he passes the school age and enters life's struggle handicapped on all sides by his lack of education. Would it not have been far kinder to that boy to have appealed to his sense of manliness to try to overcome his difficulties rather than evade them?

me with little hands trembling and little terrified faces, which have made my heart ache, and their parents have told me that whereas they used to cry because they had to go to school they now cried to go. Whose fault was it?

I am going to utter a plea for the teacher now. No one but one who has taught herself can quite understand what a little appreciation and sympathy will do for the school marm. Hers is no easy work. I am married now, and altho I have not been blessed with any little ones of my own, I am a farmers' wife, so am not quite idle. Never in all my married life have I felt so tired and sometimes discouraged as on those hot summer afternoons when progress seemed so slow and pupils so weary. Do many of your readers take the *Nor' West Farmer*? There are some very practical hints there about school children's lunches. Often, I think, if more attention were paid to the pupils' dinners better work would be done by both

about bachelors being trustees. I believe I take as much interest in our school as do the other members of the board who are family men, and I believe that the ten married men who voted for me at the first school meeting believed so too. I might add that it was chiefly at my instigation and persistence that we had the Sanitary Chemical Closets installed, which I consider is greatly to the comfort of the little ones. I think there are numerous married men who would take less interest in the school than I do. However, perhaps "Lilac" has had some experience with bachelor trustees, so will not press my argument too closely.

I would say, in conclusion, to "Lilac" and others, keep up the good work. I believe you will get the vote before the English women, who have gone the wrong way to work to get it. They have delayed a good cause by their frenzied militarism and set the country against them.

BACHELOR TRUSTEE.

SUMMER RECIPES

Egg and Beet Salad

One good-sized beet or several slices of pickled beet, half teaspoonful of pepper, 6 eggs, 1 saltspoonful of salt, 1 lemon. Chop the beet rather fine in a shallow pan. Poach the eggs carefully. Lift them on a skimmer, dish, and sprinkle with the lemon juice and dust with salt and pepper. When ready to serve, put each egg, which is now cold and neatly trimmed, into the centre of a nest of lettuce leaves. Cover with the chopped beet, and put in the centre of each a teaspoonful of mayonnaise dressing. Serve at once, with nut sand wiches, as a summer supper dish.

Beef and Potato Roll (Cannelon)

One pound of beef, half pint of chopped cold boiled potatoes, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 egg, 1 saltspoonful of pepper, tomato sauce. Remove from the beef all the surplus fat and skin; put it twice thru a meat-chopper. Add to it salt, pepper, chopped potatoes, and the egg, unbeaten. Mix thoroughly and form into a roll about six inches long. Roll this in a piece of oiled paper; place it in a baking pan, add a half-cupful of stock and a tablespoonful of butter. Bake for half an hour, basting once or twice over the paper. When done, remove the paper, dish the roll, and pour over it either tomato or brown sauce. This is one of the nicest of cheap dishes for luncheon.

Omelet With Tomatoes

Half pint of stewed tomatoes, 1 level teaspoonful of salt, 6 eggs, 1 saltspoonful of pepper, 1 tablespoonful of butter. The tomatoes may be left in bits. Beat the eggs without separating until thoroughly mixed; add the salt, pepper, and tomato. Put the butter in the omelet pan; when melted, turn in the egg mixture; shake, and cook as you would for plain omelet. When "set," fold, turn out onto a heated platter, and send at once to the table. The tomato takes the place of water.

Strawberry Charlotte

Mash one box of prime berries thru a colander, add two-thirds of a cupful of powdered sugar, and stir until it is dissolved. Soak a half-box of granulated gelatin in a half-cupful of cold water for thirty minutes, then melt it over hot water. Add the strawberry juice, and stir continually until the mixture begins to thicken, then fold in a pint of whipped cream. Pour into a mold, and stand on ice to harden. Serve plain.

Souffle

Half pint of milk, 3 tablespoonfuls of flour, 4 eggs. Heat the milk in a double boiler. Moisten the flour in about four tablespoonfuls of milk; add to it gradually, the hot milk; mix, and stand it back into the double boiler; cook until smooth and thick. Take from the fire, add the yolks of the eggs, slightly beaten, and then stir in gradually the well-beaten whites. Put into ten greased custard cups. Stand these cups in a shallow pan, half filled with water, and bake in a moderately quick oven.



A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY DRIVEWAY

That might well be copied by our more prosperous farmers

reluctance to attend school. The more he stays away the more backward he becomes, and in consequence the more reluctant to attend, until finally he passes the school age and enters life's struggle handicapped on all sides by his lack of education. Would it not have been far kinder to that boy to have appealed to his sense of manliness to try to overcome his difficulties rather than evade them?

Among little ones actual fear of the teacher is often the cause of the children wishing to stay at home. You parents, who use the threat, "You wait till you get to school, you see what your teacher will do to you," are you quite fair to the teacher? Do you realize that the only hope a teacher has of doing justice to your child is by gaining her confidence and making a study of her character? If so, you will not put the greatest obstacle, that of fear, in her way. I am a great lover of children and yet I have had little ones come to

pupils and teacher. Well, I think I have said enough to already exhaust your patience, so will close. Wishing you and *The Guide* every prosperity. Yours sincerely,

AN EX-SCHOOL TEACHER.

A BACHELOR TRUSTEE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Looking thru some back numbers of *The Guide*, I noticed the letter by "Lilac," in the issue of April 22. In reply I would like to say that I quite agree with her that the women should have the chance to vote, at any rate, that being the least they are entitled to by moral law. Also I am not afraid to trust women with the vote, as I have nothing to lose if they closed every bar in the country, as I hope they will eventually.

Then I also believe it would be a good thing if school trustees were mixed, part women and part men. However, I think there are exceptions to every rule and I do not see eye to eye with "Lilac"

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Moisture and Soil Fertility

[An Address given before the Convention of Agricultural Secretaries of Saskatchewan at Regina, by T. L. Guild, Field Representative

The Western Provinces of Canada have long enjoyed the reputation of being very fertile. This has attracted many to our land. Our heritage is attracting the attention and admiration of many at the present day as the land of opportunity. Success at farming has come to those who have followed some of the fundamental laws connected with their profession. Little attention or thought was given to maintaining the fertility in the soil. The idea was prevalent that the soil would produce indefinitely, but this idea has proven to be erroneous. Not only by theory, but in actual practice it has been shown that altho our soils are rich in plant food, it could not be drawn from without depleting the store, that at some stage sooner or later a time would be reached where crops would not yield as high as formerly. So when we have already experienced this, when our foremost agricultural specialists know that a bushel of grain represents so much nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, etc., it behoves us to pay attention, to awaken and to realize that we have to stop this depletion if we wish to remain as successful agriculturalists. In returning these elements, we can do so by applying special manures, but this is only recommended in rare cases on account of the expense. We can assist by ploughing under green manures, by growing leguminous crops, all good in themselves, but it can be more economically done by applying baryard manure—a complete manure—complete because it contains these three necessary elements. When you have sufficient stock to add those necessary elements to the land by manuring, and the growing of fodder, root and grass crops, it is then that your business will be on a more permanent basis, in so far as the fertility of the soil is concerned. But no matter how fertile our soil is unless we get moisture; unless we get sufficient rain we will always be at a disadvantage in growing crops.

Water Requirement of Crops

Let us look for a moment at the amount of water that crops require. The amount varies, of course, but on the average it is 750 pounds of water per pound of dry matter. For every pound of wheat, it takes 750 pounds of moisture to produce that 1 pound of dry matter. As one bushel of wheat weighs 60 pounds, this would bring the amount of water to produce one bushel of wheat up to 45,000 pounds. But this only allows for the grain, and as it takes almost as much to produce the straw, this would require 90,000 pounds of water to produce one bushel of wheat, including the straw. Bringing this figure to tons, we can count upon at least 45 tons of water. This seems a tremendous amount of water, and when you consider that from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat are grown per acre, the amount of water required to produce it is almost beyond belief. But in figuring out the amount of rain that falls in a season, the highest percentage falling during the growing season, and knowing the relation of water that falls in tons, we find that a considerable number falls in our annual precipitation. One inch of water over an acre of land weighs 226,875 pounds, which is equivalent to over 113 tons. With a rainfall of 10 inches, this would mean 1,130 tons and sufficient to produce 25 bushels per acre. With twice that amount of rain, some districts enjoy an annual precipitation of 20 inches, hence, according to our computation, we would receive 50 bushels per acre. But we know that with the best known methods of tillage it is not possible to save all the rain that falls, so that altho we know approximately the amount of water it takes to produce a pound of dry matter and the amount that falls per year, yet there are so many ways that this water can escape from us that we cannot get the results we might wish. We can do much, however, to minimize the waste of water and it is necessary and imperative for our success as dry farmers to hold all the moisture in the soil we can for crop production.

Principles of Soil Management

The first requisite of soil management is deep ploughing. This may be done in the fall or during summer-fallowing. In ploughing deep we make the soil

loose and porous, it will take more water to saturate that depth of soil than it would take to saturate a soil that was only ploughed to half that depth. It therefore stands to reason that the more water we can get the soil to hold, instead of allowing it to drain away, the better we are going to be. If the subsoil is in a receptive condition; if it is moist, the water is going to go downward and be stored there for future use. Many experiments have been conducted with soil moisture and they all prove this contention. A soil may be ploughed deeply 6 to 8 inches and yet not be in a condition to allow water to enter the subsoil. Land ploughed year after year at a certain depth may form a hardpan, or this may be due to the texture and structure of the soil. In any case it should be loosened, and to remedy this the subsoil plough is very efficient, altho it is rather an expensive operation. The growing of deep and coarse rooted plants, by following a suitable rotation, is very good in improving such soils. It is also claimed by some exponents that the ploughing of that field with a disk plough, which leaves a corrugated bottom, allows more moisture to enter the soil than if it was ploughed with the ordinary mould-board plough. Thus by these three methods the hard pan can be removed

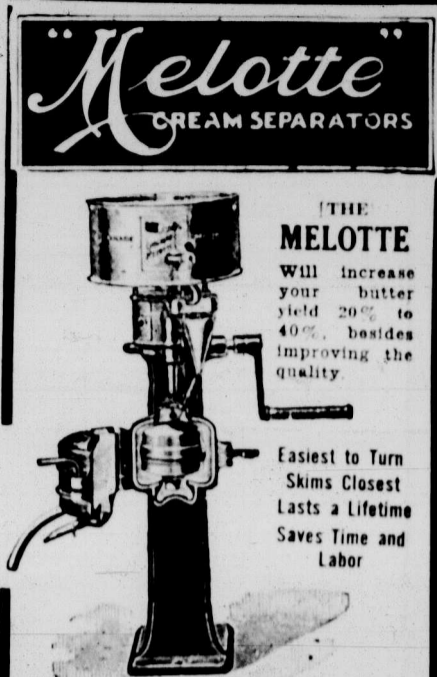
To Retain Moisture

We now have the soil in a position to hold a great deal more moisture than it previously did and the question is, how shall we hold it? There are three ways that water will escape from our control. First, by seepage, but in dry arid climates such as that of Saskatchewan, it is very rare that any is lost this way. The next way we lose water is by evaporation from the soil. This evaporation occurs from the first 12 inches. Evaporation directly caused by the sun does not occur to any extent below the first foot of soil. Now it is necessary for us to save all the moisture possible and a great amount that has been lost thru the surface soil by evaporation could have been prevented if proper methods had been employed. It is known that very dry soils and water have not an affinity for each other. This can easily be seen in a sandpit; scrape off 2 inches of soil and you come to moisture. After a rain the top soil dries off so quickly that the capillary action is not fast enough to send the moisture up to meet the demand. The top soil gets drier and drier until there is a repulsion. The initial evaporation was great, but now the condition is reversed. The maximum amount of moisture is retained with the minimum amount evaporating. This is exactly what occurs with our great sand areas, the hot scorching winds automatically seal the moisture below. To get this condition in soils other than sand is not so easy. We cannot get land containing a high percentage of clay to dry out so fast; the consequence is that it does not arrive at that stage where there is repulsion and the moisture escapes steadily in a constant vapor if conditions are favorable. But by forming a mulch, by having a more or less loose coating of earth from 3 to 5 inches in depth, bringing it to that state by cultivation, harrowing, discing, etc., and by stirring this and getting it dried quickly, we can hold our moisture. This is the only mulch that is practicable for our present farming conditions, any others are suitable only for market gardening and truck farming.

Moisture Evaporation

The conservation of soil moisture depends upon the vigorous stirring of the soil. Cultivation, cultivation and more cultivation should be the war cry of the dry farmer, says one authority, but this cannot be done without using reason. Every district suffers from land blowing, the best soil, humus and organic matter is blown away to the great detriment of the farmer, and what is of great importance today is that the farmer should grow crops that will place fibre in his soil. But even with good cultivation, with deep ploughing, keeping a moist subsoil and having an effective dust mulch, we might easily have relatively poor crops in certain soils. You know

Continued on Page 12



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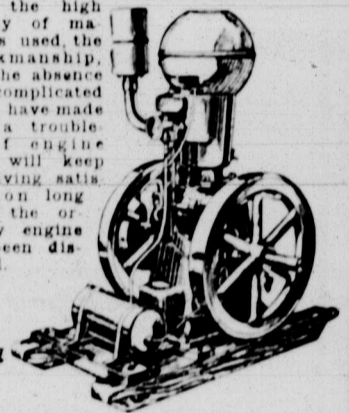
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Our Ottawa Letter

The Close of the Session — Redistribution Bill Passed

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, June 12.—After a good deal of groaning and creaking and several ineffectual efforts to stop, the parliamentary machinery which has been running steadily since the middle of January, managed to run down this afternoon and come to a full-stop. The last few days were replete with uncertainties. Prorogation was first fixed for Wednesday. Then it was thought that if the session closed without passing the Redistribution bill the House would look ridiculous in the eyes of the people. The majority and minority members of the committee, therefore, got together and managed to decide on a practically unanimous agreement and the bill was put thru after several hours' discussion. There was no opposition to the proposals from the Liberals as a party, although several individual members of the opposition and some Conservatives protested against their constituencies being wiped out. The most serious objection to the bill came from Nova Scotia members, who maintained that the Roman Catholic minority of that province had been unfairly dealt with by the wiping out of the constituencies of Richmond and Antigonish. By the terms of the bill Prince Edward Island loses 1, Nova Scotia 2, New Brunswick 3 and Ontario 4 members. The representation of Quebec remains at 65, while Manitoba gains 5, Saskatchewan 6, Alberta 5 and British Columbia 5 members, making a House of 234, as compared with 221 at the present time.

Senate Asserts Itself

The attempt to adopt an address to the Imperial House asking for a change in the B.N.A. Act providing for additional representation in the Senate for the West produced a deadlock today and deferred prorogation for an hour and a half. The difficulty arose when Senator Bostock moved an amendment providing that the increased representation should synchronize with the increased representation in the Commons. The effect would be to defer the new appointments from the West until after the general election, thereby increasing the chances of the Liberals remaining in control of the Upper Chamber during the term of the present Parliament. The government declined to accept the amendment and there was a good deal of jockeying and delay, the ultimate result of which was that the address was turned into a pretty fair corpse, which is guaranteed to stay dead until next session. Senator Loughheed threatened that the Redistribution bill would not be put thru unless Senator Bostock withdrew his amendment, but just about the moment the threat was made the bill got a third reading in the Commons. The government having committed itself to the measure could not very well back up, with the result that it came to the Upper House and was passed in about five minutes.

The Senate also slaughtered Hon. L. P. Pelletier's bill, by which the Postmaster General aimed to secure personal control of the postal rates on newspapers and periodicals. The Senate insisted upon the principle of parliamentary control of rates, the Postmaster General would not agree and the bill fell by the wayside.

Farmers' Bank Bill

The event of the week which caused the greatest surprise and the most comment was the rejection of the Farmers' Bank bill by the Senate, on a non-partisan division. This legislation, whereby Hon. W. T. White proposed to make statutory provision for the paying out of \$1,200,000 to the depositors of the Farmers' Bank who lost money by the failure of that institution, had been pretty freely criticized thruout the Dominion. In banking and financial circles generally the proposed legislation was looked upon with disfavor on the score that it would create a bad precedent. The newspaper opponents of the bill included such powerful ministerial organs as the Montreal Gazette

and the Montreal Star. The former, since the defeat of the bill, has expressed its satisfaction at the action of the Senate and has also expressed the hope that the government will not again attempt to introduce this legislation.

In the Commons there was a fairly spirited fight against the measure. Party lines were to a slight degree broken when three Ontario Liberals, E. W. Nesbitt, of North Oxford; Duncan Ross, of East Middlesex; and J. A. McMillan, of Glengarry, in whose constituencies the defunct bank at one time operated, voted in favor of the government's proposal, while Paul Lamarche, a French Canadian member sided with the opposition. F. W. Nickle, the Conservative member for Kingston, who bolted upon the C.N.R. agreement, had also expressed his disapproval of the measure, but did not vote.

When the bill went to the Upper House the expectation was that it would be passed. It was thought that the Liberals would put it thru because the legislation would be of more use to them in a political sense if it were allowed to come into force, as it would arouse criticism in eight out of the nine provinces. There was some talk of Conservative opposition to the bill, but not until the vote was taken was it realized that no less than eleven of the government's supporters, four of whom were recent appointees, were so seriously opposed to the bill that, when a six months' hoist was moved by Senator Power, of Halifax, they gave their support to it, thereby assuring the defeat of the measure, as the "hoist" motion was also supported by twenty-one Liberals. On the other hand fourteen Liberals voted against the proposal to kill the bill. The total vote stood 35 to 25. This display of independence on the part of the members of the Upper House is regarded here as a good sign. It will make future governments hesitate to introduce legislation which cannot be defended on the ground of good business or of parliamentary precedent.

Another interesting development of the week has been the practical announcement on the part of the government that the 32 momentum grades introduced on the N.T.R.—main line in the vicinity of Cochrane by Major R. W. Leonard, the Commissioner appointed by the present administration to complete the work of building the road, are to be done away with. The announcement is taken to mean one of two things. Either the government has decided that for all the saving that has been effected it has been unwise to incur so much criticism, or else the Grand Trunk Pacific directors have notified the minister of railways that they do not propose to take over the Winnipeg-Moncton section until the grades have been restored to the standard agreed upon in the original agreement between the late government and the company. Coincident with this announcement a bill was introduced and passed making provision for vesting with the minister the powers now exercised by Commissioner Leonard. This means that in the event of the retirement of Major Leonard, an event which is expected shortly, the work of completing the N.T.R., as well as of operating until it is taken over, will be under the supervision of the minister of railways. It is known at the capital that there has been considerable friction between Major Leonard and some of the ministers, more particularly Hon. L. P. Pelletier, postmaster general. He and the commissioner have been unable to agree in regard to the establishment of terminals at Quebec and Mr. Pelletier has been pressing for a change. Liberal members, during the course of their speeches on the bill maintained that Major Leonard refused to be dictated to by the Postmaster General and for that reason his services are to be dispensed with. Mr. Borden, when introducing the bill intimated that the Commissioner would retire at an early

Continued on Page 18

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.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT

The Biggar Electoral Division forward movement was initiated on January 15, 1914. Since that date "systematic organization" has been gradually spreading thru the division and the appointed staff of organizers has been increased by volunteers from time to time. Results, as shown below, have exceeded expectations. The organizers and all who are in any way responsible for the creation of new locals feel still more responsible for their continued existence. They will endeavor to keep in touch with and sustain interest in every possible way.

Reports

Wm. Hendrick, of Wiggins, reports forming a branch at Glen-Ellen on March 26—twenty-five strong, ladies included.

Organizer H. Busby, of Muirland, who has been active in districts north and west of Zealania, reports assisting in the formation of a branch at Zealania on February 28, starting with twenty-five members. We believe the membership now verges on eighty.

S. Brown, of Glen Eagle, after working districts Harris and Zealania, reports opening a new local at Zelhar (W. Heist assisting), where a determined few meet at Mr. Horne's residence.

Thruout the hills to the south-west of Biggar a strong Grain Growers' sentiment is being aroused. Amongst others, Mr. Kint, of Ailsa Craig, has been pushing the work, right from the start.

Early in March a branch was formed at Ailsa Craig, with eighteen members.

Later on in the same month the Austin Association was formed at Valley Centre S.W. of Ailsa Craig—fourteen on the roll.

Just before seeding another branch opened up at Lawndale, fourteen miles south of Biggar, with twenty-four members. A Women's Auxiliary was also formed at this point by Mrs. McNaughton. The division secretary had the pleasure of being present at the last four organization meetings.

Organizer G. Tweddle reports the re-forming of Perdue and Normanton, the former just outside division line.

Monarch Association has appointed J. Lindgran and A. Stewart as organizers (Biggar P.O.)

Mr. Whiting, of Traynor, reports that Mr. Bingham and he opened up a local at Salter, eight miles N.E. of Traynor, on the Biggar-Battleford, G.T.P.

W. Affleck, of Naseby, reports encouraging outlook.

Co-operative Buying

As one result of co-operative buying many of the locals are rapidly increasing their members. Wiggins has ordered carlots of flour, fencing, etc. Muirland is getting cord-wood by the car-lot. Zealania is doing a big business also in flour, feed, fencing, etc.

Glen Eagle, Hillview and Ailsa Craig combined on flour and cord-wood, while several of the new locals are going in for co-operative coal oil.

A Co-operative Trading Association has been formed at Harris.

Traynor is endeavoring to get in touch with neighboring locals with a view to co-operative trading.

Two or three locals have not yet reported re-proposed conference at Biggar in the fall.

JOHN McNAUGHTON,
Gen. Sec. Biggar
Electoral Div., G.G.A.

ORGANIZING "CO-OP"

Received your letter of May 19, also report of the convention.

We have about seventy members and meet every two weeks and have quite a few members who attend regularly.

In regard to twine. We don't feel that we are able to handle your twine until we complete our organization under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act.

Kindly send your price list on staple lines of groceries, fencing, coal, etc. I understand you will act as selling agent of produce for the locals.

J. A. LUDLOW,
Sec'y Empire Builders Assn.

I wish to advise you that the farmers of Rabbit Lake have organized a local G.G.A. under the name of "The Rabbit Lake G.G.A." The following officers were elected: President, J. H. Hanson; vice-president, L. C. Schliemann; secretary, W. F. Schliemann; directors, Ed. Hedman, Floyd Talan, A. C. Davidson, W. Elmlblad, S. A. Jackson and W. Jackson. The date of our regular monthly meeting is the first Tuesday of every month. We have twenty-one members for which I am enclosing membership fees of \$10.50 and hope to receive cards at once and would also like to have a constitution for each member. We should also appreciate some information on the Co-operative Associations Act.

W. F. SCHLIEMANN,
Sec'y Rabbit Lake Assn.

THE MACHINERY COMMISSION

To Local Secretaries:

Enclosed herewith I hand you a program of the sessions to be held by the commission appointed to carry on an investigation respecting the sale of farm machinery.

The Saskatchewan Association in convention has been demanding legislation imposing some restraint upon implement salesmen and collectors. In response to this agitation the Provincial Government has appointed this Commission of Inquiry, of which our president, J. A. Madlary, is a member. The responsibility now rests with the Grain Growers to make good their case before the commission and thru the commission to the government.

You should call a meeting of your local, discuss the matter fully and, if you find that you have tangible evidence to lay before the commission, select competent representatives to appear before them at the most convenient point at which a sitting is to be held. It would be well to bear in mind that only definite and established evidence will be of weight in this connection—mere hearsay will count for nothing. Wherever possible, written contracts, notes, threats, writs and executions should be shown to substantiate the evidence submitted. Sworn evidence should be given when required.

It is confidently affirmed that much oppression has been worked to the farmers of Saskatchewan in connection with implement sales and collections, and it is a very proper work on the part of the Grain Growers' Association to endeavor by all legitimate means to have these abuses corrected and their recurrence made impossible. Show to the government that we are in earnest about this important matter by appearing before the commission. Assist our president in his effort to show up the real truth regarding this matter.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

INSTOW ORGANIZED

This is to inform you that we have taken the privilege to organize a local of the G.G.A. The following officers were elected: President, Fred T. Dunford; vice-president, Henry Meinert; directors, F. A. Gilbert, Leslie Seeley, Frank Raymond, Ezra Harris, August Anker, Oliver Stevenson; and P. G. Peterson, secretary-treasurer. I am enclosing herewith \$8.50 for the membership fund from receipts of 18 membership fees collected today.

P. G. PETERSON,
Secretary, Instow Association.

ALSO HYDE PARK

The Hyde Park G.G.A. was formed at a regularly called meeting on Thursday, May 31, and officers were appointed. I would be obliged if you will send me membership cards and all necessary information. Fifteen have expressed their desire to join by paying their fee at our next meeting. It is very probable that we will double that number however. The following is a list of our officers: President, Wm. Smith; vice-president, C. Walton; secretary-treasurer, O. L. Ellsworth; directors: A. J. Marsh, James Grant, John Grant, A. M. Dodd, B. Parkhouse and A. C. W. Dodd.

O. L. ELLSWORTH, Sec.

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FOR SALE—AN 8 FURROW COCKSHUTT Gang with double bottoms, at half price for quick sale. Write me, John Steele, Birch Creek, Sask. 234

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32 H.P. REEVES STEAM TRACTION EN gine in good working condition. Cockshutt Engine Gang, 10 furrow, 8 bottoms, stubble and breaker. 25 H.P. Traction Engine, four cylinder, will pull six plows. The above for sale or exchange, enquire The North American Machinery Co., Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 244

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SWINE

A BARGAIN—FIVE REGISTERED YORK shire Boars, farrowed Jan. 2, weighing 150 to 180 lbs. at \$25 to \$30. Splendid for exhibition purposes. 3 young sows near farrowing, \$40 each (pair \$75). Berkshire and Yorkshire weanings \$10 each, either sex. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake P.O., Sask. Maple Creek Station. 224

WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES—Large, improved, prolific, bacon type. Champions over all breeds. Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October boars, 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May Pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not akin. Everything priced to sell. Money back return paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 151f

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—J. A. SMITH Pengarth, Sask. 1424

YORKSHIRES, BERKSHIRES—REGIS tered unrelated pairs of either breed. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 188

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. 171f

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, CHOICE stock, large and prolific unrelated pairs. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 258

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, smooth, prolific stock. Geo. R. Ball, West Salisbury, Alta. 258

DAVID DOBBIN, LAVENHAM, MAN., HAS a few Pure-Bred Yorkshires for sale. 244

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FROM FIRST class stock. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 216

MAY FARROWED BERKSHIRE PIGS OF choice breeding for sale. Phone or write. Thos. Henderson, Creelman, Sask. 254

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—SPRING pigs for sale from choice stock. Pairs not akin, boars \$11, sows \$9. Registered in purchaser's name. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 224

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEY PIGS—weaners \$15 each, both sexes, and can furnish trio unrelated, also Indian Runner Ducks. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 235

FIVE HUNDRED HOG QUESTIONS—A complete and reliable veterinary handbook answering all perplexing questions for the care and management of hogs. Price 30 cents postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide.

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RED CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND TELE phone Poles. F. J. Rossley, Solsqua, B.C.

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HOW TO KEEP HENS FOR PROFIT—BE ginners and experienced poultrymen will find this book of much value. Its name describes it. Price 65 cents, postpaid. Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide.

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MISCELLANEOUS

"FARMERS' SUPPLIES"—FARMERS wanting Lumber, Cement, Cedar Fence Posts, Salt, or Sugar in car lots should get our prices before ordering elsewhere. Shipments direct from the mills. Bottom wholesale prices. Many years experience in these lines. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., 707 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 234

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$3.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 341f

CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CAL gary—Specialties "Sarcee" Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers, Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—NO canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V 1064, Marden Building Washington, D.C. 225

TO EXCHANGE FOR 20 HORSE POWER gasoline threshing outfit, slightly used, imported Shire stallion, 4 years, dark bay, white points, sure stockgetter, broken to all harness, very fast walker. James M. Ewens, Beshamy P.O., Man. 221f

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

REGISTERED SEED BARLEY—WE OFFER a limited quantity of Eclipse barley (2nd generation)—a splendid six-rowed variety. Price ex warehouse, Regina: Less than 5 bushels, \$1.50; over 5 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks included. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 171f

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS—WE HAVE some of the best seed obtainable in Western Rye, Brome, Timothy, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Alfalfa, etc. We want your business. The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. 171f

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HARDY NORTHERN SMALL FRUITS—Prof. Hansen's Hardy Strawberries, \$1.60 per 100. Miller, Sunbeam, Minnetonka Raspberries, \$3.00 per 100. Price list, Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 141f

FLOWER GARDENING—A WORKING handbook of everyday practice for all who grow flowers for home use or for the market. Price 60c postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide.

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE BY SIMON DOWNIE & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 700 grade Shrop ewes and lambs, 200 range ewes and lambs, 50 registered Shrop ewes and 100 registered Garry 4782. 21f

Moisture and Soil Fertility

Continued from Page 9

from experience that a receptacle containing clear water on your doorstep will evaporate very quickly on a hot day. Now if you weigh a certain quantity of soil and, knowing the quantity of water in each case, mixing the soil with the water in the second case, we find that it takes longer for that water to evaporate. If this experiment was carried out with impure water, it would be found that evaporation was still slower. Now it has been proven beyond a doubt that impure water or water containing soluble plant food evaporates much slower than water that contains little or no plant food. This is important and information that should be of incalculable benefit to farmers. It simply means that dormant plant food becomes available for plant life, this change being effected by cultivation and when in solution it is carried to the plant by water, and any evaporation that does occur is greatly retarded. But we go a step further in supplying soil with plant food. For a long time agricultural scientists have been working out many problems and knowing that plants evaporated thru their leaves great quantities of water, investigations have been made to see if there was any way of reducing this transpiration without injury to the plant. There are many things that effect transpiration, but only one of these is of any use to the farmer. Not long ago it was discovered that similar plants on different soils transpired different quantities of water. Testing this still further, it was found that the fertility of the soil had a direct relationship with the transpiration. The soil moisture containing plant food in the proportion required by the plant transpired considerably less than soil moisture with only a small amount of plant food in soil. To illustrate: It was found that on naturally fertile soil plants transpired 908 pounds of water per pound of dry matter. By adding manure to a similar soil the plants transpired 585 pounds, showing a reduction of 323 pounds. This, in a limited rainfall, should be of immense value.

Farm Less and Waste Less

With our present system of farming, grain growing and summerfallowing, while having some advantages, has many disadvantages. In summerfallowing our aim is to store rainfall and kill weeds—while doing this we waste six times more nitrogen than is used in the production of crops, the organic matter nitrogen and humus is blown or washed away. This loss is greater than many think. I would like to emphasize that summerfallow results can be obtained by growing intertillage crops. Farm less and waste less. You store nearly as much moisture, you kill as many weeds, if your work is thorough and nitrates and humus are not washed or blown away. Where we are practicing good farming methods, in many districts in Saskatchewan, we could hope for as good results and probably better if we grew intertillage crops in place of summerfallowing. Where the summer moisture is sufficient to mature crops we could do away to a great extent with our present system of bare fallowing. Another important point to bear in mind is that plants produce toxins, which are more or less poisonous to themselves, but which are harmful or beneficial to other crops. Mankind likes a change in food, fruit in season, vegetables in season, a balanced ration; so it is with the soil by growing grain, grain all the time, the soil becomes sick, out of condition; so for our own interests it will pay to have a suitable crop rotation. By having a good rotation, depending upon the nature of our soil, by having our soil well supplied with humus to retain the maximum amount of moisture and to increase the fertility of our soil, to retard the transpiration and then, by keeping an effective soil mulch and harrowing the growing crop till it is 4 to 6 inches high, we will be growing the maximum amount of crops with the minimum amount of water. We will be holding the maximum amount of moisture with the minimum amount of waste. It is very important that we grow two blades where one grew before, but it is of paramount importance that the producer of that increased quantity receive full benefit for his labor and ability, hence the value of co-operation by disposing of our commodities and purchasing our

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FOR SALE

Large English Berkshires

Three first prize Boars at Toronto used on breeding herd last fall, mated with Toronto and Guelph prize-winning Sows. Am booking orders for spring pigs out of this stock. Pairs furnished, not skin, with pedigree.

H. E. GEORGE
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For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize winning high producing dams.

BERKSHIRES—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

J. J. RICHARDS & SONS
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta.
Long Distance Phone

Pleasant Valley Herd of Duroc Jersey Swine

FOR SALE—A number of Gilts due to farrow in May and June. Also some fall pigs, both sexes, not skin. Can supply my customers with entirely new blood. Write me your wants.

JOHN MAURER - CLIVE, ALTA.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS

The big, easy-keeping kind that weigh and pay. Early spring pigs for sale, \$8.00 each, \$15.00 a pair, \$21.00 a trio (not related). Eggs for hatching, from Pure-bred Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, etc. If you want first-class stock, send me your order. I will treat you RIGHT.—Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peter, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR Brandon, Man.

Lorene Spring Farm

The Home of the Tamworth Hog

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

Bred for Quality and Production

H. A. MIDDLETON, Box 1353, Winnipeg

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want to see my stuff, see me at the big Fairs. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.



DUROCS

Look! Listen! Learn! Like It! Bacon Hog Men Will! For figures below will prove the DUROC to be a racer of the leanest, swiftest type. Don't Live Stock Record Report for 1913 show % of increase 1911-13, various breeds, viz.: Yorks, 42%; Chester W., 43; Berks, 96; Tams, 93; Poland C., 155; Hampshires (loss) 14; Durocs, 514. Will Durocs take W. Can? Gone around mile track while a. other breeds combined got little past half mile post.

O. & O. C. MILLER, STRATHMORE, ALTA.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

See the Magnificent Exhibit of

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on view at the C.P.R. Station Building, Winnipeg, and learn about the great policy of selling lands to settlers only on 20 years' terms, with loan of \$2,000 for permanent improvements. For full particulars call or write—

F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent
C.P.R. Station Bldg., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

necessities thru this medium. True, all this cannot be accomplished in a day, but by painstaking, persistent and indefatigable effort, labor and study, by making the enthusiasm that you show at this convention an infectious disease, in fact a very contagious disease in your district, we can hope for a great uplift. The elevation and status of our profession ought soon to be on a high plane.

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

The flies are getting troublesome now. Always remember to have a snudge in the corral for the milk cows. A little attention to this matter will mean a much larger milk flow.

About lightning protection. Wire fences, if not grounded properly, are a source of danger, but they can be made quite safe if the wires are properly grounded. A wire fence should have a wire grounded every twenty rods. This wire should be stapled to the post in contact with all the wires of the fence; it should extend at least three feet in the ground and it should project above the fence.

The chief factor to keep in mind in order that protection from lightning may be efficient is to be certain that the wire lightning conductor is grounded deep enough so as to be always in contact with moist soil. So when ground connections are being made, be there yourself and make sure that the wire is unbroken and extends into the earth deep enough so that at least a foot of the end will be always in moist earth.

Some grounds can be led into the well or a pool in which the water always remains and this will insure good contact being obtained.

Are you pulling the stink weed, mustards and various other weeds which this year show here and there thru the crop? Perhaps they do not seem enough to bother with now, but if you wait until next year, your trouble will be increased a thousand-fold.

Carry these weeds away off from the field on to the road, if possible, where they will be tramped on and completely destroyed.

A good man can clean the weeds off about ten acres of land in a day, providing, of course, that the land is not very badly infested.

Don't start the hogs in at the rape pasture until it has a good start.

Don't turn them into the pasture when it is wet with rain or dew in the morning. If this is done rape scab will result probably and a great deal of harm will be done to the stock.

Plan for your machine shed this summer. Remember that buying new machinery every three years is not going to make you rich.

Do away with the sour will barrel. This is the source of infection of innumerable diseases which otherwise would not affect the hogs.

Half the poor hogs in the country are made so by the men who feed them. Use the same amount of care and common-sense with your hogs as you do with your horses and your returns will be greatly increased.

Perhaps dandelions are troublesome in the lawn. The best way to kill them is to cut the roots off below the surface of the ground, and if only a few are present a knife or spudder will attend to them. In many lawns, however, dandelions are very numerous and other methods have to be used to get rid of them. Gasoline or kerosene applied at the crowns of the plants will kill them, so will sulphuric acid, but care should be taken that it is not applied in too strong a solution or it will kill the grass as well. For badly affected lawns, spraying with sulphate of iron is recommended. Dissolve 1½ pounds of iron sulphate in one gallon of water and apply in the form of a fine spray a day or two after the lawn has been cut. Lawns treated in this way need to be re-seeded, however, during the summer. Seed can easily be raked in and watered and will have the effect of crowding out the dandelion plants.—E.J.T.

Do You Ship Good Cream

For Good Sour Cream we are Paying 25c per lb. Butter Fat



If you haven't shipped us yet, do so today. We guarantee you more money the year round than any one else. It pays you to ship to us

Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man.

NOTICE

Inquiry Respecting Sale of Farm Machinery

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Executive Council of Saskatchewan, having caused a Commission to issue under the Great Seal of the Province directing and empowering Commissioners to inquire into every aspect of the question concerning the sale of farm machinery and other requisites of the farm, and any other matters incidental thereto, the Commissioners have fixed the following times and places for the holding of sittings when evidence will be heard from any persons wishing to attend:

PRINCE ALBERT
SHELLBROOK
REGINA
WEYBURN
CARNDUFF
MOOSE JAW

MORSE
SWIFT CURRENT
SHAUNAVON
YORKTON

CANORA
HUMBOLDT

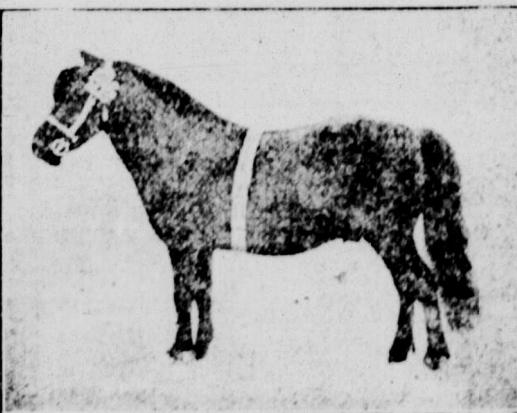
SASKATOON
NORTH BATTLEFORD
WILKE
KINDERSLEY

ROSETOWN

FRIDAY, JUNE 19
SATURDAY, JUNE 20
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 20 AND 21
WEDNESDAY, JULY 22
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 23
MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 27 AND
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28
TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JULY 28
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29
THURSDAY, JULY 30
MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 3 AND
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4
TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AUGUST 4
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 5 AND
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6
FRIDAY, AUGUST 7
TUESDAY, AUGUST 11
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 13, AND
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AUGUST 14

DATED AT REGINA,
This first day of June, 1914

CHARLES H. IRELAND,
Secretary.



FOR SALE 225 Imported Shetland Ponies

Direct from Shetland

At the Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Edmonton Exhibitions. Parties wanting a real Shetland Pony should look up this importation at the Fairs. My prices are right, with terms to suit the purchaser. This is the largest importation ever brought to Canada. Address all communications to

W. J. MCCALLUM, Cecil Hotel, Brandon

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DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE :: WINNIPEG, MAN.

When You Think Stock Tank, Thresher Tank Grain Tank or any other Wooden Tank



Think "Saska"

And write to "Saska." Use three G's, and get our Special G.G.G. Price delivered at any Railroad Station in Western Canada. Address:

Saska Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

You need a new DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR NOW

1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE your waste is greatest and quality of product poorest in mid-summer, when the milk supply is greatest.

BECAUSE time is of greatest value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

BECAUSE the skim-milk is poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves and young stock.

BECAUSE the work of an improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

BECAUSE the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the difficult to clean and unsanitary separator mean most when the bulk of milk is greatest.

BECAUSE of the great economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.



BECAUSE an improved De Laval Separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you cannot afford to waste time these busy days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junkpile long ago.

BECAUSE the De Laval Separator of today is just as superior to other separators as the best of other separators to gravity setting, and every feature of De Laval superiority counts for most during the hot midsummer months.

These are all facts a De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, helps to make plain, and that every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write the nearest main office, as below.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Willowdale Stock Farm

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
BERKSHIRE SWINE
BARRED ROCK POULTRY

Eight cows and heifers safe in calf to my champion Black Bird bull, "Black Mac 2nd" (5057). These are a choice offering and will make special low price for thirty days. Also six bull calves, 3 to 6 months old, fifty choice Berkshires, 2 to 3½ months old, \$15 to \$18 each, both sexes. Special offering in poultry, 100 year old hens at \$1.25 each, or \$1.50 in smaller lots. Inspection invited. Write or call on

L. McCOMB, HUXLEY, ALTA. Calgary Branch G.T.P. Ry.

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. 4

Re Regulations for the Disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rights

In view of the extensive speculation which is going on in oil leases and the fact that farmers generally are greatly affected by same, in so much as the surface rights which belong to them are liable to be seriously interfered with, your executive have taken competent advice in order to have the position of the farmer made quite clear and the following information has been put together as concisely and clearly as possible to guide you in your actions should the occasion arise.

The sections of the regulations which are of most interest to us are 22 to 26, which read as follows:—

Section 22—In case the surface rights of a petroleum and natural gas location have been patented, or have been disposed of by the Crown under any act or regulation which contemplates the earning of patent for such surface rights, and the lessee of the petroleum and natural gas rights cannot make an arrangement with the owner of such surface rights, or with his agent, or the occupant thereof, for entry upon the location, or for the acquisition of such interest in the surface rights as may be necessary for the efficient and economical operation of the rights acquired under his lease, he may, provided the mineral rights in the land affected with access thereto and the right to use and occupy such portion of the land as may be necessary for the effectual working of the minerals therein have been reserved to the Crown in the original grant of the surface rights, apply to the minister for permission to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration. Upon receiving such permission in writing, it shall be lawful for the lessee to give notice to the owner, or his agent, or the occupant, to appoint an arbitrator within a period of sixty days from the date of such notice, to act with another arbitrator named by the lessee, in order to determine what portion of the surface rights the lessee may reasonably acquire:—

(a) For the efficient and economical operation of the rights and privileges granted him under his lease;

(b) The exact position thereof; and,

(c) The amount of compensation to which the owner or occupant shall be entitled.

Section 23—The notice mentioned in this section shall be according to a form to be obtained upon application to the Agent of the Dominion Lands for the district in which the land in question is situated, and shall, when practicable, be personally served on the owner of such land, or his agent, if known, or the occupant thereof, and after reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service without success, then such notice shall be served by leaving it at or sending it by registered mail, to the last known place of abode or address of the owner, agent or occupant, and by posting a copy of same in the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the land in question is situated. Such notice shall be ten days if the owner or his agent resides in the district in which the land is situated; if out of the district and if in the province or territory, twenty days, and if out of the province or territory, thirty days, before the expiration of the time limited in such notice. If the owner, or his agent, or the occupant of the land refuses or declines to appoint an arbitrator, or when, for any reason, no arbitrator is appointed in the time limited therefor in the notice provided by this section, the Agent for the Dominion Lands for the district in which the land is situated shall forthwith, on being satisfied by affidavit that such notice has come to the knowledge of such owner, agent or occupant, or that such owner, agent or occupant wilfully evades the service of such notice, or cannot be found, and that reasonable efforts have been made to effect such service, and that the notice was left at the last place of abode or known address of such owner, agent or occupant as above provided, appoint an arbitrator on his behalf.

Section 24—In case the two arbitrators cannot agree upon the award to be made,

they may, within a period of ten days from the date of the appointment of the second arbitrator, select a third arbitrator, and when such two arbitrators cannot agree upon a third arbitrator, the Agent for the Dominion Lands for the district in which the land in question is situated, shall forthwith select such third arbitrator.

Section 25—All the arbitrators appointed under the authority of these regulations shall be sworn before a justice of the peace to the impartial discharge of the duties assigned to them, and after due consideration of the rights of the owner and the needs of the lessee, they shall decide as to the particular portion of the surface rights which the latter may reasonably acquire for the efficient and economical operation of the rights and privileges granted him under his lease, the area thereof, and the amount of compensation therefor to which the owner or occupant shall be entitled.

Section 26—In making such valuation the arbitrator shall determine the value of the land irrespective of any enhancement thereof from the existence of minerals thereunder.

The above clause makes the position of the farmer fairly clear. The land belongs to the farmer; no one has a right to enter upon a farmer's land for oil operations or any other operations, except for survey purposes, without the farmer's consent. The farmer has a right to keep any oil operator off his land, until a satisfactory arrangement has been made in accordance with the provision of the section quoted above. Should anyone enter on a farmer's land without the farmer's consent, the farmer can take the following steps:—

(1) Forbid the person or persons from entering upon the land or if they have already come upon the land, order them to leave and to take away anything belonging to them.

(2) If this is not successful, the farmer and everyone lawfully assisting him, or acting by his authority, is justified in using force in preventing any person trespassing upon the property or in removing him if he uses no more force than is necessary.

(3) If the trespasser resists the attempt to prevent his entry or to remove him, he shall be guilty of an assault and can be brought before a magistrate on a charge of assault.

(Section 61 of the Criminal Code is the authority for taking this proceeding.)

(4) If any tools or material be placed upon the land, the owner or person in possession of the land can remove them.

(5) Another remedy, which is more expensive, is to commence an action in the Supreme Court and obtain an injunction to restrain the trespassers from entering upon the land.

As already pointed out, the above information sets forth your position as farmers or occupants of land in accordance with the best legal advice which could be secured.

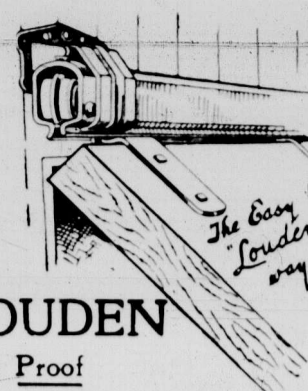
While at the present time only certain sections of the country may be directly interested in this matter we hope that our members generally will acquaint themselves with their rights under the existing regulations. Any further information will be gladly sent to anyone interested on receipt of specific inquiry.

Yours faithfully,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,

Provincial Secretary.

P.S. Special attention. Information has just reached us of a group of farmers who have been induced to sign away their surface rights without thoroughly understanding what they were doing and in a way which they seem very likely to regret. Our members should beware of putting their names to any form of agreement or contract without first having a thorough understanding of everything that such action may carry with it. We would strongly recommend that no papers of any kind be signed by the farmer when dealing with oil companies or other parties without having first submitted copies of such papers to this office for competent and reliable advice.



Get this **LOUDEN** Bird Proof Barn Door Hanger and have the barn door hang and run right for all time. This is positively the finest Barn Door Hanger on the market. As its name implies birds cannot build in the track. The track is hollow with closed ends. No ice or snow in winter or trash in summer can possibly get in to clog it. Runs on two strongly braced trolley wheels always smooth and easy running. Hung so as to make it flexible and to allow the door to swing outwards and upwards if occasion requires.

Ask for the Louden Line —over 47 years of experience and practical experiments go to make Louden goods efficient and reliable. We make "Everything for the Barn" including Cow Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, Hay Forks and Sings.

Write for our new Catalogue.

The Louden Hardware Specialty Co. 540 Martin Ave. - WINNIPEG

CO-OPERATION

Ripe Okanagan Fruit direct to the consumer, without middleman's profit. Place your order now for Okanagan Valley Cherries, the best of all. To advertise this wonderful fruit, we will sell our 1914 crop at a low price.

PRICES F.O.B. PENTICTON. Per Crate
Sour Cherries (Kaiser) 20 lb. net \$1.75
Sweet Cherries (Eating) 18 lb. net \$2.00
The express rate is about 2c per lb.

Co-operative Fruit Growers
Box No. 6, Penticton, B.C.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

Everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1914 Hyslop Bicycle with coaster brake and all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL. DO NOT BUY of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you receive our latest 1914 illustrated catalogue and have learned our special prices and attractive proposition.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write us a postal, and catalogue and full information will be sent to you Free Postpaid by return mail. Do not wait. Write it now.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 19 TORONTO, Canada



ALBERTA FARMERS!

CREAM WANTED

SHIP TO CALGARY. I Pay Cash on Arrival. Write for Full Particulars

P. PALLESEN
Calgary Central Creamery.
Box 274 Calgary, Alta.

Use —



FLOOR PAINT

It's Good!

The Open Track.

Continued from Page 7

get that old affair and take the throttle."

Without a word the ex-engineer arose, and, compressing his lips, walked out of the car and toward the engine. The stranger noticed that as he went he was snapping the fingers of each hand alternately.

It was an engine of a new type, but the man who climbed into it had been for nearly ten years in the shops of the road, and he knew every lever, every cock, every device that confronted him. Slowly he opened the steam-way, slowly the ponderous wheels began to revolve, and all at once the old tingle came back into his fingertips, into his hand, into his arm, into the muscles of his back, into his entire body. Once more, as it gathered speed, he was part and parcel of his engine; the breeze that at the cab windows swept across his face came in and ruffled his grizzled hair; the rock and the sway of the big machine struck him with a keen sensation as of one homesick but returned home.

Little by little he "let her out," and they spun past farmhouse and fields and hills, past woods and marsh and sandy waste, thru rocky cut and across bridge and trestle and culvert, over brook and creek and sluggish river. There came upon him an exhilaration as if he had tasted of new wine. Even at the head of the grade leading down to the Edgarville curve he seemed to be half drunk with the joy of it all, and blithely he called across the cab to the green fireman:

"We're all right this morning, my boy; the semaphore is clear—clear as crystal!"

They were just nearing the signal tower when suddenly he gave a scream that set his fireman a quiver, and, throwing himself upon his lever, he reversed. With all his might he gripped the steel handle, staring straight ahead with horror-widened eyes and tightly clenched jaws, his face gone as white as his hair. The momentum was too great to allow the train to be stopped at the tower, but with a jerk it came to a standstill at the field just beyond the curve.

The conductor and the stranger were the first to come running on ahead, to find the engineer in the empty field, limping painfully with his hand upon his back and bending over, first to one side and then to the other, talking; and each time he stretched a trembling hand to where both arms of the semaphore, the red and the white, hung straight down in the sunlight.

"I can't find the little girl that looks like my Elsie!" he complained, as they approached him. Then he slowly raised his head and met their glance; his eyes were wide set, and there was in them the wild light which no man, having once seen, can ever forget.

"It wasn't my fault!" he exclaimed piteously, pointing his trembling hand toward the signal tower. "The semaphore was clear—clear as a crystal! Look!"

THE FARM FLOCK

Tho the growth of the sheep industry has been slow in Manitoba, it has been none the less steady. In 1900 we had slightly more than 25,000 sheep, and in 1912 about 43,000. In the last year and a half we find interest growing more rapidly. During the last year a great many enquiries have been coming in to the Animal Husbandry Department of the Agricultural College. In order to ascertain the opinions of breeders thruout the province and collect the widest range of information, a circular of enquiry was sent out to many known breeders in the province. The replies, without exception, were favorable to the sheep industry and a large percentage were enthusiastic.

A bulletin is now in course of preparation by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, dealing with the more important phases of the sheep industry in Manitoba. This bulletin, which will be ready for distribution by June 15, will be very valuable to all the farmers in the province and a copy may be obtained by writing to the President, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

SMOKE FOREST & STREAM TOBACCO

IT IS EXCEPTIONALLY MILD

10c Per Tin 10c

Island Park Nurseries Limited

ALL KINDS OF NURSERY STOCK

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS Portage la Prairie, Man.

Mr. Farmer: Do you know that for wells not over forty feet deep

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS


will work easier, pump faster, cost less than any other pump made. If your well is over 40 feet, try one of our high class iron pumps, with either ratchet or plain handle. All our iron pumps are fitted with galvanized iron pipe and rods, and solid brass or brass lined cylinders. We have the most complete stock of wood and iron pumps in the West.

WINDMILLS AND GASOLINE ENGINES

We carry a large stock of Star Windmills and Hoosier Gasoline Engines, of all sizes, for pumping water and grinding feed. Wood saws, grain grinders and straw-cutters kept in stock.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST F

Brandon Pump and Windmill Works, Brandon, Man.
Dept. "L" H. CATER, Proprietor



SAVE \$10 ON A PLOW

MUST BE CLEARED TO REDUCE STOCK

Covered by the Eaton Guarantee.

DO NOT FAIL TO GET THIS BARGAIN



A FAVORITE IN WESTERN CANADA THE POPULAR SULKY PLOW

We find ourselves overstocked on these plows. Otherwise they could not be purchased less than \$43.00 and \$45.00. But they must be cleared, so the price will be \$10.00 less while they last. This is our regular catalogue Sulky Plow and is covered by the usual Eaton Guarantee. For full description see our Spring and Summer Catalogue, page 298. An opportunity that only comes once.

Order No. 97 S 137—Sulky Plow, 14 inch, Special Price \$33.00
Order No. 97 S 138—Sulky Plow, 16 inch, Special Price \$35.00

EITHER STUBBLE OR BREAKER BOTTOMS

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA

Why Should You Pay

\$1.00 for 3 lb. tin of ordinary tea that will make about 450 cups? Since you can buy a 3 lb. tin of Green Label Red Rose at \$1.20—a tea that will make 600 cups of a richer, finer quality.

Red Rose Tea "is Good Tea"

In the 1 lb. package we would suggest your trying the 50c. quality of Red Rose—It's a stronger as well as a finer-flavored tea.

Red Rose Tea is Never Sold in Bulk N.B.—Coffee users will find Red Rose Coffee as generously good as Red Rose Tea



When in Winnipeg you will have an opportunity to Save Money on : : :



Furs and Ready-to-Wear



Our Annual SUMMER SALE will be in full swing, when you may Purchase Quality Garments at discounted Prices

Make your trip to the Winnipeg Exhibition profitable by saving in actual dollars and cents on purchases you may be contemplating.

Never again will Furs be Sold at these Prices

We only handle the highest grade furs, and our fur coats for men and women, and other fur pieces, are the work of expert furriers. Caps, muffs, throwovers and robes you will also find in most extensive variety.

SUMMER READY-TO-WEAR SALE

This annual event is always an attraction to exhibition visitors. Prices are reduced on ladies' suits, coats, dresses, and millinery, in many cases, less than half. It is contrary to the policy of our house to carry stock from one season to another, consequently every garment is the very newest in the fashionable world. You will appreciate this when you visit our showrooms.



297-299 PORTAGE AVE. TORONTO WINNIPEG MONTREAL

NOTE: Agents Wanted

Wash Day Has No Fears

for the house-wife who has been wise enough to follow our advice and purchase an

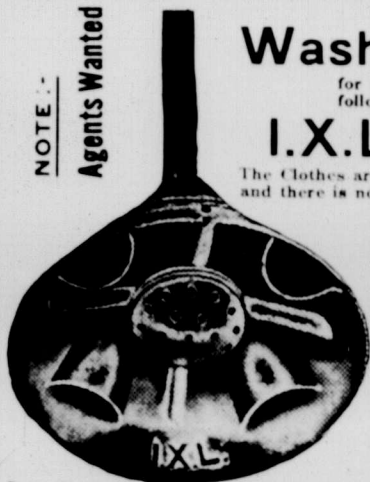
I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

The clothes are washed in the new way by compressed air and suction, and there is no need to put your hands in the hot suds, a comfort these hot days. Washing finished in half the time. No power required. Washes a tub of clothes in 3 minutes. No severe exertion required. Cannot injure the finest laces.

RINSES AND BLUES, ALSO DRY CLEANS No moving parts to get out of order.

SPECIAL OFFER 6 G.G. Coupon

Mail this coupon and \$1 50 to the Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co. Ltd., Box 486 Winnipeg, and you will receive an I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, all charges prepaid.



Farm Women's Clubs

WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

I am sorry that we have no letter from Miss Stocking this week to introduce the work of the Women Grain Growers, but that is perhaps due to pressure of work which has prevented her from getting to town, for Miss Stocking, as I suppose you all know, is a farm woman like your elves.

But we have some very interesting letters from different branches which should inspire with envy those who live in districts where no such clubs exist.

The activities of these clubs grow so rapidly that there is no keeping track of them. Beginning with an exchange of recipes, there is a rapid branching out into bigger things such as the building of rest rooms, helping to establish a hospital, and co-operative buying. Fortunately there is no limit set to the things that they may do and still keep the peace with the constitution, which is a very broad and general affair.

Speaking of the constitution, if any of you are contemplating the organization of such a society, write at once to Miss Erna Stocking, Delisle, Sask., and she will send you a copy of the constitution and full particulars for carrying on the work.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A PROFITABLE CAKE

Dear Miss Bynnon:—Mrs. H. P. Taylor and myself were appointed by the Grain Growers' Association of Dinsmore to attend the convention held at Moose Jaw in February. On our return we organized a W.G.G.A., and are now having most enjoyable times together. We have fifteen members, and new ones joining all the time. I am glad to say that all our members are very enthusiastic and energetic workers for the cause of Woman Suffrage.

Recently we held a concert and dance to get funds in our treasury. For this occasion we made a four-story fruit cake, which we iced and decorated and endeavored to make as attractive as possible. In the centre of this cake we put an article, known only to the lady who baked it. For three days it was on exhibition in one of the store windows in Dinsmore. The owner of the store was kind enough to sell guesses for us as to what article the cake contained. We charged twenty-five cents per guess. During the evening of our concert guesses were again sold by some of our members appointed for that purpose. Whoever guessed correctly was to win the cake, but as no one was successful in guessing what the cake contained, it was cut up and served, and the remainder sold at auction. The results were most gratifying.

We are holding our meetings at the homes of our members, the first part of the afternoon being devoted to business, and the latter part to social intercourse. The hostess serves light refreshments, and in this way we spend a most delightful afternoon.

We are contemplating holding a Grain Growers' picnic in Dinsmore on July 1, and the W.G.G.A. anticipate running a booth that day in order to increase our funds. There is a desire among the members to procure a competent speaker on Woman Suffrage during the coming fall or winter, and this is one of the reasons we are endeavoring to raise as much money as possible, as we realize it will cost something to procure such a speaker. Can you advise us of any one whose services we can secure, and if there is at present no woman who is available for this work; do you not think someone should be selected to prepare a lecture on this subject and be ready to arrange a winter campaign among the different W.G.G.A. of Saskatchewan? This is a new work to the majority of us, and a great many have to be instructed and educated before they can see the necessity of women having a vote. The need of this instruction is more apparent among the older women who, as you know, in the past have seldom taken an interest in politics. The younger women can easily grasp the situation and very readily see that the time has come when it is essential for woman to take an interest in the public questions at issue, and not only an interest but have a voice in making

the laws of the country which govern her, and for this reason are anxious and desirous of obtaining as much information on this subject as possible. Hence the desirability of someone being available to give this information at public meetings, where all may go and be enlightened.

MRS. W. M. THRASHER, Dinsmore, Sask.

Sometimes, during the winter, Mrs. Nellie McClung, who is a delightful speaker, gives recitals out thru Saskatchewan, and if she plans to go any where near your locality next winter I will notify you of the fact, but, as you say, Saskatchewan ought to have its own trained speakers.—F.M.B.

CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT BUYING

Dear Miss Stocking:—As the weather was rather bad, the W.G.G.A. of Sequin District No. 4 postponed the meeting from May 7 to May 14. There were ten members present. Quite an enjoyable afternoon was spent. The subject for discussion was gardening. Mrs. McNaughton read a paper on gardening, which was very interesting and much enjoyed by all.

We intend to meet with the men sometime in the near future to decide on having a picnic sometime in July. We decided to club together and send to British Columbia for our fruit this year. The subject for the next meeting will be, "The Influence of Music in the Home." After the business was concluded a delicious lunch was served.

MAE ANDREWS, Sec. Treas., Heward, Sask.

"Does the baby talk yet?" asked a friend of the family.

"No," replied the little brother, disgustedly. "He don't need to talk. All he has to do is yell, and he gets every thing in the house worth having."

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



8093—Misses Surplice Blouse. Cuts in sizes 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material, with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for Collar, Chemisette and Cuffs.
8263—Misses Middy Blouse. Cuts in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material, with 1/2 yard 27 inches for trimming.
8183—Ladies' One-piece Peg Top Skirt. Cuts in sizes 22 to 32 waist. Size 28 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.
8095—Child's Dress. Cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.
8186—Child's Dress. Cuts in sizes 6 months 1 and 2 years. Size 2 years requires 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cent for each.

Note—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

AVOID THESE MISTAKES

It was a little girl named Thelma Kennedy who made the mistake I am going to speak about this time, but it has happened many times. Thelma sent us a story of something that happened away off in ancient Rome and of which she had read in her school reader or a story book. But what the Young Canada Club wants just now is a story of an insect, plant, animal or bird—a true story of something that you have seen happen just outside your own home. I am sure Thelma could send us a fine story of this kind, if she would give her mind to it, and when she does, I shall be very glad to send her one of our pretty buttons.

Then there was Jean Edie who wrote a most charming story of two black-birds, two pails and a teapot. She had her story properly certified, but forgot to give her age. If she sends it before the stories are judged, hers will be counted, but not otherwise.

Sometimes, also, the young people neglect to give their post office addresses and so fail to get their pins and membership cards.

Please remember, then, to write on the topic assigned, to give name, age and address and have your stories properly certified.

DIXIE PATTON.

A MOUNTAIN TRIP

Last summer, in the hot July, my parents decided to take a trip to the mountains. So my grandma and grandpa thought they would go too, and also some of my aunts and uncles and friends. There were thirteen of us, and we were all so anxious to go that we little thought about the unlucky number. So Sunday morning, July 29, we started on our journey. There were two loads of us and we had enough provisions to last us for a week. When we got there the first thing we did was to get something to eat, as we were all very hungry. So we all pitched in to help get dinner. We camped by a creek that came rushing down the side of a big mountain, which was shaded by trees. After dinner we all strolled out around to take a look at the mountains and trees. There were six children in the party, four were my sister and two brothers and myself, and the other two were my little aunt and uncle. We children spent most of our time climbing up and down the mountains until we were all tired out. So then we made up our minds that it was time to go down to the camp and have our supper. After supper we were sitting around telling each other how we enjoyed the day, while my mother and grandma were making the beds for us. We all went to bed and rested till morning. The next morning after breakfast we all strolled out again, and my father and uncle and a friend of theirs decided to go to the top of the biggest mountain. It took them seven hours to go up there and back. They went clear up to the peak. It is 9,999 feet above sea level. They were all ready for a rest when they got back to the camp, and for a good big supper.

These mountains are not very far from our place. They are only twenty miles away, and we can see them very plainly on a clear day. After staying in this place two or three days we decided to take a trip thru the mountains in a wagon. But this was not very pleasant, for when we were on the way it started to rain and it rained all the rest of that day. Finally we came to an old log cabin where nobody lived, and we were glad to find it, for we were as wet as a drowned rat, so we decided to stay there for the night. The next morning, as the sun was shining and the day was bright, we packed up and started for home. All of us children got into the wagon and a couple of the men went along to drive. The rest of the bunch thought they would rather walk than ride as the roads were so rough and hilly. Some of the time we children would get out and walk, for the hills were too steep to ride down, but on one hill the horses got the best of us, so

they thought they would take us up to the camp in a hurry. They all four started to run away. They did not run very far until they upset us over a steep bank. We were a hard looking bunch, but we did not think about the looks; we were all stacked in a pile. There were dishes and berries and bedding all mixed in a bunch. We were all very much frightened at the time. When our folks came it did not take them long to find out how badly we were hurt, but they soon discovered that we were not very seriously hurt. The horses did not stop to see how badly we were hurt, but went around another hill or two until they upset themselves, and the wagon too, so they finally had to stop. It took three or four hours to get things straightened up and get the wagon fixed. We at last got things packed up again and started for home, and we were all very thankful that we were not hurt worse. None of us were so happy coming home as we were going over, but I still love the mountains and I shall never forget that trip as long as I live.

LILLIAN HOPKINS

Age 10

FELL INTO A WELL

One bright summer day my brother, my friend and I were swimming in one of our friend's sloughs. I swam a little while and when I was walking to the shore I stumbled and fell into a well. When my brother saw that I was out of sight he came to help me. We ran to the house and jumped into bed to get warm. We dressed and played around in the yard for a little while and then my brother and I went home.

OTTO WILLNER

Age 10

COMING TO CANADA

When I was a little girl I lived with my parents in England. I was about three years old when my parents decided to come to Canada, so in the spring of 1903, on a sunny morning in March, we travelled to Liverpool on the train and from there right over that large stretch of water called the sea. I do not remember much about the voyage, except that we were all seasick. I remember going to the biscuit box to get a biscuit. I wanted to get a biscuit out myself, but a man standing near wanted to get one for me, and when I would not have it, I was not allowed to have one at all. A gentleman also gave me an orange.

We were a very long time on the ship and at last, when we did get to land, we had a lot of travelling to do on a very rough trail in a wagon, with a team of black horses, and I believe we got lost once. We found our homestead at last and pitched our tents. While we were in our tent it came on to rain and during the night the tent fell down on our heads, then a little while afterwards father had to go away to find our cow which had got away. While he was away mother and my sister saw a bear across the hill not fifty yards away from our tent. Our nearest neighbor came to see us that day. Mother wanted her to stay all night, but she would not.

Then father started to build our house. One day father drove us home from where we had all been working and mother said, "There is a bear." We thought it was the dog at first, but soon found out it was not. Then father went after it with the gun and two men went with him, but the bear got away. Soon after this we moved into our house.

Now mother had a pretty little jug which was generally put on the table with gravy in it. One day I knocked it off the table and it broke to pieces. Mother sat near the door when it happened. She asked me what I deserved. I felt very much frightened, but said I did not know. Mother did not even scold me, but looked very sad to see her pretty jug in pieces on the floor. I was very sorry and tried not to be so careless again.

LILY PINDER

Lashburn, Sask., Age 14

CONVENIENT—Burns coal, coke, or wood. Large feed doors make firing easy.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Water pan is filled without removing. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

Bee Supplies

Langstroth Hives, standard size, complete. 8-frame hive \$1.80, 10-frame hive \$2.00. These Hives are made from seasoned clear pine, with waterproof cover, rabbeted and painted. Comb honey supers, complete with sections, \$1.25 each. Hoffman Frames, \$3.75 per 100, shipped in the flat. Order direct from factory and get better quality. Address:

Bee Dept., Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

BUY FITTED SHARES DIRECT

12 inch	each	\$2.00
13-14 "	"	2.25
15-16 "	"	2.50

Freight Prepaid to your Station on Orders of one dozen or more.

Write for Catalogue.

Every Make and Every Kind Ready to Fit to your Plow. Buy from a Reliable House

THE JOHN F. MCGEE CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Co-operation

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY GLADSTONE, MAN.



The Economical Separator

Of course any separator will effect wonderful economies in your dairy over none at all—but why not get the one that will effect the most economies?

EMPIRE DISC SEPARATOR

BETTER THIS YEAR THAN EVER.

- is the most economical because—it gets all the cream.
- it takes less time and less labor to do the work.
- it saves time in cleaning.
- it is so simply constructed that it is not liable to expense for replacement of worn or damaged parts.
- it will last a lifetime.

Compare the weight of the Empire bowl with others of equal capacity and you will understand why—its lightness is the reason. Investigate *Baltic Separators*, for small dairies—they sell as low as \$15.00.

Sta-Rite Gasoline Engines—they start right and "sta-rite." Send the coupon for booklet to-day.

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Please send your book on (Mark which you are interested in):

- Empire Separators
- Baltic Separators
- G. 13 Sta-Rite Engines

Name Address

GREAT Dispersion Sale — of — Pure Bred Shorthorns

The Greatest of all Dispersion Sales of Registered Shorthorn Cattle will be held at

Vegreville, Alberta, July 22nd, 1914

ROBERTS BROTHERS will sell by Public Auction, July 22nd, at 10 a.m. sharp, their entire herd of two hundred and seventeen head of the best registered Shorthorns to be had; fifteen head of horses; thirty-two horse-power Case engine, with ten bottom gang; and ranch, 1,280 acres of the best land in Alberta, with 550 acres under cultivation and located one mile south-west of Vegreville.

All stock and equipments will be sold for cash, positively without reserve. Good terms will be arranged on the land. This will be announced at time of sale. Free transportation to farm at any and all times. Visitors always welcome. Write for catalogue and further particulars.

S. W. PAISLEY,
Lacombe, Alta.
Auctioneer

ROBERTS BROS.
Vegreville, Alta.

Holsteins at Auction

The ROSCARROCK HERD of PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Belonging to W. J. TREGILLUS, Roscarrock Stock Farm, Calgary, comprising

Ninety Head

Will be Sold at Auction at the Farm, one-half mile from the end of the Glengarry Street carline on Seventeenth Avenue, Calgary, on

THURSDAY, 16th JULY, 1914

The offering will comprise: Herd Bull, 10 Yearling Bulls, from 12 to 20 months old; 7 Young Bulls, under 12 months; 40 Cows in calf and milk; 5 2-year-old Heifers; 12 yearling Heifers; 15 young Calves, both sexes.

This herd contains some of the best blood of the famous black and white dairy breed. A large number of the animals are descended from R.O.M. and R.O.P. stock, and are well-known prize winners in Alberta show rings. With the exception of a few cows the animals are all Alberta bred.

Catalogs Ready Shortly---Write for One

W. J. TREGILLUS
Roscarrock Stock Farm
Calgary

S. W. PAISLEY
Auctioneer, LACOMBE



The Live Stock Associations of Manitoba

The membership of these Associations contains the names of the most practical breeders of live stock in Western Canada. Stock of all the breeds, thoroughly acclimatized, always for sale. Full list will be sent upon application.

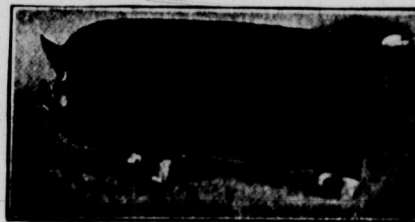
A. W. BELL
Secretary-Treasurer
Winnipeg, Man.

Tamworths Ayrshires White Leghorns

TAMWORTHS excel in prolificacy, size and vigor. AYRSHIRES—Unequaled in ruggedness and cheap production of butter. WHITE LEGHORNS cannot be beaten for egg laying capacity and extreme hardiness. THOS. NOBLE, High How Stock Farm, Daysland, 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. CLEMONS, Sec. Holstein Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

STRATHMORE FARM BERKSHIRES



English type Berkshires from some of the choicest foundation stock in Canada. We are now offering pigs of either sex or pairs not akin, from April and May litters, all splendid specimens of this very popular breed, well grown, long, smooth, typical English bacon Berks. Can ship to any express station in the four provinces.

Price, \$15.00 each; pairs not akin, \$25.00; f.o.b. Strathmore, Alberta. Pedigrees included in the price and furnished promptly.

Canadian Pacific Railway Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alberta

CLOVERDALE-BRED LARGE BERKSHIRES

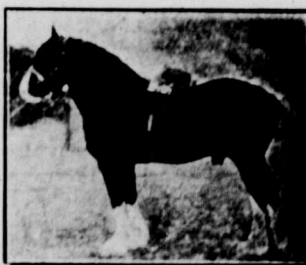
BACON TYPE BOARS AND SOWS, out of early spring litters, ready to ship. MONEY, PROFIT—that's all there is in any breed. That's why you started with your breed, and that's why you stick. Here are authentic results: At the Regina Winter Fair, 1914, the Berkshires were Champions over all breeds and grades, both ON FOOT and in CARCASS TEST. Write me today for description and prices.

S. V. TOMECKO :: LIPTON, SASK.

CHAMPION PRODUCING HOLSTEIN BLOOD

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year.

GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg



"Scotland Yet" 14889

DOLLAR'S CLYDESDALES

I am offering young Clydesdale stallions by quality sons of "Scotland Yet," "Scotland's Choice," "Baron Mitchell" and other well known Scottish sires. These horses have size, bone, and draft horse quality, and are the sort sought by the careful buyers to cross with the mares of this western country to produce the colts that bring the big prices. New importation just arrived, contains some of the choicest Clydesdales ever seen in the West. Come and see them, or write for particulars.

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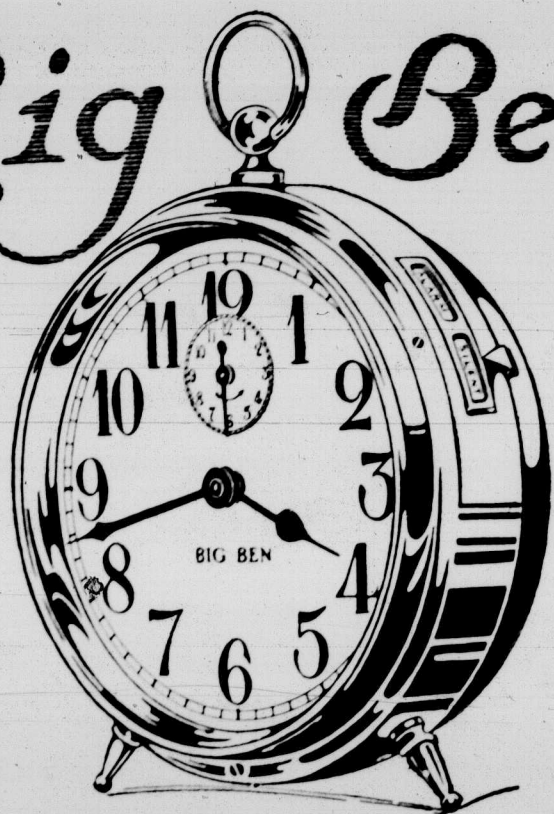
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Hens 15c; Roosters, young and old 11c; Ducks 16c; Geese 14½c; Turkeys, Best Market Price

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

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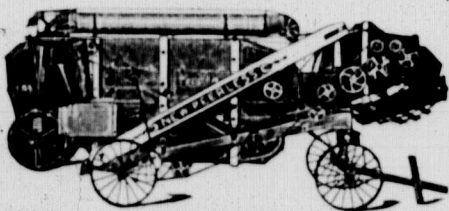
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Are Illustrated in the 1914 Catalogue of
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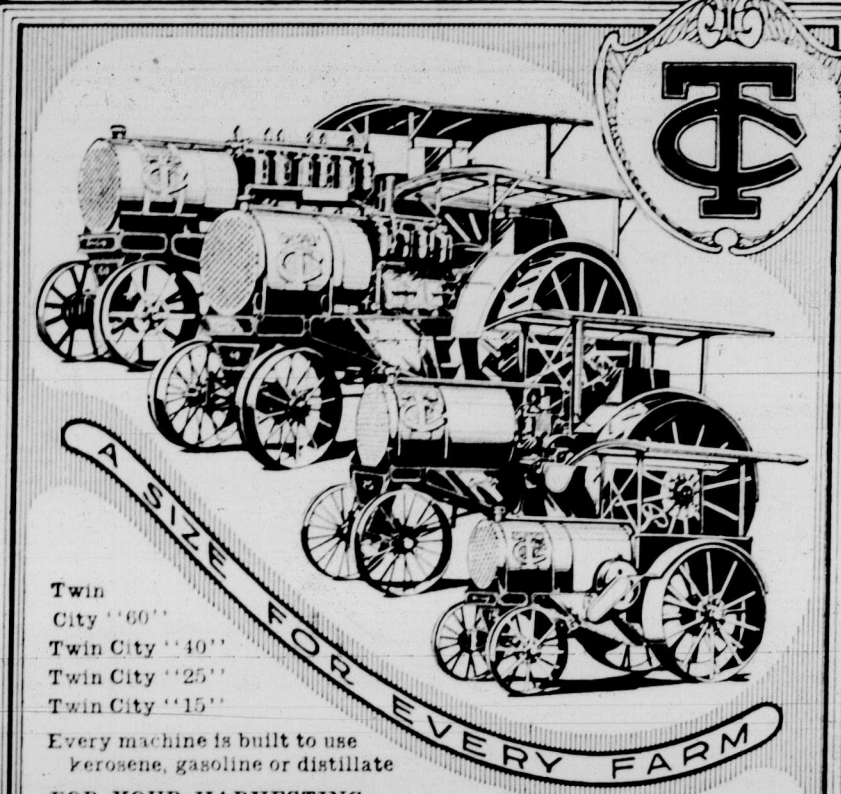
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sales plan and you will consider nothing but a TWIN CITY. Write for more information about it—a postal will do it—NOW

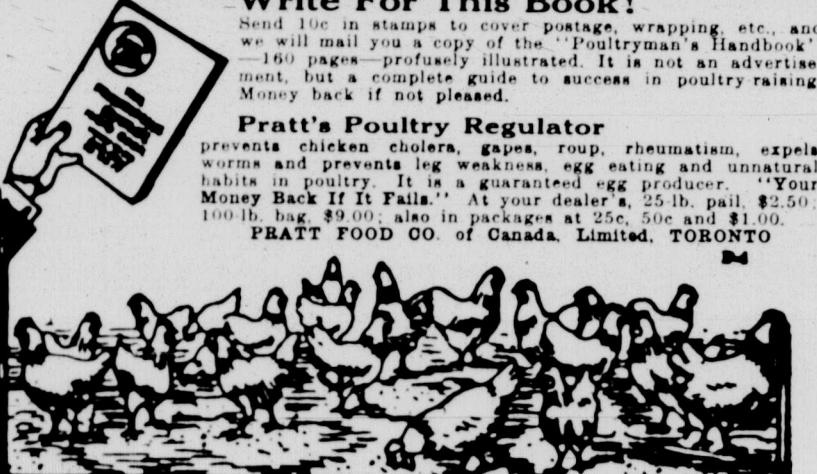
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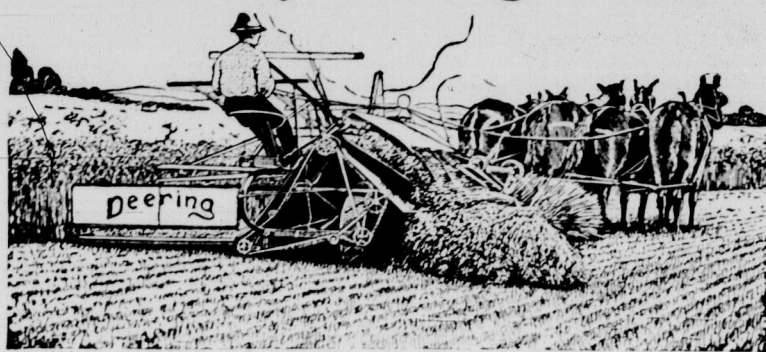
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Manitoba Section

Continued from Page 1

Wood and R. McKenzie, to bring in a report. In the afternoon session the committee brought in the following resolution, which was unanimously accepted by the Board: "That the Board regret to learn of the likelihood of the Manitoba elevator system passing into the hands of private corporations, thus removing it from public control and restoring the monopoly of the grain storing facilities in the province that obtained prior to the government acquiring their system of elevators. We would urge that farmers who have built farmers' elevators for the purpose of holding their grain and who sold these elevators to the government at comparatively low

Deering New Ideal A Money Saving Binder



THE main frame of the Deering New Ideal binder is made of tough, strong steel bars, hot-riveted together, forming a unit which the hardest usage cannot twist out of shape. Ball and roller bearings make the machine light running. The reel is strongly braced and can always be held parallel with the cutter bar whether working high or low. The reel is easily adjustable to the right height for handling different stands of grain.

A special Z-shaped cutter bar, almost level with top of platform, allows short grain to pass freely, without lodging on the cutter bar. The three packers and three discharge arms help greatly in doing efficient work. Either smooth section or the usual serrated knives fit the cutter bar. The famous Deering knottor works as nearly perfect as possible.

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Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

prices, to better enable the government to establish the elevator system on favorable conditions, should have the opportunity of purchasing these elevators at a price not exceeding that which the government paid for them."

The secretary was instructed to issue a circular to the different branches drawing their attention to a provision in the Inter-Provincial Hail Insurance Act, that in order to bring it into force it is necessary for at least twenty municipalities to carry a bylaw approving of the Act, and urge them to take the initiative in having the municipal councils submit the act to a referendum of the municipalities.

Messrs. Henders, Wood and Wright were appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to be held in Moose Jaw about the end of this month.

A lengthy discussion took place on the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners on the freight rate case, and the refusal of the government to accept any suggestions made in parliament to properly safeguard the interest of the country, especially in refusing to compel Mackenzie and Mann Co. to hypothecate as security their private assets and the granting control of freight as a necessary condition to them securing the required aid, after which the following motions were unanimously passed.

Freight Rate Case

Resolved, that while we express our appreciation of the adjustment made by the Board of Railway Commissioners in their decision in the freight rate case, in so far as it gives measure of relief to shippers between local points in Alberta and Saskatchewan and to a lesser extent in Manitoba, we regret that the Board, in their decision, made no attempt to remove the discrimination in freight rates that admittedly exists between eastern and western Canada, and express the conviction that the present agitation will continue until that discrimination is removed."

Guarantee Bonds to the C.N.R.

Whereas the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in conventions has repeatedly placed itself on record as being opposed to the government giving further aid to railways.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Board express its disapproval of the Dominion government granting a guarantee bond of \$45,000,000 to the C.N.R. at the last session of parliament, and without qualification condemn the government for refusing to accept the proposals made in Parliament as to the granting of these guarantee bonds: First—compelling Mackenzie and Mann Co. to pledge their own private fortune as a security in return for the guarantee bonds; second—refusing to make it as a condition of the granting of the bonds, the removal of the discrimination of freight rates existing between eastern and western Canada; third—refusing to remove the control of the expenditure of the proceeds of the guarantee bonds from Mackenzie and Mann Co., and placing it in the hands of a commissioner. Further, that we express our appreciation of the efforts of the opposition in safeguarding the interests of the people by refusing to grant the aid asked with out it being made a condition that the above mentioned protection should be given and that we express our admiration of the courageous and independent stand taken by R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, and W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, in opposition to the proposal of the government and the political party with which they have been identified, and the clear cut exposure made by both of them of the fallacy of the government contentions."

Cut the road allowance with the mower this month. Catch the weeds before they have a chance to seed.

MONUMENTS



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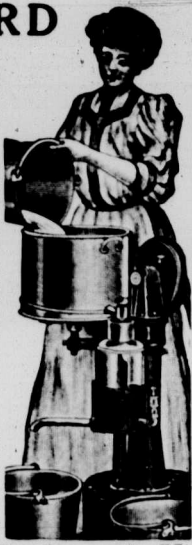
Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

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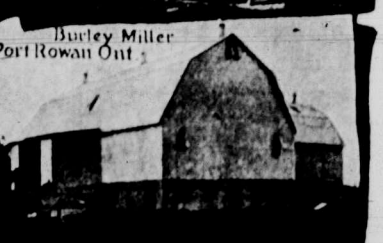
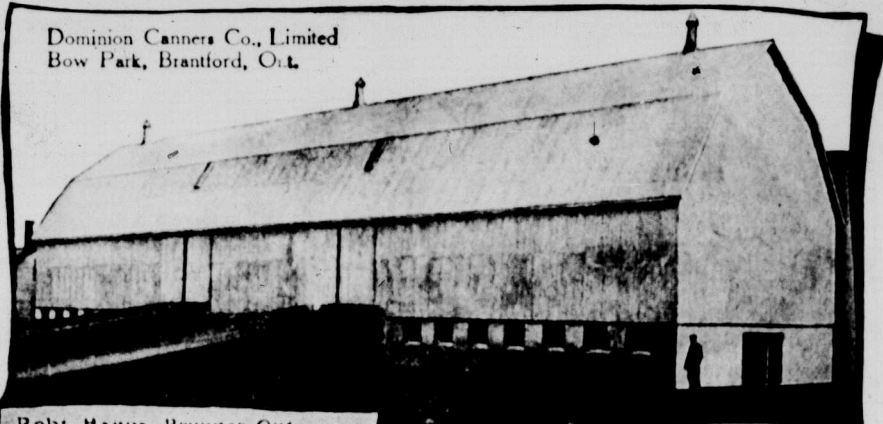
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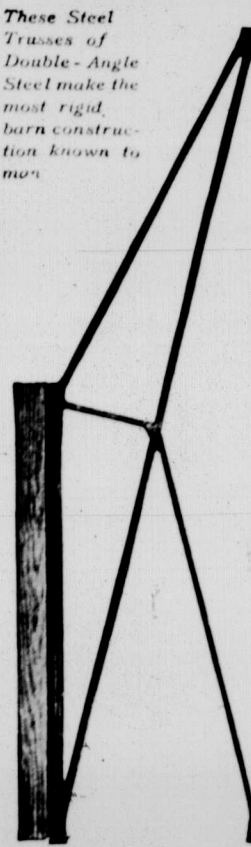


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FARMERS can now buy better barns than they ever saw before—Steel Truss barns of iron and steel. They can put them up in days with a few helpers, where if used to take weeks and months—and a big gang. They can get rid of the old clumsy wooden frame that filled the inside space with beams and timbers. They can forget half their worries, because Steel Truss Barns are fire-proof, lightning-proof, and weather-proof.

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