

914

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The Grain Growers' Guide

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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.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Protectionist Doctrine Finds Support With Eastern Members—Western Farmers Receive Much Free Advice

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 18.—Considerably less than fifty per cent. of the members of the Commons came back this week after the Easter recess to resume their labors. The resumption of business was fixed for Wednesday, the continuation of the budget debate being the order of the day until disposed of. During the three days since the House has been resumed many speeches have been made. Some have been dull, while others have been of considerable interest. There will not be much excitement over the debate, however, until next week, when it is expected that Premier Borden will be back from his holiday in Virginia. Practically all the members will be here then, and the Liberals will move their amendment or amendments. Up to the present it has not been decided whether there will be one or more.

One feature of the discussion which will please many people no doubt has been the outspoken declaration of two Liberal and one Conservative member that they are opposed to any further government assistance to the C.N.R. Archie McCoig, West Kent; Wm. Buchanan, Medicine Hat; and J. H. Burnham, of West Peterboro, are three men who have come out flatfooted in opposition to the proposal. Of course it will be interesting to see if Mr. Burnham will "stick" when the proposals are brought down.

Probably the most striking feature of the budget debate has been the number of "saucy" things said about Western Canada by Eastern members and the arguments put up by ministerial supporters from Ontario in favor of more protection for the Canadian farmers. Higher duties on corn, meats, eggs, butter and other products of the farm have been advocated. Another interesting feature has been a defence of protection for the iron, steel and coal industries by W. F. Carroll, Liberal member for South Cape Breton, the home of the biggest steel industry in the Dominion.

Aikins a Mystery

Tonight the House is discussing a "mystery" speech made this afternoon by J. A. M. Aikins, the member for Brandon. Mr. Aikins undertook to place upon the pages of Hansard the attitude of the farmers of the West in regard to free wheat and free agricultural implements with running comments of his own which made it rather hard to discover just what his real views are. The speech looked like a more or less skillful effort to "straddle" the question—to argue for free wheat while leaving the door open to vote against it. He professed to believe that the minister of finance had not definitely closed the door against free wheat. One thing, however, is certain: When the government decides on free wheat Mr. Aikins will not be opposed to it.

Mr. Aikins was replied to by W. A. Buchanan who made an exceptionally strong argument in favor of the demands of the western farmers. He told the manufacturers frankly that they were making a mistake and that the grievances of the West would have to be dealt with. He appealed to the members of the House to get together and solve the problem.

A Liberal Protectionist

The debate was resumed on Wednesday by W. F. Carroll, Liberal member for South Cape Breton, who, while adhering to the opposition policy of free wheat, free agricultural implements and cheaper food stuffs, gave his hearty approval to the principle of protection for the steel, iron and coal industries. He maintained that the infant industries of this country which have not yet reached that stage which enables them to capture the home market should be given a reasonable measure of protection by whatever government happens to be in power. He added that when an industry has not only captured the Canadian market but has shown itself able

to compete in the markets of the world, that industry should no longer receive protection.

"Do the hon. gentleman's remarks apply to such a concern as the Dominion Steel Company," queried Mr. Lalor, of Haldimand, who desired to draw out the member for South Cape Breton.

"The hon. gentleman need not worry," replied Mr. Carroll, "I am going to discuss that. I never run away from discussing any phase of a situation. I take the further ground that when the manufacturers of this country feel that they are able not only to capture the Canadian market but compete successfully in the markets of the world they should be given their own way of thinking and their products should be put on the free list. They are the best judges of the situation."

Favors Steel Bounties

Mr. Carroll then went on to express his dissatisfaction with what the government had done for the steel industry. After pointing out that a bounty had been paid on pig iron since before 1896 he went on to say that in 1907 Mr. Fielding gave a bounty of \$3 a ton on wire rods. His reason for doing so was that it was preferable to put on a bounty than to provide a protective duty which would necessitate changing the basis of the tariff on the products of these rods. As a result of this action the Dominion Steel Company and the Dominion Steel Corporation, of Hamilton, had prospered. The population of Sydney, where the former company is located, increased from three or four thousand in 1897 to twenty thousand in 1911. This bounty Mr. Carroll maintained, was a better thing for the steel industry than the \$3.50 a ton duty which has now been placed on wire rods. His reason for saying this was that the minister of finance holds a bludgeon over the Dominion Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Ontario. He had said to them that if they do not sell wire rods to the small manufacturers of nails at a reasonable price, or at the price they were getting them at heretofore, the duty would be removed. As a consequence the new duty does not mean that the steel manufacturers who produce steel rods are going to get the benefit of the \$3.50 per ton duty on their output.

Coal Needs Protection

Mr. Carroll also protested against the removal of the duty on bituminous coal used in the manufacture of coke. He thought it a serious thing for the minister of finance to interfere with the coal tariff in Nova Scotia. During the campaign of 1911 he had favored a reduction of seven cents per ton on coal because under the reciprocity pact Canada was getting a quid pro quo. We were getting a perfectly free market in the United States for slack coal which constitutes between thirty and thirty-five per cent. of the output of the Dominion Coal Company. Mr. Fielding, he said, used to be counted with sitting tight upon his coal scuttle. He did that with the approval of the people of Nova Scotia, who would be disappointed because the present minister of finance had decided to get off the coal scuttle, thereby allowing his manufacturing friends in Ontario to put in the thin edge of the wedge insofar as the duty on coal was concerned.

The remainder of Mr. Carroll's speech was devoted to the advocacy of the Liberal policy as set forth in amendments moved this session. Dealing with the free wheat question he advocated the removal of the duty maintaining that flour which sells for \$6.50 retail in Halifax can be bought in London for \$4.8 retail. He quoted from a letter which appeared recently in the Montreal Standard a statement to the effect that several milling industries in this country—the Ogilvie, the Lake of the Woods and the International Milling Company—according to their own pub-

Continued on Page 30

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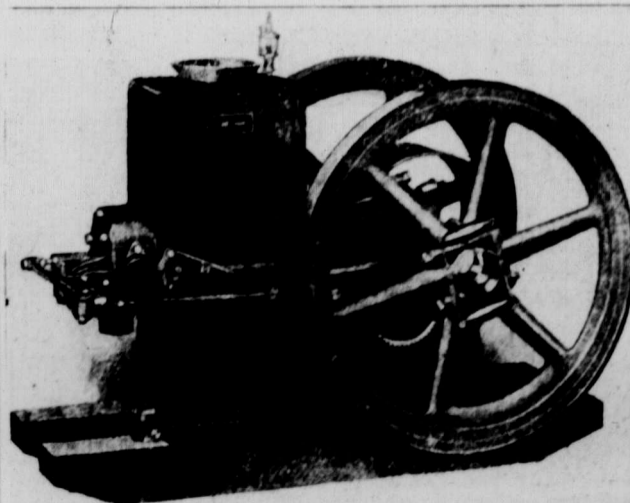
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 22nd, 1914

FARMERS VS. MANUFACTURERS

We have given in this issue in full that part of the Budget Speech in which the Finance Minister dealt with the duty on agricultural implements. By reading this carefully Western farmers can ascertain the attitude of mind of the Finance Minister and will have no difficulty in discovering whether his solicitude for the farming industry compares favorably with his regard for the manufacturing industry. Mr. White says he examined the balance sheets of the implement manufacturers, but he does not give any hint as to the percentage of profits they have earned, nor does he even suggest what, in his opinion, would be a fair profit upon capital invested in this industry. He gives no hint as to the amount of watered stock contained in their capital, nor does he undertake to explain how such hard pressed industries have actually produced a considerable number of millionaires. If these industries are to be wards of the nation and to be allowed by special legislation to levy tribute upon every farmer in Canada, it is only just and fair that all this information should be given to the public fully and without reserve. We will make the assertion, and we do not believe there is a single farmer in Canada who will repudiate it, that the farmers of Canada have no desire to ruin nor even in any way cripple any legitimate implement factory in Canada. The farmers of Canada are quite as much interested in national welfare and development as any manufacturer, but when they are called upon to pay out a part of their earnings to a manufacturer, they need something more than Mr. White's very general remarks to convince them that the object of their forced bounty is in actual need of it. The duty on cream separators was abolished several years ago. These separators are agricultural implements and are manufactured in Canada. In Toronto they are made in the Massey-Harris factory under the same roof where binders and mowers are manufactured. Yet free trade has not closed down the Massey-Harris cream separator factory, nor thrown its employees out of work. In fact, the cream separator business of Canada generally has grown and prospered steadily under free trade. Mr. White will need to explain fully this tariff enigma before he can convince any reasonable mind that free trade in agricultural implements will ruin these industries. Mr. White states that on all implements made in Canada which have been exported to other countries there has been allowed a drawback in the duties paid on raw material which averages 5 per cent. of the cost. This means that when a binder, mower, plow or any other implement is shipped to a foreign country the government gives the manufacturer a bounty of 5 per cent. out of the money in the public treasury which has been collected to run the business of the country. This drawback or bonus is given to "encourage exports." On this very same basis it is difficult to understand Mr. White's attitude towards the Western farmers. He is very anxious to "encourage exports," but the fact that the Western wheat is Canada's chief export receives no recognition. He even insists on keeping the door to the Southern market closed to prevent the export business, which in the case of the implement manufacturers he takes such pains to encourage by bounties. In the face of a 15 per cent. tariff wall prior to October 3 last, Canadian implement manufacturers exported implements to the United States at a profit. Now, however, that these implements enter the United States duty

free and at the same time receive a bounty from the public treasury of Canada, it seems like rubbing it in to treat the farmers in the way Mr. White has done. It is time to consider whether these industries are for the benefit of Canadians or foreigners. The speech of the Finance Minister plainly states that the government does not intend to give the farmers relief that amounts to anything. If the government becomes convinced that this wholesale discrimination against the farmers will lose them every rural seat in the Prairie Provinces, they will soon change their attitude. The paramount object of every government is to retain power, and the farmers of Canada, and of Western Canada particularly, must make their political power felt if they expect to secure a square deal from Ottawa.

THE IMPLEMENT DUTIES

By the budget presented to the House of Commons on April 6 by Finance Minister White, the duty on binders and mowers is reduced from 17½ per cent. to 12½ per cent., all the other implement duties being left unchanged. This is the sole concession made to the farmers of Western Canada in a tariff revision that contains dozens of changes for the benefit of manufacturers, and it is superfluous, almost, to say that the farmers are bitterly disappointed. From the speeches and written statements of cabinet ministers and influential members of parliament, the farmers had been led to expect that when the agricultural implement duties were dealt with by the present government the reduction would be both general and substantial. Western Conservative members, Western Conservative candidates and Western Conservative papers talked loudly and often of lower duties, and sometimes of free trade in agricultural implements prior to the last election, and there is no doubt that thousands of farmers voted for Conservative candidates and thus helped to defeat reciprocity because they were told that if the party led by Mr. Borden was placed in power the duties on their plows, harrows and cultivators, their threshing machines, engines and tanks, their seeders, rollers and binders, their mowers, rakes and stackers, would either be removed altogether or very considerably reduced. But the farmers have been betrayed. Of all the things used on the farm the duties on only two have been reduced and those by only 5 per cent. Their chief betrayers are those in whom they had most confidence, men who have been honored by being called to places in the government of the country, Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the Interior, and Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., solicitor-general. Other Western Conservative members, including Dr. F. L. Schaffner, M.P. for Souris, Man.; John Herron, late M.P. for Macleod, Alta., and R. S. Lake, late M.P. for Qu'Appelle, Sask., also expressed themselves in favor of reducing the duties and strongly condemned the late government for not taking such action. In the summer of 1910 The Guide addressed a letter to each of the western members of Parliament asking their opinion on a number of important questions, including the reduction of the tariff, and the answers received were published in The Guide of July 6, 1910. A glance over those letters shows that the present trifling reduction of duties is far from representing the views which the western Conservative members then declared. Mr. Lake said:

"A notable example, of prime interest to the farmers, is the case of the larger agricultural implements, which are an absolute necessity in modern agriculture, and indeed may be called

the raw material of the grain growers. The agricultural implement industry holds a unique position at present in Canada. It is the only large industry in the country whose export trade is larger than the import trade in the same articles. It is an industry which I believe could hold its own without any protection at all."

Mr. Herron's words were:

"The reduction of tariff on agricultural implements is a crying need in this Western country and I feel that if sufficient pressure is brought to bear upon the government it must finally give the farmers justice in this matter."

Dr. Roche declared:

"I believe that there are a number of articles bearing too high a rate of duty, which might be reduced with benefit to the agriculturist of Western Canada, such as agricultural machinery, a resolution to reduce such duty having received my support in the House of Commons."

Dr. Schaffner replied to our letter by enclosing copies of some of his speeches in the House, one of which was in support of a motion which he moved on April 2, 1907, in favor of reducing the duties on mowers and binders from 17½ to 10 per cent. Mr. Meighen also had spoken in favor of reduced duties, but his views were fully expressed in the famous speech which he delivered in the House on January 18, 1911, when he moved:

"That in the opinion of this House a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements is now due to the agriculturists of Canada and is in just accord with the true ends of a protective tariff."

Mr. Meighen and Dr. Roche are now members of the Canadian Government, and they had a hand in framing the budget in which the farmers have been given such a raw deal. That budget reduces the duty on mowers and binders from 17½ to 12½ per cent. but it leaves cultivators, plows, harrows, horse rakes, seed-drills, manure spreaders, weeders, windmills, threshing engines, horse powers, farm tractors, wind stackers, and threshing machine separators, subject to a duty of 20 per cent., and hay loaders, potato diggers, feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, rollers, and other agricultural implements not otherwise provided for, subject to a duty of 25 per cent. Axes, scythes, sickles, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, rakes, and forks bear a duty of 22½ per cent., shovels and spades pay a duty of 32½ per cent., and farm gasoline engines are still taxed 27½ per cent. as before. In this same budget, let it be remembered, a large number of articles were placed on the free list, when imported by manufacturers for use in Canadian industries, and we should like to know, and the farmers of Western Canada would like to know why they must pay these high and unnecessary duties on what are virtually the raw materials of their industry when others are relieved of the burden. We hope that when Mr. Meighen and Dr. Roche and the other Western Conservatives next visit their constituencies they will be severely taken to task for their failure to secure justice for the western farmers, and that they will be required to give explanations. One thing they will no doubt say, and truly, is that if the Conservatives are unjustly taxing the farmers upon their implements, the Liberals have done even less towards reducing the implement duties. By the National Policy tariff enacted by the Conservatives in 1879 the duty on the principal agricultural implements was placed at 35 per cent., and here it remained until 1894, when the duties on drills, harrows, binders, mowers, and plows were reduced by the Conservatives to 20 per cent. Hon. Geo. E. Foster was at that time minister of finance, and in announcing the reduction he said:

"After considering the matter in all its phases the government has come to the conclusion to reduce these from 35 per cent. to 20

per cent., a reduction of 15 per cent. on the whole, and a reduction which it will tax the manufacturers of these implements to meet and keep the field in which their competition is at present even quite heavy, especially in the North-West; but a reduction with which the Government believes that they can prosecute their industry, while at the same time it will have the effect of greatly cheapening one of the largest items of expenditure to which the farmer has been subjected, especially in grain growing districts."

These duties remained in force until 1906, when Mr. Fielding, the Liberal finance minister, made a reduction in mowers and binders from 20 to 17½ per cent., leaving plows, drills and harrows at 20 per cent., the present duty. Mr. Fielding at the same time reduced the duty on windmills and threshing engines and separators from 25 to 20 per cent., but stated that with the reduction in duty on threshing outfits an increase in valuation was being made. Axes, scythes, sickles, hay or straw knives, hoes, rakes, and forks were reduced by Mr. Fielding from 25 to 22½ per cent., while the duty of 25 per cent was maintained on hay loaders, potato-diggers, horsepowers, wind-stackers, feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, rollers and other agricultural implements not otherwise provided for.

The fact that the Liberals when in power did very little towards reducing the duties on agricultural implements, is, however, no excuse for the betrayal of the farmers by Messrs. Meighen and Roche and the other Conservative members. It may be a good reply to the criticism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Liberal members, who only believe in Free Trade when the Conservatives are in power but it is no argument to use with the great bulk of the farmers of the West, Liberal, Conservative and Independent, who demanded free trade in agricultural implements when the Liberals were in power and who will continue to make the same demand until it is granted, no matter which party is holding the reins of office.

AN ACCURATE COMPARISON

Supporters of the Government, in endeavoring to make excuses for the small reduction in the agricultural implement duties, are pointing out that the new duty on mowers and binders is 2½ per cent. lower than that proposed in the Reciprocity arrangement. This is correct, but the proposed Reciprocal tariff gave reductions in practically all lines of agricultural implements, whereas the Government has given a reduction on only two implements. Below are the duties as revised by the Government, compared with the Reciprocity proposals:

	Present Revision. Per cent.	Rei- procity. Per cent.
Farm Wagons	25	22½
Plows	20	15
Harrows	20	15
Drills and Planters	20	15
Horse Rakes	20	15
Cultivators	20	15
Threshing Machines	20	15
Portable Engines	20	20
Hay Loaders	25	20
Potato Diggers	25	20
Feed Cutters	25	20
Grain Crushers	25	20
Fanning Mills	25	20
Hay Tedders	25	20
Farm or Field Rollers	25	20
Manure Spreaders	20	20
Mowers	12½	15
Binders	12½	15

There is no room for debate on this question as the figures are from the official documents and speak for themselves.

Politicians who believe in democracy are, as a rule, found in the Opposition.

FAKER OR PATRIOT?

One of the best known and most widely circulated newspapers in all Canada is the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal. This paper is owned by Sir Hugh Graham, a strong supporter of the Conservative party, but its political affiliations have not been prominently displayed and there is no doubt that when it speaks on a big public issue its opinion carries a great deal of weight. Recently The Guide has received a number of letters from readers who also take the Family Herald and Weekly Star, asking if that paper is a faker or whether it is honest and in the habit of standing by its word. This question is prompted by the apparent repudiation by the Family Herald of a promise which it made just before the Dominion general elections two and a half years ago, and which unquestionably had a good deal of influence upon the result of that contest. This promise was contained in an article which was printed in large type and columns of double width in the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Sept. 6, 1911. In that article it was stated that the life of Canada as a nation was at stake in the coming election, and the farmers were appealed to to vote against reciprocity and save Canada. If reciprocity was defeated, the Family Herald declared, it would be defeated by the votes of the farmers and "then in deadly earnest will they be entitled to their turn." The Herald then proceeded to tell the farmers what it would do if reciprocity was defeated. It said:

1. We shall insist that Mr. Borden extend just treatment to the Western Provinces in the matter of crown lands, forests, minerals and boundaries.
2. We shall insist that Mr. Borden give the West government control and operation of grain elevators; and that he stick to his promise to extend government encouragement to the chilled meat industry.
3. We shall go beyond Mr. Borden in the matter of free agricultural implements. We do not propose to await the finding of any Tariff Commission. We believe that when our makers of agricultural implements can send them into an outside market where they enjoy no protection, and there undersell the American and other makers, that they should no longer be allowed to "bamboozle" the Canadian people into giving them protection at home, by which they are enabled to bleed the Canadian farmer. Therefore, we declare at once and without delay for FREE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS; and if reciprocity be beaten, we shall press this policy, week in and week out, on the new Government.
4. We shall advocate the building, and operation on behalf of the people, of the Hudson Bay Railway and the Georgian Bay Canal.
5. We believe that railway freight rates should be reduced; and we shall insist upon a government policy permitting this act of justice.
6. We shall press upon the Borden Government—if it be formed—the fair and equal-handed policy of backing loans to the farmers with the Government guarantee, just as the Government now guarantees the bonds of railways.

If Mr. Borden failed to keep to his promises and yield the demands made by the Family Herald on behalf of the Canadian farmers, then, said the paper, a farmers' party must be formed. Such a party would need a campaign fund of at least a hundred thousand dollars and the Family Herald said:

To this fund the Family Herald will contribute as a first subscription ten thousand dollars. We shall place this ten thousand dollars at the service of the central committee of this National Farmers' Party; and we shall furthermore come to the support of the party with the full force of The Family Herald, whatever that may be worth. We mean business in this matter. If Mr. Borden betrays the farmers who have elected him, he will find an implacable foe in The Family Herald.

Mr. Borden's Government has now been in power for two years and a half, and while a few small concessions have been made, not a single plank in the platform laid down by the Family Herald has been carried into effect by the Government, tho the Hudson Bay Railway is now under construction. Under these circumstances we might expect

that the Family Herald would be attacking Mr. Borden with all the force at its command and denouncing him for betraying the people and breaking his pledges. We might also expect that the Family Herald would be leading the farmers of Canada in the formation of a farmers' party and be eager to hand over the check for \$10,000 as the foundation of the party's funds. But alas it is not so.

The Family Herald of April 15, 1914, contains a report of the recent Budget Speech and also an editorial article on the tariff changes. That article is before us as we write, and this is what we read on the subject of agricultural implements.

There is to be a "cut" in the duties on agricultural implements, which will be good news to the farmers. While the "cut" does not amount to a complete slaughter, still it is worth noting that it is greater than was proposed under the reciprocity agreement. Whether this reduction will meet the existing necessities or not, it is a step in the direction indicated right along in our columns. We realize, however, that progress must be cautious in such matters. It is certainly a matter of regret that former administrations did not make this forward move years ago.

There is not much of the "implacable foe" about that, and we do not wonder that farmers who have written to the Family Herald asking why that paper has gone back on its promise have received no reply to their letters. It would be a good idea for every farmer in the West who reads the Family Herald to write to that paper demanding an explanation. Of course the true explanation is that the Herald, like most papers which are owned by politicians, was willing to promise anything in order to get its party into power and to forget its promises as soon as it had accomplished that purpose.

The chief credit for the freight rate reductions ordered by the Railway Commission is undoubtedly due to The Winnipeg Free Press. The splendid series of articles showing by figures and facts the heavy discrimination against the West was the main factor in arousing the country to a realization of the unfair burden it was carrying. When these facts were made public the question was taken up by public bodies all over the West and the Railway Commission was forced to take action. The organized farmers have also pressed this question insistently for several years, and undoubtedly their influence had much to do in forcing the investigation. It is to be hoped that the Free Press will continue in its fight for a square deal for the West in conjunction with the organized farmers and other public bodies, because apparently in no other way will justice be secured.

Those responsible for the tariff changes which have discriminated so unfairly against Western Canada, and also for the decision of the Railway Commission, which brands the people of Western Canada as an inferior race of beings, are the men who must carry the responsibility for inevitable cleavage which such unfair decisions is certain to develop. It must be recognized sooner or later that the only basis upon which the Canadian confederation can develop as its makers intended is that of absolute equality of opportunity to all Canadian citizens. The people of the prairies have not that disposition which will permit them to acknowledge their inferiority to the people of any other part of Canada.

We announced some time ago that our special offer of \$1.50 for three-year subscriptions would be definitely discontinued on April 1. A number of subscriptions at this rate have been received since that date, but they have been extended for two years instead of three as per our announcement. We cannot afford to make any further cut rates, but would ask all subscribers in arrears to send us their renewal as promptly as possible either \$1.00 for one year or \$2.00 for three years, which is our regular rate.

The workman very different first of a cattle, reduction. This is income, sell, but or use driving his wealth number and profit is the in. The last the gross present sold, da on the f averaged total v. farm im averaged an aver building \$1,353 f Now no land It is tru have ac he has farmers lots or- ingly di to buy build a only c employe thing co man is little ch his own his sol reckone the hou

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Some City Problems

By J. S. WORDSWORTH
Secretary Canadian Welfare League

Article II.—The City Workman's Income

The farmer's income and the city workman's income must be reckoned by very different methods. The farmer has first of all the price of his products (grain, cattle, butter, etc.), less the cost of production (interest, wages, machinery, etc.) This is perhaps the smallest part of his income. There is that which he does not sell, but which he and his family consume or use (vegetables, butter, eggs, meat, driving horses, etc.), or which adds to his wealth (farm improvements, increased number of horses or cattle, etc.) Lastly, and probably greater than either of these, is the increase in the value of his land. The last census showed that in Manitoba the gross returns to the farmers as represented by field crops, fruits, live stock sold, dairy products, animals slaughtered on the farm, wood, eggs, honey and wax averaged \$1,545 per farm holding. The total value of land owned, buildings, farm implements, and live stock on hand averaged per farm holding \$10,050, being an average of \$6,739 for land, \$1,355 for buildings, \$603 for farm implements, and \$1,353 for live stock on hand.

Now the ordinary city workman has no land and no tools of any great value. It is true that in the earlier days he may have acquired property. To that extent he has additional income just as some farmers have additional income from city lots or mining shares. But it is increasingly difficult for the ordinary mechanic to buy even land enough on which to build a house. As he puts it himself, his only capital is his labor-power. The employer owns the "ranch" and everything connected with it. The city workman is simply "the hired man" and with little chance of ever owning anything of his own. His weekly or daily wages are his sole income. These are usually reckoned by the hour. It is true that the hours are shorter than those of the

farmer. In that he has a decided advantage. On the other hand, the farmer boasts that his time is his own. If he does stop working to enjoy a picnic or on account of sickness or to take a trip East, or during the slack winter season he is not docked for every hour. His crops keep on growing, his cattle multiplying and his land increasing in value. All these things must be kept in mind in comparing the income of the city worker and the farmer.

The Workers' Wages

The following wage table may help in estimating a wage earner's income:

17½c. an hour, 10 hours a day, 200 days a year	\$350
20c. an hour, 10 hours a day, 300 days a year	600
45c. an hour, 9 hours a day, 200 days a year	810
45c. an hour, 9 hours a day, 300 days a year	1,215

Thus it will be seen that a man must receive what is considered high wages and be steadily employed all the year round to earn what in a previous article we found necessary to maintain a decent Canadian standard of living for a family. Now what do city workmen actually receive?

Fair Wage Schedule

The following is the fair wage schedule of the Manitoba provincial government:

Trade or class of labor	Rate Cts.	Hours per hr. per wk.
Bricklayers and masons	70	48
Carpenters	55	50
Stone cutters	65	48
Plumbers	55	48
Steamfitters	55	48
Plasterers	65	48
Lathers	56½	54
Painters	42½	54

Electricians	45	48
Sheet Metal workers	45	54
Structural Ironworkers	50	54
Portable and Hst. Engineers	50	60
Marble workers	65	54
Tile Setters	55	54
Asbestos workers	50	54
Builders' laborers	27½	60
Team and wagon	60	60
Excavators	25	60

Several considerations must be kept in mind:

(1) Many receive wages much below the fair wage schedule. At the time these investigations were made (May, 1913) many builders' laborers, for instance, were receiving only 17½ to 20 cents.

(2) The building trades are better paid than some other forms of labor.

Packing house employees are receiving 19 cents for skilled labor; railway employees 18 cents; foundry workers 20 cents; teamsters are working eleven to fourteen hours a day for \$2 a day, their pay having been reduced from \$2.25 during the winter of 1912-1913.

Wholesale houses are generally "bad pay."

(3) Many unskilled laborers and skilled workmen in outdoor trades work only eight months in the year, having to spend the winter in enforced idleness.

Thus large numbers of workmen are receiving under \$600 a year, many under \$500 a year, or half of what is necessary to support a family according to normal standard.

(4) How is the difference made up? For nature's laws are inexorable. Differences are always made up somehow.

What Small Wages Mean

The small wages of the husband often means that the wife and mother is forced to go out working. Our washwomen and scrubwomen are largely married women

with families. The effect? The hospitals report that in many cases the women are "run down." Overwork, if not the direct cause of disease, often complicates and aggravates the disease.

And the homes? From juvenile courts and reformatories come the cry of the children who have been robbed of the mother's care.

Again, the small wages of the father often means the children must go out to work at an early age to supplement the family income. The principal of a Winnipeg school gave evidence before the government commission on technical education: "In connection with my school work I noted during the past five years that many children leave school to go to work long before they are physically fit or have any adequate preparation for their life work."

"Very few children in our district complete the eighth grade in school. They go to work in stores, box factories, breweries, and as messengers and office boys."

"Many boys and girls are kept at home to mind younger children while the parents are out working. These form probably the largest class of child workers. It is a sad fact, but it seems necessary that in order to maintain the existence of a family the mother must go out to work rather than care for her children. This is the source of much truancy and juvenile crime."

Let the family save on food and we have under-nourished women and children. It is pathetic that in February and March before work starts again the children of many families show very decidedly the effects of under-nutrition.

Save on rent and we have over-crowding, which means insanitary conditions and often immoral conditions.

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A Co-operative Credit Scheme

By P. R. PLISSON, Herschel, Sask.

May I ask the favor of using the columns of your valuable paper to express my views on the possible remedy for the actual financial conditions of our farmers in this province, these views being the result of twenty years' experience in all kinds of co-operations in Europe and twenty years of close observation of the needs of this country.

The remedy which would bring a radical relief is "True Agricultural Co-operation," in which there is a proper start as in anything else. If it is not started right none will enjoy the full benefit of it and many will enjoy no benefit at all. If it is not started right it will take many years of experiment and deceptions and in the meantime, lots of hardships and ruin for the actual farmers. Why not start it right now and put it on such a footing that it will help everyone equally, as true co-operation must give equal rights to everyone? This is the only way it can prosper and be helpful.

Cheap and Convenient Borrowing

The first start in true co-operation is to have an agricultural organization in each district (it has been recognized by over sixty years' experience that it cannot work satisfactorily on a large scale) by which each farmer will have a line of credit based on its net surplus, credited to his account. It can be an open line of credit or a mortgage line of credit. This latter means that a farmer can mortgage his lands for the full amount for a period of ten, twenty or thirty years, and only borrow just what he needs at a time, pay back that loan or increase it, pay the whole thing off and re-borrow later, just as he likes.

during the period he has chosen. He, of course, only pays interest for the time he has the use of the money. In this way there is no formality nor any delay in getting money. A cheque can be issued at any time and it will be paid until the line of credit is exhausted.

7% Payments Wipe Out Loan

A straight mortgage can also be given repayable by amortization. This means to pay a regular sum yearly, and never worry about the principal. We will suppose that the current interest is 6 per cent. and by paying one per cent. extra that is every year \$70.00 on \$1,000.00, that one per cent. will take care of the principal in little over thirty-four years. In fact the method must be so that until the line of credit of a farmer is exhausted, he will have the right to borrow money at any time of the year he needs it and for all the time he needs it, the farmer stating his own terms as to time he wants the loan for. The reason is that loans being only made to farmers for the purpose of increasing their assets, a sufficient time must be given them to enable them to make enough profit on their loan to pay said loan off with profits. When lines of credit will be exhausted, loans will be made on chattels and grain. All these loans to be made, of course, at as low an interest as possible.

Farmers Can Hold Wheat

With the above conveniences farmers will be able to buy everything they need for spot cash and will, therefore, buy considerably cheaper than they are doing just now, thus considerably reducing their cost of production. Further,

farmers getting in the fall the necessary money to hold their crop, will become a strong co-operation and will be able to create direct markets for their produce and get full price for their grain, thus considerably increasing their returns. It is, therefore, evident that by decreasing the cost of production and considerably increasing their returns, wheat raising will then pay, and pay well, in this country of ours where we have the best of lands and most of it specially adapted for the growing of the best wheat of the world.

Combine Merits of Other Plans

All that is necessary to obtain all the advantages mentioned above, is the organization thru the province of Agricultural Co-operative Banks, working under the Raifaisen and Landshaftern systems combined, that is unlimited and non-speculative. This is the only system which has proved successful in Europe, as of all the failures which have arisen in Europe or even in America, they were always among the Limited Co-operatives, but none working by the system I advocate have ever failed. I do not mean to copy exactly what has been done in Germany or France, as the conditions here are altogether different from there. In Germany the Raifaisen Banks and the Landshaftern Mortgages, altho working in harmony, are two different institutions. This is due to the old routine of European countries. These two institutions have been in existence for over sixty years and have proved successful, but the success would have been much greater if the two systems had been combined.

In France the government established some fifty years ago, a mortgage institution which was to do operations similar to the Landshaftern of Germany, but this institution was far from giving the result anticipated, and the farmers' condition was not improving, in fact, much to the contrary. It is only since the Raifaisen Banks were introduced some twenty-two years ago, that the farmers began to feel some relief, and ever since their wealth has been increasing rapidly. Altho France has also its old routine, the founder or introducer of the Raifaisen Banks has overcome the difficulty of having the two systems separated, and these banks have for many years past been loaning money on the amortization plan, for twenty, thirty years, or more, and the farmers finding this more profitable for them, will soon do away with the government mortgage institution.

Advantages of Combining Plans

This, I think, is enough proof that if we want to be successful we must have the two plans combined together. Now, if instead of working as I advocate above, the farmers mortgage all their land to a special mortgage company, what kind of security will they have to offer to start their co-operative banks? None, whereas the same security can be used for both. The small gain that a farmer will make on a mortgage at cheap interest, will only be a trifle and will not help him, and cannot be compared with the advantages we would have with the co-operative bank alone, and having the two together it will be nearly perfect. It is to be remembered

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The Implement Duties

By Hon. W. T. WHITE, Minister of Finance

An Extract from the Budget Speech delivered in the House of Commons, April 6, 1914

I come now to deal with the important subject of agricultural implements, and with the consent of the House I shall treat of it somewhat at length, especially in view of the debate which took place recently upon the resolution of my hon. friend from Moose Jaw (Mr. Knowles), asking for the abolition of all duties upon agricultural implements.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it has been recognized, I think, by all governments that it is most important that duties upon agricultural implements should be fixed at rates as reasonable as possible, having regard to fiscal policy. Agriculture is recognized as the great basic industry, and it is important that the implements which the farmer uses—his plow, so to speak—should cost him as little as possible. This principle, sir, is recognized in the tariff of to-day. The average rate of duty upon dutiable goods under the present tariff, the tariff of 1907—the tariff of the late government as well as of the government of to-day—is 26 per cent. The duties upon agricultural implements are chiefly 17½ per cent. and 20 per cent.

The Tariff Structure

Now, there is one point to which I desire to refer in this discussion. The tariff of this or of any other country—and especially of a protective country—is a structure—one part is dependent upon another part; the rates of the tariff are related the one to the other; the rates on finished products are related to and largely dependent on the rates on raw materials which are usually the finished product of other manufactures, and dutiable. This solidarity, so to speak, of the tariff cannot be lost sight of. Usually it is impossible to deal with a single item without at the same time dealing also with other related or dependent items. To arbitrarily single out special products and lower or abolish the duties upon them without dealing also with necessarily related duties would not only result in the grossest injustice to those affected thereby but would exercise a most harmful effect upon the entire industry of the nation by the ensuing loss of confidence on the part of the business community. On account of this consideration, it is unusual to make many tariff changes except upon occasions of general revision when the tariff can be dealt with as a whole after due inquiry and consideration as to the scope and bearing of all changes proposed. If modifications are then regarded as necessary, upon a range of products or commodities any other modifications dependent thereon or necessary thereto may also be made, to the end that injustice and disturbance may, as far as possible, be avoided.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is by way of preface to the remarks which I propose to offer in respect of the resolution which was supported, I believe, unanimously by the Liberal members of this House, to the effect that: "In the opinion of this House the time has arrived when, in the interests of the farmers, and consequently in the interests of the whole of Canada, the duties on agricultural implements should be forthwith removed."

Means Free Trade

Sir, there is no reservation or exception about that resolution; it is a drastic resolution calling for the abolition of all duties upon all agricultural implements of every kind and nature whatsoever. Upon the occasion of the debate on the address, I referred to the declaration at Hamilton and at Montreal by my right hon. friend the leader of the opposition (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), in favor of a policy of free food, and I said on that occasion, and I say now, that free food means free trade. I say further now, that free agricultural implements means free trade.

Mr. Turriff: Free trade in implements.

Mr. White: Free trade. Having gone so far, my right hon. friend must inevitably go further. The logical and inevitable outcome and conclusion of his declaration respecting free food and of the policy respecting free agricultural implements is the fiscal policy of free trade. Sir, I have no exception to take to my right hon. friend espousing a policy of free trade. I simply desire to say this—that we on this side of the House are ready to accept that gage of battle, whenever he chooses to throw it down.

Duties On Materials

Now, I am going to ask this House to consider the position of the manufacturer of agricultural implements with all his duties abolished. But first, what is his position under the tariff of today? The manufacturer of agricultural implements, as the manufacturer of other commodities in Canada, buys subject to duty, his stone, his brick and all other building materials that enter into the composition of his establish-



HON. W. T. WHITE
Minister of Finance

ment. He buys subject to duties his engines, his machinery and his plant generally. He pays fifty-three cents a ton upon the coal that he consumes in his furnaces. He buys subject to duty his iron, his steel, his bars, his shapes, sheets, wire, forgings, plates, nuts, washers, tubing, chains, castings and practically all other articles entering into his product. The range of duties upon the articles I have mentioned is for the most part from twenty per cent. to thirty per cent. With practically everything he uses dutiable, on what principle can we sweep away the duties upon the product of the manufacturer of agricultural implements? I ask this House, upon what principle can it be done? Now, is my right hon. friend prepared to take the further logical step and to vote for the abolition of all duties upon the raw and finished products entering into the manufacturing of agricultural implements? To do so would work the most serious damage to all industries concerned: to the coal industry, to our great basic iron and steel industry, to our machine and foundry industry, to say nothing of a multitude of others of minor importance. A large part of their tonnage would be lost to foreign manufacturers, and many establishments would undoubtedly close their doors. Let us assume for a moment that my right hon. friend was ready to go so far as that; would he then accomplish the end that he had in view? Could the manufacturer of agricultural implements—and by agricultural implements I mean all agricultural implements, because that is what the resolution had in contemplation—could he, if he had all the products constituting his material upon the free list,

hold his own in competition with the implement makers of the United States? The cost of production is necessarily higher in Canada, even under those conditions, for this reason: it is a well-known fact that cost of production is in inverse ratio to the tonnage; the greater the tonnage, the greater the number of implements manufactured, the less the cost of production, and until this country has developed its industry to the extent to which it has been developed in the United States, it will not be possible for us to compete on even terms with the highly specialized and powerful industries of that republic.

One of the greatest markets for agricultural implements in Canada is the Northwest. I have been looking into the question of freight rates and I find that the freight rates between Chicago and Winnipeg upon agricultural implements are lower than they are between Hamilton and Winnipeg. Therefore, even if the duties upon raw materials were abolished, the Canadian manufacturer of agricultural implements would be at a disadvantage with his American competitors. That being so, what would be the inevitable result of the policy, advocated by hon. gentlemen opposite, of the abolition of duties on all agricultural implements of every kind and nature whatsoever? The effect would be this: it would transfer the entire agricultural implement business of Canada to the United States; it would depopulate some of the most thriving towns, and for what? That an American trust ultimately might gain control of the Canadian market from east to west and dictate prices at its own sweet will.

The Implement Industry

I propose to examine this agricultural implement industry; to see where are the manufactories engaged in the production of agricultural implements, and to see how important is this industry to Canada. According to the census of 1911 there are in Canada seventy-seven of these establishments, with a capital of \$45,000,000. The number of employees at factories and head offices, nearly all men, is 9,560, and amount of salaries and wages paid is \$5,550,000. Materials used amount to \$10,400,000, and the value of products is \$20,700,000. There are fifty-four of these establishments in Ontario, located at forty-three different places and in 35 electoral districts. The capital invested in Ontario alone is \$44,000,000. The other establishments are located in the province of Quebec, and at Winnipeg and Brandon in the province of Manitoba. I have a complete list of the places in which there are manufactories of agricultural implements. I shall not go thru it in detail, but for the information of the House—because it was a surprise to me—I propose to mention tonight the names of the places in Canada in which agricultural implements of one kind or another are manufactured. This is the list: Hamilton, Brockville, Toronto, Peterborough, Preston, St. Mary's, Smith's Falls, Teeswater, Welland, Terbonne, Guelph, Ingersoll, St. George, Woodstock, Brantford, Cowansville, Aurora, Ayr, Bolton, Goderich, Merrierville, Orillia, Paris, La Prairie, Montmagny, Tillsonburg, Brandon, Chatham, Waterloo, New Hamburg, St. Hyacinthe, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Ridgeway, St. Algare, Warwick, Summerside, P.E.I., Calgary, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Stratford, Iberville, Joliette, Halifax, New Glasgow, Waterloo, Walkerville, Sorel, Waterville. So far as the record goes, there are agricultural implement establishments in every province except British Columbia. In these places there is invested \$45,000,000 of capital, supporting directly, in operatives and their families, probably 50,000 people—the mainstay industrially of many of the towns that I have mentioned, which af-

ford a market for the surrounding country; these are the establishments that the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite, the policy of the abolition, root and branch, of duties on agricultural implements, would destroy.

Manufacturers Overstocked

What is the condition today of those engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements? I have looked into this matter with a view of ascertaining the facts and dealing with them, I hope, fairly and judiciously. Those engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements have felt, in common with those engaged in all other enterprises, and are feeling today the financial conditions which have prevailed in Canada during the past two years. Those conditions have been aggravated by a credit system under which the manufacturers of agricultural implements entail the burden of becoming the bankers for many of those to whom they sell their products. Last year their expectations were disappointed as to the demand there would be for their productions, and today the agricultural implement manufacturers of Canada are carrying large inventories because of the over-production of last year. They are confronted this year with the condition that prevailed to a large extent last year. Money is becoming easier, but they do not expect that their output of this year will at all reach the output of the last and preceding years. Having regard to the fact that the tariff rates upon one commodity are fixed with regard to the rates upon the raw material entering into its production; having regard to the conditions which I have urged with respect to the consequence of placing agricultural implements upon the free list, and having regard to the financial conditions which prevail today and affect that industry in common with all others, I say that any extreme, high-handed or arbitrary action would result most disastrously to that industry. Sir, we are not here to destroy but to encourage and promote Canadian industry. I say that that is our mandate as a Government from the people of Canada. Now we have not been unmindful of the interests of the farmer. We have been desirous that the tariff upon his implements, his plow, should be as reasonable as possible, consistent with our fiscal policy and conditions as they exist in Canada today. But, Sir, we have approached the subject in a rational way. We have made inquiries. For considerably over a year past we have been making inquiries and investigations into the question of agricultural implements. We have made an investigation into the prices of agricultural implements on both sides of the line, in Canada and in the United States. We have made an inquiry as to the factory cost of production of the principal agricultural implements in Canada and in the United States. We have examined the balance sheets of manufacturers with the idea of ascertaining what their position is and whether or not they are making undue profit upon their business.

A Question Unanswered

Mr. Turriff: Would the hon. gentleman state whether, in making that examination, he also examined as to what amount of cash was in the stock and what amount of water?

Mr. White: The examination as to selling price was made by a trusted official of the Customs Department, Mr. Thomas Costello. He examined into the cost of production. I examined the balance sheets myself and I think, without paying myself too much of a compliment, that I know something about a balance sheet. After having given this matter the most careful and painstaking consideration, we are satisfied that on

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The Mail Bag

STUBBLE SEEDING

Editor, Guide:—In the last issue of The Guide, the veteran head of the Indian Head Experimental Farm gives some general instructions on farming methods, and, while in many things I should be willing to sit at the feet of Mr. McKay and learn, I feel that I cannot allow his recommendations for stubble seeding to pass without comment.

I travelled over a large part of the Province last year, and saw a large number of crops seeded on stubble (both burned and disced), and with very rare exception it presented the spectacle of loss and disappointment. In this matter Mr. McKay's advice should be shunned and not followed. Mr. McKay has had the good or misfortune to be located in the Qu'Appelle Valley, where land is strong, and his local experience is not applicable to our Province generally. Plowing or discing stubble for a second crop should under no circumstances be adopted unless the land has been previously well mulched and all grass roots completely destroyed, in addition to which the soil should be a strong clay loam. Where these conditions are non-existent, seed should under no circumstances be put into land that is not plowed.

It is too late in the season to talk of the comparative advantage of fall plowing and spring plowing, but any farmer who has land that he has no time to plow had better use his seed for some profitable feeding purpose, get the land into proper condition for a crop next year, and I have no hesitation in saying his advantage will be a gain of 50 per cent. at least.

This is a result of my personal experience and a general observation of conditions in nearly every part of our Province.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Maymont, April 8.

SLAVERY IN CANADA

Editor, Guide:—The cause of the Civil war between the States in 1861-1865 was the demand of a few men who purposed to continue to take the labor of the black man without rendering him a due equivalent. Can you see any difference between the purpose of the men who precipitated the Civil war and the purpose of the capitalistic forces of today, for are they not taking the profits of the white and black men without rendering them a due equivalent? Because the present conflict is not, nor can be sectionalized, it is no less a revolution and one of two results must inevitably follow. Either the great producing forces must come into power and so make it possible to secure the portion that legitimately belongs to those who perform the labor and produce the wealth, or they must inevitably become greater slaves than they are now, for when men can only earn that which will provide food and clothing of the coarsest kind they are slaves, for the lash cannot drive men to labor as relentlessly as the fear of want. When the thought that all men should be free began to vibrate on the wings of the morning, it was not many years before the mightiest conflict of the ages opened, and when it ceased the black man went forth free from his shackles. The thought that labor shall come into its own is vibrating mightily thruout the world, and it will never cease to vibrate until the capitalistic forces of the world shall reach their apogee. Hence education along economic lines that shall reach all the people, or enough of them to control public sentiment, is the important and the most pressing question before the labor and producing world.

It can best be done thru organization which, in the light of the past, is the most efficient way to reach the great farming class. The responsibility rests with the officials who have been placed in power by the Grain Growers' Association. The farmers are ripe for the harvest. Let the sickle be inserted.

J. R. LOWE.

Chaplin, Sask.

MUST HAVE NAMES

We have received several letters during the past week without the name of the writer enclosed. Under no circumstances do we publish a letter or pay any attention to the matter contained in it unless the name of the writer is known to us. A pen-name may be used for publication if there is any good reason for it (tho we much prefer to have the real name), but the real name must be sent in to the editor also as an evidence of good faith. This notice will explain to a number of correspondents why their letters were not and cannot be published.—Editor.

GOOD USE FOR HALF A MILLION

Editor, Guide:—You advise the farmers to put together half million for a political pull. Better far start five big flour mills, grind your own wheat and ship the flour. Then start your packing plants, tanneries, shoe shops and woolen mills, and you will not be forever slaves. The price of wheat will go down until five-sixths of the farmers will be compelled to compete with the rest of the jobless and their savings for years will go up in Havana smoke, but some other man, way up, will do the smoking.

If the farmer is not a toiler, what is he? How long will you have to be a useful member on a farm of 160 acres before you become a Sir Knight?

J. J. Hill wants people back to the land. Hill owns transportation so he

cently appeared in the Morning News, of Moose Jaw, together with his reply thereto. The letters follow:—
Editor Morning News.

Dear Sir:—I was for some years a resident of Canada, up to about two years ago. I am not in touch with conditions there as closely as in previous years, but I understand that in addition to the tremendous burden of taxes on Saskatchewan property, it is proposed to add an Unearned Increment Tax.

Believing that protests on the part of land owners, large and small, is the least that can be done, I have sent a letter to the Hon. George Langley, copy of which I enclose herewith. I have no doubt that the Honorable gentleman has been deluged with hundreds of similar protests, and that he will pay no attention to them. I am, therefore, sending you a copy of my letter, in order that you may make such use thereof as you may see fit. I understand that a similar letter written by Mr. J. E. Martin, of Minneapolis, Minn., was published in your paper and quite extensively quoted by other papers in Western Canada.

Very truly yours,

A. D. KILDAHL.

822 Trust and Savings Bldg.
Los Angeles, Feb. 19, 1914.

Hon. George Langley,
Minister of Municipal Affairs,
Regina, Sask., Canada.

Dear Sir:—I wish to add my protest to the protests which you have no doubt received from hundreds of land owners in your Province, in connection with the extreme burdens which your government is imposing in the way of taxes. I understand that the latest proposition in the way of tax laws is the Unearned Increment Tax.

Saskatchewan already has road, school, weed, supplementary revenue and hail taxes. It would seem to me that the average land owner who invests his money in property in your Province has a burden enough without adding an Unearned Increment Tax. Surely your government, versed as

been the salvation of that country! I am now speaking not alone of capital from the United States, but from England and other European countries.

I am only a comparatively small land owner in Saskatchewan, but I believe the bulk of Saskatchewan acreage is now held in that way, and when such infamous legislation as that now proposed is on the program, it is only fair that every man affected by such legislation should protest. I would like to ask what extraordinary conditions have come up which would entail this heavy and unjust burden on land owners in your Province? What demands must be met in a financial way that have not come up before this time? Why should a land owner who has invested his own money, to say nothing of his labor, be obliged to pay tribute to a Government which has done absolutely nothing to assist him in securing an enhanced price for his property? It is a well known fact that land advances in proportion to settlement and improvement around it. Surely this state of affairs is brought about by the settlers themselves and not by any act of the Government. Why, then, should tribute necessarily be paid by the Government when values are enhanced by reason of such improvement?

May I ask the favor of a reply at your convenience?

Very truly yours,

A. D. KILDAHL.

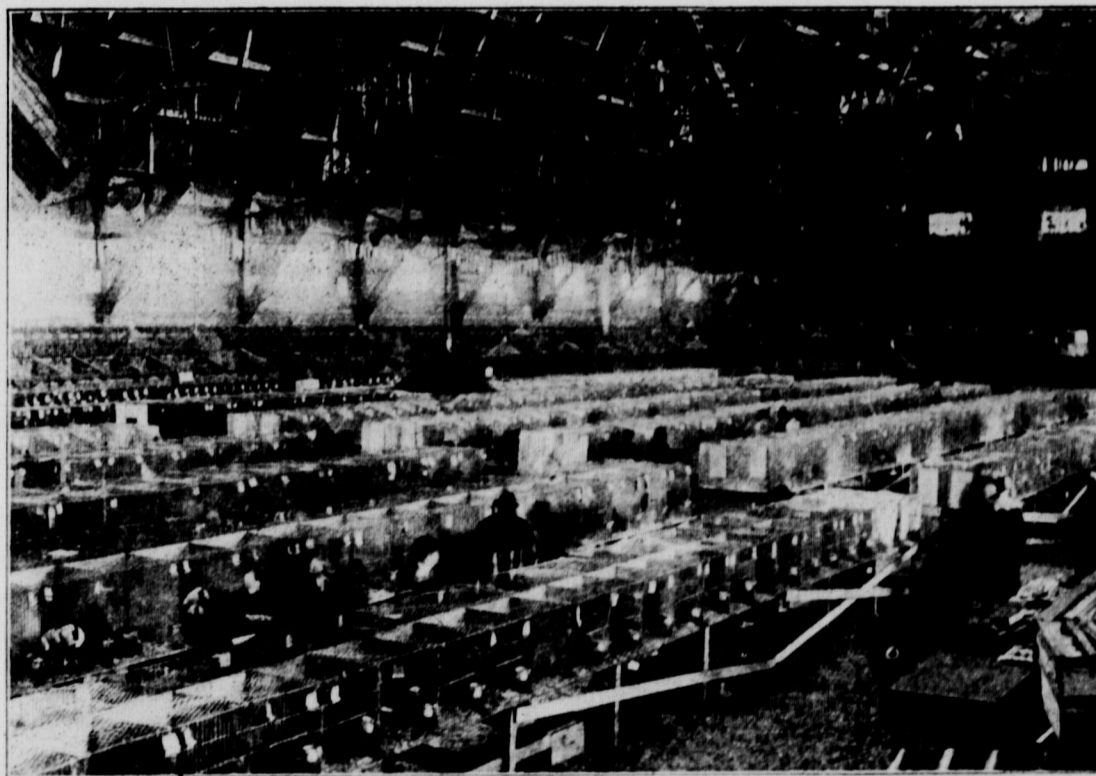
Editor Morning News.

Dear Sir:—In the Morning News of February 26, I notice a letter from Mr. A. D. Kildahl, of Los Angeles, which he addresses to the Hon. Geo. Langley, and in which he protests against the Unearned Increment Tax. In this letter he asks a question and answers it, too, altho he apparently is not aware that he has answered it. He says, "It is a well known fact that land advances in proportion to settlement and improvement around it. Surely this state of affairs is brought about by the settlers themselves and not by any act of the Government." Anyone who has given

thought to this question, it seems to me can only arrive at one conclusion, and that is that the community having created the value of the land "by settlement and improvement around it," the whole value so created (and not only part of it, as would be taken by an Unearned Increment Tax), should revert to the community, and not be gobbled up by absentee landlords like Mr. Kildahl and myself. I confess to owning land also in Saskatchewan on which I have not put one dollar in the way of improvements, but it is going up in value all the time, while I live out of the country entirely and pocket that increased value any time I decide to do so, or, in other words, sell. It is a perfectly legal proceeding, but I contend it is not good ethics, for it is getting something for nothing. When the people get wise enough to take the whole increment value for the public treasury and do away with all other taxes, then Mr. Kildahl and I, together with all the other landlords, will have to quit our dog-in-the-manger policy of not using the land ourselves, or letting any one else use it unless they pay the price we demand.

It is not disputed by anyone that the land was created for the use of all humanity and not for a favored few. If Mr. Kildahl is really desirous of putting himself thoroughly on this matter which seems to concern him so much, I would suggest that he get in touch with the Home Rule Tax League in Los Angeles, located at 516-518 American

Continued on Page 26



The Calgary Poultry Show, held in the Horse Show Auditorium, Nov., 1913.

reaps both ways. Why did he not stay on the farm, if farming is good!

F. LARSON.

Union Bay, B.C.

UNEARNED INCREMENT

J. H. Brothers, formerly of Moose Jaw, Sask., and now residing at Long Beach, California, sent to The Guide a copy of a letter from another Californian owner of Saskatchewan land which re-

it is in politics, knows human nature well enough to know that the addition of the Unearned Increment Tax will result in driving out of Saskatchewan millions upon millions of invested capital. Do you not think that capital should be encouraged to come to Saskatchewan, rather than be discouraged? It is not a fact that the many millions of outside capital that have come in to the development of the Province of Western Canada have

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

OBLIGATIONS TO CRIMINALS

After a winter, during which the energies of so many of the daily newspaper folk have been directed towards setting forth in lurid headlines, a page wide, the progress of the Arnold murder case, one is relieved to know that, so far as this particular case is concerned, it is over at last.

But the thought comes back insistently that the conditions that produced one Krafchenko are still working towards the production of other characters, equally harmful to society. Unquestionably one of the greatest of these forces is the lack of a compulsory education law in this province, which results in hundreds of boys leading unoccupied and useless lives, and the familiarity has dulled our sensibility of the importance of it, it has not altered the truth of the old saying that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

Another common cause of crime in the Canadian born child of foreign parentage is our unveiled contempt for the foreigner. We do not hesitate to let his son and daughter see that we despise him and by so doing we encourage them to flout his authority. In this insidious way we undermine the discipline of the foreign home, and we do not substitute even the partial control of enforced attendance at school.

The inevitable result is that this second generation of our foreign population is supplying us with an enormous percentage of our criminals, whereas the immigrants themselves supply a very small percentage indeed.

In so far as we are not giving these foreign children a decent chance to grow up under conditions that will make useful citizens of them, we are responsible for the crimes they may commit against society; we are responsible for the misery that crime always brings in its wake, the ruined homes and broken hearts, and we can never make up to the criminal for the wreck of his life.

This is not a maudlin plea for the execution of justice in this instance to be stayed. It would not help matters to turn the bad product of our mismanagement loose upon society. But there are hundreds of bright, energetic boys growing up in our city who may become criminals because they are receiving no training to equip them to become good citizens of our country. What are you going to do about it?

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

COMRADES

Dear Miss Beynon:—My wife and I are just entering on our second year's enjoyment of "The Guide," generally reading aloud your department, Country Homemakers. We are both in favor of woman suffrage from this standpoint, that it is her right. As to effect of suffrage on the "woman," we enclose a clipping which states our belief in the matter much better than we can.

Yours in the Faith,

"WE 2."

Mothers of Men

The following extract from an address recently delivered by Daniel A. Poling, National Temperance and Citizenship Superintendent of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, is very worthy of a careful perusal:—

Last summer I went home—back to the old home, where a great city stands by a beautiful Oregon river and a snow-crowned mountain looks down from a sapphire sky. It was the Fourth of July, and there was a parade. I have seen many parades, many Fourth of July parades. I have seen many parades, in that, my native city. I had never before seen a Fourth of July parade like that parade. First in line came the city's "blue coat," filling the street. Following the battalion of police walked, with head erect, the mayor, and under his arm was a Bible! Behind the mayor marched the more than one hundred boys of his Sunday school

class, and each lad carried a Bible. Behind the marching boys came a military band playing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and behind the band trudged and sang twelve thousand men, women and children from the Sunday schools of Portland, Oregon. A Fourth of July parade! Yes! And to the question that your eyes flash, I would answer that a few months before, for the first time in history, the women of Portland voted. They went to the polls and elected a reform administration. They swept the city clean. The women did. My mother and my sister helped. Father cast his one vote, and the "female of the species" in our clan, cast their two! The great, good men of the city had tried again and again. Standing alone, they had failed. The day that saw women vote for the first time in the metropolis of Oregon was Portland's great emancipation day.

Mother Had Not Changed

That night I went to bed in the old home and by my side slept a little fellow, bearing my name and carrying my blood in his veins—just such a little fellow as I was before I grew up and went away. Midnight came and I had not slept. My heart was stirred by a hundred emotions and my mind was memory's picture gallery. Then across



Mothering the Little Pigs on a Western Ranch

the threshold of the quiet room swept soft as an angel, a figure in white. The cold comes down at night in the Northwest. No sweltering there thru sleepless, humid terrors! Mother feared that I might be uncovered and chilled in my sleep. Oftenshe had found me thus. Close by my bed she came, and in the dim moonlight that crept under the blinds I sensed her stooping low. I closed my eyes. I felt her fingers touch the coverlet. She tucked it deftly—then a pause—and then as light as a breath from the milky way, her lips brushed my forehead. Mother, voting citizen of Oregon, had not changed. Today she is as tender as ever, as true and brave and pure and wise as ever. But she is stronger now and more potent. She is a ruler in a city and a state. Her voice is a voice that counts and is counted. Where yesterday it spoke only to plead, today it speaks with authority for every interest of home and country.

And so, fighting comrades of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, here is my conclusion of the whole matter. I am profoundly convinced that the ballot will be a weapon of uplift and freedom in the white hands of the Mothers of Men.

FACTS ABOUT SUFFRAGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I would be glad if you could tell me, thru the Sunshine columns of The Guide, in what countries and states the women have the vote, also when the vote was extended to the

women of Norway? Could you also tell me where to get Canadian literature on the same subject?

Thanking you in anticipation and wishing your Guild every success, I am, Yours truly,

NON-MILITANT.

Full Suffrage Extended to Women

Place	Date
BRITISH EMPIRE:	
Australian Federation	1902
New Zealand	1893
Isle of Man	1881
SCANDINAVIA:	
Finland	1906
Norway	1907
Iceland	1913
UNITED STATES:	
Alaska	1913
Arizona	1912
California	1911
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
Wyoming	1869
Partial suffrage in Illinois	1913

The only Canadian Suffrage literature I know of is Dr. Mary E. Crawford's booklet, "The Legal Status of

always treat each other as equals, and talk over anything that interests us both. I have made some mistakes and so has he, for we are both mortal and are liable to such.

We lost the debate, but we are hoping for some good to come, and maybe we will not lose next time. There was a larger crowd than usual so there is interest in the subject. Two of the negatives dealt entirely with conditions as they are in England and Scotland.

I have not been able to do much for the W.G.G.A. as yet; cannot get women here to take an interest and pay their dollar. I am hoping that when the weather gets warmer I may get around a little more and have better results. Our local is flourishing. We have a real live president and secretary who work together, and some active members too. Sorry I have not as good a report to send as Mrs. McNeal sent. I know she is a hustler. Well, I am doing my best. I think. Yours truly,

MRS. NEWTON J. ANDERSON,
Director for District 9, W.G.G.A.

RHUBARB RECIPES

As given at a women's club meeting, where each woman was expected to contribute her mite:

"Rhubarb-Raspberry Jam.—Rhubarb is so much less expensive than berries that the following is a very economical way of making raspberries—which usually cost more than any other of the small fruits—go twice as far as if they were used alone, and no one would suspect the addition of rhubarb unless told about it. As it is sometimes hard to get rhubarb at the season when raspberries are ripe, it is well to can the rhubarb at the time when it is best and cheapest, then it is ready to use when the berries come along."

"You skipped me," piped up little Mrs. E., "but I'm here with a recipe I want to pass along because it is so good:

"Rhubarb Dainty.—Fill a buttered pudding dish almost full with rhubarb, washed, cut up, stewed and sweetened to taste. Make a batter with one cupful of flour, four tablespoonfuls of sugar—granulated—one tablespoonful of butter or other shortening. Mix a rounded teaspoonful of baking powder with the flour and sugar, rub in the shortening, which should be very cold, add one well-beaten egg, and enough milk to make a stiff batter. Pour this over the rhubarb and bake until brown in a moderate oven. Serve with sugar and cream."

"Just a mite from me," softly added Mrs. G. "Did any of you ever try adding raisins to a rhubarb pie made with two crusts? If you haven't, do so next time and see if you don't find a flavor as novel as it is agreeable. Then I do not think any of you have served your households with a dessert we call:

"Ginger-Rhubarb Jelly.—Skin and cut into inch pieces one pound of rhubarb. It must weigh a pound after it has been prepared. Put it in a saucepan with one cupful of granulated sugar and a bit of fresh ginger root—an inch bit is plenty large. Cook slowly until the rhubarb is tender, but not cooked to a mash. Meanwhile soak two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine in half a cupful of cold water until soft, then strain into the hot rhubarb, adding two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Take out the bit of ginger root, then turn the liquid into a mold that has been rinsed with ice water and let set in a cold place for at least three hours. Serve with powdered sugar and whipped or plain cream. This jelly as flavored is a little tart. Some tastes may prefer more sugar added to the rhubarb."

With their first vote the women of Illinois the other day closed 1,100 saloons. Still, you know, woman suffrage does not really make any difference to the liquor traffic.

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

GERMAN GRAIN GROWERS

A very significant gathering of what is known as the "German Canadian Association" took place in Regina on March 25 and 26. It is affirmed that 30 per cent. of the farmers of Saskatchewan are Germans by language, and these people are building up a strong organization of their own for the education of themselves for better Canadian citizenship and the preservation to posterity of that which is best in the characteristics, customs and literature of their native land. They are fully alive to the economic problems of Saskatchewan, and their leaders express a desire to work harmoniously with the G.G.A. As the new Central secretary is able to speak German, being himself of distant German-Swiss descent, it is anticipated that a great many of these people may be drawn into the membership of the Association. An effort will be made to reach them thru the medium of their own language.

The German-Canadians are particularly interested in co-operation. They have grown up in the midst of it and should be a very valuable acquisition to our organization, especially in that field of activity relating to co-operative trade and finance.

J. B. M.

CO-OPERATIVE ABATTOIR

One of the resolutions passed at the recent Moose Jaw Convention is as follows:

"Resolved—That this Convention is of the opinion that the provincial government should take steps for the establishment of a public abattoir and cold storage plant."

The Central Executive is pressing this matter upon the government at Regina and is supported in its endeavors by several other organizations, such as the Stock Breeders' Association. There can be no doubt that with the rapid development of mixed farming, the province is in serious need of such an institution located centrally within its boundaries.

By the organization all over Saskatchewan of trading associations under the Co-operative Trading Act we are building an ideal machine for the collective marketing of live stock of all kinds by the farmers. Once the farmers generally thruout the province are organized under this Act, we can guarantee absolutely the support of a public abattoir and cold storage plant and such an institution, when brought into existence, should be of very great assistance to all branches of animal husbandry. With cold storage plants the markets need never be flooded with beef, pork, poultry, eggs or butter and an impetus would thus be given to mixed farming such as can be brought about in no other way. There should be no middlemen between the farmer and the packing and storage plant, just as there are no middlemen between the farmer and the grain elevators. Your executive is hopeful that the government, which has shown itself so very greatly interested in the encouragement of mixed farming, will see its way clear to take some action in this matter during the next session of the legislature.

J.B.M.

A LIBERAL DONATION

The generous support which the big farmers' companies are giving to the Grain Growers' Associations is the best possible proof of the estimate which these people place upon the value to the farming interests generally of the activities of the association. True, it was largely the work of the G.G.A. which made the organization and successful operation of these companies possible, yet we do not fail to appreciate the good feeling which these companies at all times have shown to the parent association.

The Central desires to make this pub-

lic acknowledgment of a very generous contribution to the working funds of the association which has just come to hand accompanied by the following letter:

Regina, April 9, 1914.

Mr. J. B. Musselman,
Sec., Sask. G. G. Assn.,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

In accordance with the resolution of the Directors of this Company in meeting held 31st March, 1914, I beg to enclose herewith Company's cheque for \$1,000 and wish to advise you that a further sum of \$1,000 will be paid over to the Association in the month of July next.

The resolution referred to authorizes the payment of the sum of \$2,000 to the funds of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to assist in organization work, \$1,000 to be paid forthwith and the remaining \$1,000 in the month of July next. Yours truly,

F. W. RIDDELL, Sec.-Treas.,
Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd.

MR. SALES AT KEATLEY

I am pleased to report to you that we had a visit from Director Thos. Sales on Wednesday afternoon. We called a special meeting and had a capital turnout.

Mr. Sales spoke to us for a couple of hours, and in the course of his most interesting and instructive talk, touched upon many points of vital interest to us. I cannot pretend, nor is it necessary, to give an outline of his speech, but he certainly justified the existence of our association, and laid particular stress upon the need of closer co-operation.

We realize more than ever, since the visit of Mr. Sales, what a fine thing it is for the association to send capable men out to elucidate points which, however well we may imagine we understand them, have at times a tendency to get a local color on. You can judge the feeling of the meeting yourself, when Mr. Sales took his seat at the close of his speech, when the cry went up "More."

W. P. GRAHAM,
Secretary, Keatley G.G.A.

MEYRONNE RE ORGANIZED

We are pleased to hear of the resuscitation of Meyronne Association. They have reorganized with the following strong staff of officers and should now do good work: President, Dr. H. E. Houze; vice-president, Mr. Barber; secretary, W. G. Conlon; directors, Rev. Father Voes, T. Hayes, Ed. Roy, W. Fox, A. McCasslin, E. Tavern.

Mr. Gamble, of Ogema, is reported to be doing good work for the association in his district.

AILSA CRAIG ORGANIZED

I take pleasure in reporting to you the organization of a new branch of the Grain Growers' Association, to be known as the Ailsa Craig branch. We have an enrolment of seventeen members, with officers elected as follows: President, W. H. Kent; vice-president, George Miller; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Gifford.

E. B. GIFFORD, Secretary.

WORKMAN ASSOCIATION

On December 13 of last year a Grain Growers' Association was organized at Workman, John Young, of Carievale, being elected president. Our association now numbers twenty-eight members and our meetings held during the winter months were very interesting and instructive. We have not done much co-operative buying as yet, but the co-operative spirit is getting much keener amongst our members and we hope to do most of our buying thru our organization in the near future.

On the afternoon of March 22 our association held a very successful enter-

tainment in the school house. Our worthy president occupying the chair. A well rendered program was given, consisting of music both instrumental and vocal, dialogues, recitations, etc. An excellent lunch was then served by the ladies and was greatly appreciated by all. After passing a hearty vote of thanks to all who had so kindly assisted in making the afternoon a success, all joined in singing "God Save the King," and so brought to a close a very pleasant social gathering.

JOHN ROSS,
Sec., Workman Assn.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

Spy Hill held a meeting and social on March 19. J. Lowe, our delegate, gave a very interesting report of what was done at the convention. Supper was provided by the ladies, after which some five-minute speeches were given, followed by a program arranged by Mr. Elkenton. A vote of thanks was given to all who had helped make the meeting a success.

Enclosed find \$15.00 membership fees.
HARRY J. PERRIN,
Sec., Spy Hill G.G.A.

STOCKHOLM WILL CO-OPERATE

At our meeting on March 28 your letter re Co-operative Associations was considered and I was instructed to write to you for all necessary forms and particulars to form an association here. The members are strongly in favor of the scheme here and when we asked for signers to volunteer to have the association organized, we received eighteen who were willing to take shares.

We have saved 7½ cents a pound on our formaldehyde and naturally our action in buying our formaldehyde has awakened a large number of the farmers in this district who would not assist us in the past and we gained eight more members at our last meeting.

Trusting this will give you an idea that altho our association has been one of the weaklings in the past, we mean to do our utmost in making it one of the strongest, in spite of the hard fight we have had against opposition in this district.

D. LAING,
Secretary, Stockholm G.G.A.

BUSY AROUND DROXFORD

We are busy around here organizing Grain Growers' associations. One has been organized nine miles north of us and one is in process of formation six miles north-east of us. We had two meetings and appointed a president, vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. Several were present who did not join as yet. Several others have promised to join soon, but all would like to be educated more in the line of organization and co-operation.

C. MCGREGOR, Droxford.

WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

At a special meeting held by the Grain Growers' Association of Tugaska, on Thursday, March 26, the Women's Branch of the Grain Growers' Association was organized, Mrs. S. V. Haight, of Keeler, being our organizer.

Mrs. Haight gave us a very interesting address bearing on why the women, as well as the men, should belong to the Grain Growers' Association, how other societies were lacking in opportunities which would be given to them by this society, etc. As a result, ten ladies at once joined. They were: Mrs. James Cooper, Mrs. John Cooper, Mrs. J. L. Lund, Mrs. H. C. Pratt, and the following who were elected officers: President, Mrs. B. Cooper; vice-president, Mrs. W. Chapman; secretary, Mrs. P. E. Cooper; managers, Mrs. J. Wolfe, Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. Seaman.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Haight for her kind assistance and advice.

It was decided that meetings should be held the last Thursday of each month at 3 p.m., place to be decided by program or by appointment at previous meeting or, when suitable, to meet with the men. All meetings are open for the receiving of new members. Our next meeting is to be held at Mrs. B. Cooper's on April 30.

Mrs. P. E. COOPER, Secretary.

Why Not Have a

? Burbank Garden

You can get one, comprising
Special Collection of Seeds
For \$1.25

We have secured for the Province of Manitoba and Saskatchewan the sole selling right for the Luther Burbank Company's world-famed Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

Write us for a "Burbank Garden," which comprises a special collection of 12 small packages of seeds for \$1.25. Allow 5 cents extra for postage if to be mailed.

Get the Luther Burbank booklet on the culture of flowers, fruits and vegetables.

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WINNIPEG - CANADA

OUR NEW Harness Catalogue

to you free on application. It describes and illustrates over sixty sets of Farm Heavy and Driving Harness and over thirty five Western Saddles, besides all Harness Sundries and Riding Equipments for the horse owner.

The Birt Saddlery Co., 520 Main St., Winnipeg

SAVING

The steel-ribbed fire-pot of the HECLA Furnace radiates the heat so quickly that little is wasted up the chimney—one ton of coal is

COMFORT

The fused joints exclusive with the HECLA can never work loose and allow gas or dust to escape into the house.

HEALTH

The large circular water-pan of the HECLA insures sufficient moisture to every room.

EASE

The HECLA'S independent grate bars shake the fire evenly and economically without the use of a poker.

ASK

The HECLA dealer, he will tell you more about it.

THE

HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE

is sold by CLARE & BROCKEST LIMITED, WINNIPEG

Make Your Own Will

Make it on a Form That Has Stood
The Test of Time and
The Courts

If you don't make a Will, your estate may fall into dire confusion after you are gone. Your loved ones may not get what you intended them to have without your will. No one knows what you intended to do. Family differences, unhappiness, waste, costly law expenses often eat up half the estate.

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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

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To Our Local Unions:—Since the last monthly letter was issued, the organization has made greater progress than during any period of its existence. Fifty-three new organizations have been established, and are still coming in at a good rate with almost every mail. This is most encouraging, and it looks as if the year 1914 will be by far the greatest the United Farmers have ever had. The reasons for this development appear to be the enthusiasm that was generated at Lethbridge because of the actual results obtained during last year, and also because of the splendid work the Co-operative Elevator Company has done, not only in the handling of grain but in dealing with other lines of produce, so that the farmers of Alberta are able to see actual results of great importance from co-operation and organization.

We want to study co-operation, and the more we do, I am convinced, the more we shall appreciate what it can do to help us in our present unfortunate condition. Co-operation draws communities together as nothing else can do. It develops the community spirit and can produce nothing but harmony. Co-operation when equitable is such that when men wish to do right, it avoids conflict of opinion and consequent disunity which may otherwise arise. We must remember that it is two sided, and that we must not expect to take only, but we must be prepared to give. The foundation stone of co-operation is sympathy for the other person, which grows out of the interpretation of the future that shows what our own needs may be. I would therefore ask that all of us cultivate the habit of looking up, not down, looking forward and not back. If we do this, and put our shoulders solidly to the wheel, we shall see the greatest year thruout that this organization has ever had, and I feel confident this will be the result of our year's work.

Fully appreciating the united efforts that have brought about the above gratifying results, and with best wishes, I am, faithfully yours,
W. J. TREGILLUS,
President.

Calgary, Alta., April 4, 1914.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 2

Gentlemen:—The following is a general report of the work of our Association in its various branches for the first quarter of the year.

At the time of the Convention we had 568 Unions. Today we have 621, or an increase of 53 in the nine weeks which have elapsed since we met at Lethbridge. As may be imagined, with the above figures in view, the work at the Central Office has been very heavy, and we have been taxed to the utmost to cope with the various demands which have been made upon us. While conscious of not having given the prompt attention we would have liked to in a few cases, we trust that any who may feel they have a grievance against us will try to realize the handicap under which we work, and place us in a better position financially to meet the requirements of our fast-growing Association.

I am pleased to be able to report that our paid up membership now shows a considerable increase compared with the same period last year, the dues were at first very slow in coming in, due doubtless to the fact that there are signs that at last our Unions are beginning to take a more business-like interest in their work and the local secretaries are falling in line with our constitution, which requires all membership dues to be sent in every quarter.

A very noticeable feature this spring is the large amount of bulk or carlot buying which is being done. Whereas a few years ago it was difficult to find any manufacturer or wholesaler who would deal direct with the farmer, to

day, practically every line of goods is covered. The truth of this statement can be proved by studying the advertising columns of our official paper, The Grain Growers' Guide, and we are of the opinion that if our members will continue to give a preference wherever possible to advertisers in that paper still other firms will be induced to break away from the trade combines who are today making a last fight to prevent the farmer from eliminating the unnecessary middleman. It may be mentioned in passing that over forty enquiries have been received from local Unions this year for information with a view to incorporating as a Co-operative Trading Company.

The extending of the sphere of work covered by our farmers' companies is very marked. The Grain Growers' Grain Company in addition to the grain business are now in a position to supply flour and feed, fence wire, coal, binder-twine, lumber, fence posts and groceries. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company is rendering most valuable assistance where required in the marketing of hogs and livestock generally on a 5 per cent. commission, in addition to handling practically all of the lines referred to above at local points. This rapid extension has nearly all been taken up within the last six months, and undoubtedly the next year or so will see a further extension and in many cases an improvement on the present service. For so new a movement, great pride should be felt in what our farmers' companies have already accomplished. The influence of their work on commercial and manufacturing interests generally can hardly be estimated and should never be lost sight of.

During last month a district convention was held at Edmonton, as well as a meeting of the board of directors. At the latter an address was given by Dr. Tory, and we understand that within the next few months the report of last year's commission from this Province on the cheaper money question will be published and that certain definite recommendations will be made to the Government on this matter. Our members in the pre-emption area will also be interested to know that we have recently received a letter from the Minister of the Interior to the effect that legislation will be introduced at this session of the Dominion House as a result of the presentation of their grievances. Just what form this legislation will take, however, was not stated, and up to the present our request for details has not met with any response.

Farm Machinery Notes

The resolution passed at our convention in favor of machinery notes being made to fall due in the spring instead of October or November received considerable discussion. Several directors gave their personal experiences, and it was decided that concerted action was all that was required to obtain the desired results. The suggestion is made that all our Unions pass resolutions, and, of course, live up to same, refusing to sign machinery notes offered by any firm which come due in the fall, and that each member insist on having such notes for the future made payable on April 1 of following year. We hope that all Unions will decide on action along these lines, and would welcome any information you can send us as to results. We believe that the request is a reasonable one, and that a firm demand accompanied by local action will be met by the machine companies. Should our request not be met, it will then be up to us to find some firm willing to meet our requirements, when doubtless the others will quickly fall in line.

Lady Members

Is your Union doing anything in particular in regard to this? At our last convention the constitution was amended to permit of ladies enjoying full

membership privileges on the family ticket basis, which is to say, on a fee of 50 cents. Some of our Unions are acting on this. Are you? Here is your chance to prove that you have been sincere when for the last few years thru the annual convention you have registered your belief in equal rights. Here is a chance for the ladies, too, to show they really want the vote. The U.F.A. is the first powerful organization to put them on an equal footing; in fact, we have gone further and put them on an equal footing at half the regular fee. Results will show whether they really want it or not. But the men should help.

Organization Work

Organization work this spring has as usual been cut down from lack of funds, but it is hoped to make up for this during the summer. Just as soon as the date of your annual picnic is arranged, if you want a speaker let us know. First come will be first served. We may not be able to serve you all, but early advice as to dates will help a lot. We would also be glad to hear from any of our friends who may be able to help us in this work during the months of June or July.

Farm Help

The Chief Publicity Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, advises us that he is receiving a large number of enquiries from intending settlers for location with farmers, and anyone requiring help would do well to communicate with him direct.

Yours truly,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

LEAFIELD ORGANIZED

The following report of the Leaffield Union, which has recently been organized, has been forwarded us by their secretary, Lorne Thompson: "On March 4 the farmers met to organize, with Mr. Hepburn as chairman and L. Thompson as temporary secretary. The secretary read the Association prices on different things the farmers need. Mr. Harper addressed the meeting. Mr. Hepburn was elected president, and Mr. Lux as vice-president. The following directors were appointed: Messrs. Hepburn, Bowfe, Ernsmise, Klein, Hibbard, Merrill and Jones. It was moved, seconded and carried, that we meet the first Wednesday in each month."

FLOWERDALE'S ANNUAL

At our annual meeting, on December 27, we elected the following officers: President, Thos. Beatty; vice-president, George Allen; directors, Robert Brown, M. Osborn, J. A. Stewart, Geo. Moreland, John Williams and G. Mow. The board re-elected Roger Jamieson as secretary for the coming year. We had seventeen members join at this meeting, and there are prospects for that many more. We have adopted the co-operative plan, and expect to buy our goods at wholesale prices. Mr. Knudson was delegate to the convention at Lethbridge.

RAINY VALLEY MEETING

The following is a report received from H. R. Kaslow, secretary of Rainy Valley Union No. 435: "Our meeting on March 14 was opened by the president, Mr. Gish. The minutes of the previous meeting were disposed of, and this was followed by a piano solo by Miss Louise Wanvig; mixed quartette, Miss Edna Gish, Aaron Gish, Miss Louise Wanvig and Arnold Wanvig. Mr. Fee, of Calgary, then addressed the meeting upon "The Good Accomplished by the U.F.A." A much better understanding was reached from his straightforward talk. Next followed a violin and piano duet by Messrs. Aaron and Paul Gish; dialogue, "Deaf Uncle Zed," Miss Louise Wanvig, Messrs. Ray and A. Wanvig, Miss E. Gish and Messrs. Aaron and R. Gish; piano solo, Miss Edna Gish; recitation, Andrew Parkkari; male quartette, Messrs. Aaron Gish, Arnold, Otto and Ray Wanvig. A business meeting was then held, during which the secretary received seven men and six ladies as members, also eight new subscribers to The Grain Growers' Guide. Piano and violin solo by Miss Edna Gish and Mr. Tamerose. Our next meeting will be held on Saturday, March 28, at 2 p.m.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN CANADA
(From the Morning Post, of London, England.)

Some weeks ago some notes of mine on the steps which are being taken in Canada to organize agricultural credit were published in the Morning Post. Co-operative agricultural credit, however, can hardly be said to have as yet advanced very far in the Dominion, altho all the Canadian governments appear to be taking a most active interest in the matter just now, and in one Province, Saskatchewan, legislation has been enacted enabling the creation of a co-operative mortgage credit association; but its prospects may be to some extent gauged from the success of another co-operative credit movement, mainly, tho not entirely, urban, which has taken firm root in Canadian soil. J. R. Cahill, to whose researches in connection with co-operative credit we in this country are so much indebted, has kindly supplied me with the substance of the following summary:

In December, 1900, Monsieur Alphonse Desjardins, a French-Canadian of Levis, Quebec, founded the first Canadian co-operative bank. Owing to the absence of suitable legislation it was a voluntary association, kept together and, in fact, directed by its founder. By 1906 two more banks had been established by him, and in that year an act was passed by the Quebec legislature under which the responsibility of members of co-operative societies could be limited to the nominal value of the shares held by each. The act contained one curious provision, namely, that members of any such society must be resident within certain areas coterminous with certain electoral districts. Between 1906 and the end of 1913, one hundred and forty-one of these banks were established in Canada. Of these one hundred and twenty-two were in the Province of Quebec and nineteen in Ontario. The membership of these banks is given at 65,700. Up to November, 1913, no less than 6,200 loans, aggregating \$1,197,000, had been made to its members by the parent society at Levis, a town of 7,500 inhabitants. So far there have been no losses whatever in any of these banks. The average rate of interest works out at about 6% to 6 3/4 per cent., which is low when it is recalled that 8 to 9 per cent. has been the predominant rate of interest charged by the ordinary Canadian banks for years. The affairs of each bank are directed by three committees, namely, a council of administration, consisting of five to nine members; a supervisory committee, and a credit committee, each consisting of three members. The committees are elected by the members, and hold office without re-election for two years. The managers, the only paid officials, are appointed by the councils of administration. No loan is made by a bank unless the committee of credit approves it unanimously, and no member of the committee can himself receive a loan. Shares, usually of the value of \$5, are payable by instalments and are withdrawable. All the banks seek and obtain savings deposits, on which they pay the ordinary savings bank rate of interest.

Monsieur Desjardins has extended his activity to the United States, and has organized twenty-three banks on this system in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He has certainly succeeded in establishing one of the most prosperous co-operative credit systems in the British Empire and his views must carry weight. His opinion on the much-disputed question of State aid are interesting at a time when the proper basis of co-operative credit is being much discussed in this country. Monsieur Desjardins says: "I do not believe in State spoon-feeding; there is nothing to be gained from such a weakening regime, except that it tends to kill that all powerful stimulus of self-help, so strong an educator in a young democracy such as ours. The movement has never and will never receive, while I am living and enjoy any influence, one solitary cent of either direct or indirect help from any government or public authority."

PATRICK PERTERR.

Note.—"Patrick Perterr" was the pen name used by the late Colonel Pil-

ington, one of the foremost authorities on agricultural credit. The above was one of the last articles from his pen.—Ed.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL POLICY

Sydney, N.S.W., April 12.—Hon. E. D. Millen, minister of defence, has issued, on behalf of the Commonwealth government an important and comprehensive statement on the whole question of Imperial naval defence, in which he severely criticizes Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill's recent speech, and emphatically defends the Australian policy.

"Australia," declares the minister, "is irrevocably committed to an Australian navy and policy and needs her own ships. If Mr. Churchill's references to battle cruisers mean that the British government thinks such vessels unnecessary in the Pacific, then the most startling departure has been made by the admiralty, from an agreement made in 1910 between Australia and the Mother Country.

"It is impossible," he proceeds, "for the Commonwealth ministers to accept the existence of a Japanese alliance as a reason for this departure."

Broken Promises

Mr. Millen cites instances in which the admiralty has violated the 1910 compact, without acquainting the Australian government, and declares that while the Imperial aspect of the Australian naval unit scheme still cordially commends itself to the Australian people, the latter are also wedded to a local control and defence system, as determined five years ago. He insists that until the Australian unit is placed on a thoroughly sound foundation, Mr. Churchill's suggested Imperial squadron will not appeal to Australian sentiment.

Concluding, Mr. Millen said that Mr. Churchill suggests a reversion to the discarded policy of contribution. Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson in his report with regard to the establishment of an Australian navy, said that the continuity of the policy was essential, yet almost before the foundations of the policy inaugurated in 1909 have been laid, we are urged to adopt radical modifications.

WEED INSPECTORS' COURSE

Arrangements have been made to hold the next annual convention and short course for municipal weed inspectors, at the Manitoba Agricultural College on June 10, 11 and 12. The program this year will include lectures, demonstration and identification of weeds at different stages of growth, and the best and most economical methods of destroying them. An invitation is being extended by the college to all the municipalities in the Province to encourage the inspectors to be present at these meetings.

COUNTRY MORE PROGRESSIVE

The Single Taxer, of Winnipeg, says: A noticeable feature of the Liberal convention held in Winnipeg last month was the progressive spirit exhibited by the rank and file delegates from the country, who are perhaps in advance of the city leaders of the party. The latter are more inclined to show the caution of the politician in pronouncing upon issues. The great progress which has been made among the farmers during recent years in imbibing progressive thought is one of the noticeable features of gatherings of a provincial nature. This is clearly traceable to well defined causes. It is not due to educational work carried on by political parties, for of such there has been little done. It is due to the work carried on by the Grain Growers' Association, the Direct Legislation League, and the Land Values' Taxation League. These organizations have carried on an aggressive campaign along progressive lines, and their work is now becoming apparent. Sooner or later it must bring results.

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WINNIPEG

16



How Weak Eyes Are Strengthened by Exercise

By C. GILBERT PERCIVAL, M.D.

In this which is undoubtedly the most active period in the history of man, every one of our faculties is called on to do more, and to respond to a longer continued extraordinary strain than ever before.

"Take things easy" may be very good advice, but most of us, who know how our competitors are hustling, fear that the practice of it would furnish us with a free seat on a bench in the park instead of a cash income.

More energy, more concentration, are required to keep up with the leaders nowadays—hence our nervous exhaustion is greater. Busy city life, with its clang, clatter and rush, even most of our time-saving inventions and modes of travel keep the nerves on edge, and give them no opportunity to rest during our waking hours.

Now, the eye is one of the most delicate centres of the nervous system. This is clearly proven by the fact that the first place a physician looks for symptoms of paralysis is at the base of the optic nerve—if there are none in evidence it is taken as positive proof that there is no danger.

This will clearly evidence that nerve exhaustion means eye-exhaustion, and finally eye affection if nothing be done to correct it.

If, however, the blood circulation in the eyes is kept normal by the proper kind of simple and safe exercise, they continue healthy, normal and strong.

Besides this nervous strain that I speak of there are many other features of modern life which tax the eyes unduly.

Our schooling, once confined to the simple rudiments of education, is now so extended that the books of a schoolchild of today would cause a child of thirty years ago to look aghast—hence at the threshold of practical life we start to unduly tax our eyes.

The glitter of city streets—the speed of traffic—the riding in fast trains—the viewing of scenery from train windows as it flashes quickly by—and, above all, the habit of reading every time we have the opportunity in our busy careers, under all sorts of unfavorable conditions—these all add to the extraordinary burden which our eyes are asked and expected to carry without assistance of any kind.

And, remember, that though your arms may rest, your body may recline, and every limb and other sense may be to a great extent dormant at times, your eyes are always seeing unless they are closed—always active during every waking hour.

Hardly any wonder, then, that eyestrain is so common and up to recently so many have had to call on artificial aid in order to see at all.

You know, the eye is just like a little camera. It has the lens with the iris opening, which enlarges and contracts agreeably to the amount of light existing. It also has a dark chamber, which may be compared to a camera bellows, and the retina corresponding to the sensitive plate. It has three sets of muscles—one turns the eyes in any direction, one controls the iris, and one operates the focus.

When, through nervous exhaustion or over-taxation, the circulation of blood in the eyes becomes weaker than is normal, these muscles become flabby and refuse to act up to their usual standard, and the eyes do not focus easily, if at all. Premature old-sight is the result.

The muscles still do their best to focus properly; eagerly struggle and strain to properly do the work which your brain commands them to do—strain and struggle so hard, in fact, that they affect the tired nerves, and not only cause headaches, of which this is the most fruitful cause, but put the entire nervous system under a pressure which extends to the stomach and digestive organs and brings on nausea and dyspepsia.

What eye specialist is there who has not heard from his patient: "Why, I had no idea in the world that it could be my eyes." There are many physicians, in fact, who look to the eyes for one of the first causes of stomach trouble.

It is perfectly amazing in reviewing the progress of science, surgery and medicine in the last fifty years that the methods of correcting eye afflictions, even of the simplest kind, seem to have been entirely overlooked.

Science in physiology is correcting deformities which used to require harnesses or

mechanical support. Surgery is correcting displacements which heretofore caused life-long confinement. Physicians are departing more and more from the old-fashioned practice of continual drugging, and using more rational methods of restoring and preserving health.

But until the recent discovery of this system of exercise to which I refer, no matter how simple your eye trouble was, you were told that you had to wear eye-glasses.

Now, eye-glasses are not necessarily to be despised. They are a great invention in their way—so are crutches.

But you would not relish the anticipation that you had to use crutches all your life—nor would you. Just as soon as your sprained ankle, for instance, were in condition to stand it your doctor would instruct you to touch it to the ground gradually and exercise it to bring back the normal circulation necessary to enable you to discard your crutch. Exactly the same with a broken arm—exercise it as soon as possible to bring it back to normal.

The wearing of eye-glasses is just exactly like using a crutch for life. Instead of growing stronger by their use, the eyes grow weaker, and you probably are well aware of the fact that in order to see perfectly the wearer of glasses must change them from time to time for new and stronger ones.

Let us see what authorities say on the subject of eye massage: Doctor De Schweinitz, of Philadelphia, Professor of Ophthalmology in Jefferson College, makes the statement that in treating so serious a condition as dreaded cataract of the eye, massage of the eye-ball "has been followed by improvement in vision and deepening of the anterior chamber." The Medical Record, in writing of the same serious ailment, urges the great value of "any means that would bring an increased blood supply," and considers that "the most feasible plan seems to be properly applied massage."

It would, of course, be impossible to satisfactorily, or even safely, give this massage (or exercise) with the hands, but this problem was successfully solved a few years ago by a New York specialist, who realized through experience how many troubles of the eyes could be quickly corrected by this method.

The greatest and most practical inventions usually seem the simplest and most obvious, once they become known, and this one is no exception to that rule. So simple is it that anyone can use it in his own home without instruction, yet it is so safe that there is not the slightest chance of giving the eyes anything but great benefit, no matter how long they may have been affected.

This system of exercise is fully explained, also many interesting scientific facts about the eyes are given, in a little book on the subject, which will be sent without cost if you address Charles Tyrrell, M.D., Room 110, 280 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide.

It may, with reason, be suggested that at no time could this system have been perfected more opportunely than now. At no time has the world demanded more perfect men and women; and if your eyes are weak, whether you wear glasses or not, it is not necessary for anyone to point out its disadvantages—perhaps you even consider glasses a disfigurement to a certain degree—surely they are an inconvenience.

Of course you cannot put new muscles in an eye, as you would a new tire on an automobile, but you can restore health to these muscles and give them the same original strength that assures the thorough performance of their natural work.

Personally I have seen this system in a few months make a boy of eighteen entirely independent of glasses, who had worn them continuously for twelve years; also enable old folks over sixty to discard their glasses in an incredibly short time. Therefore, I believe it is safe to assume that many thousands of spectacles will cease to be useful as this system becomes generally known, and I am sure that everyone whose eyes are affected in any way, whether a wearer of glasses or not, will be greatly interested in the little book which tells so much about the eyes and their care.—Advertisement

The Implement Duties

Continued from Page 8

only one range of implements can the duty be lowered without violation of the fiscal policy of reasonable protection which is designed to encourage and promote the establishment of industries in Canada. There is in the tariff an item respecting a range of implements which are much used in the northwestern provinces; I refer to harvesters, reapers, binders and mowers. I think I should point out to the House, because it is pertinent to the observations I made a short time ago with reference to the duties upon raw material entering into products, that there exists a drawback upon iron and steel, the principal commodities used in the production of these implements, harvesters, reapers, binders and mowers. We have been asked upon more than one occasion to repeal that drawback and to give the steel manufacturers the benefit of the market. There is much to be said for that course. It is a course which would commend itself to one seeking to follow a policy of protection. But, in the interests of the farming community and having regard to the tariff as it exists today, we have said: We will allow that drawback item to stand. That drawback upon iron and steel is equivalent to about two or two and a half per cent. upon the value of a binder, reaper, mower or harvester. I differentiate the industry engaged in the manufacture of harvesters, reapers, binders and mowers from the others. There are three firms in Canada engaged today in the manufacture of harvesters, reapers and mowers, the Massey-Harris Company, of Toronto; the International Harvester Company, of Hamilton, and the Frost & Wood Company, of Smith Falls.

Mr. Nesbitt: And the Noxon Company, of Ingersoll.

Mr. White: I had overlooked that name; I shall be glad to learn of any others. I would make this distinction between the cases of harvesters, reapers and mowers, and all other agricultural implements, that for home consumption there is a drawback upon iron and steel products entering into the manufacture of those three implements. That is one point of distinction between the industries engaged in the manufacture of those implements and industries engaged in the manufacture of all other agricultural implements. Another point of distinction is this. Those are among the most highly developed industries in the world. The manufacture of harvesters, reapers and mowers has been brought to an extraordinary point of perfection both in Canada and in the United States, and it is a matter of pride to me that the Canadian manufacturer of harvesters, reapers and mowers is not only able to hold his own but to do exceptionally well and sometimes to best his competitors in the markets of the world.

Five Per Cent. Reduction

What is, then, the position of these manufacturers of harvesters, reapers and mowers? The Massey-Harris Company has an export business equal to sixty-five per cent. of its output. The International Harvester Company, of Chicago, has, of course, a large export business, but I understand that its export business in Canada is not exceptionally large. Having regard to the highly developed condition of this industry, and to the fact that it enjoys a drawback in respect of iron and steel, which are the principal products entering into the manufacture of agricultural implements, we have, after the most careful consideration, reached the conclusion that the duty upon harvesters, reapers, binders and mowers, which now stands at 17½ per cent. in the customs tariff of 1907, can be reduced to 12½ per cent.

Mr. Schaffner: Why do not gentlemen opposite cheer now?

Mr. White: That is 2½ per cent. lower than the rates upon harvesters, reapers, binders and mowers proposed in the celebrated reciprocity agreement. Having regard to the cost of production of these implements in the United States and in Canada today, and having regard to the greater tonnage of the United States output, and to the difference in freight rates in favor of the United States manufacturers of those

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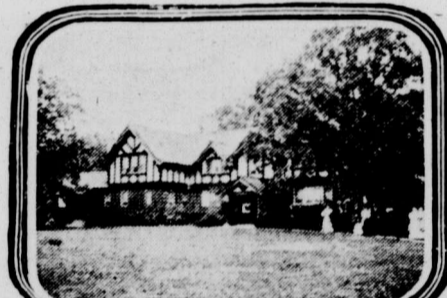
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Three first prize Boars at Toronto used on breeding herd last fall, mated with Toronto and Guelph prize-winning Sows. Am booking orders for spring pigs out of this stock. Pairs furnished, not akin, with pedigrees.

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Ayrshires and Berkshires

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.
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ALBERTA 125 EGG
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POULTRY PAYS WELL
by using our improved, safe, sure, simple, durable hatcher of 15 years experience by a Canadian. OUR FACTORY PRICES SAVE YOU HALF.

Special adapted for Canada—heavy lumber case covered with felt, asbestos, galvanized, copper tank, self-regulator nursery, ready to use.

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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—

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A Splendid Finish for any Craft—and for all Outdoor Purposes

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Yacht Enamel

All Colours Brilliant and Durable
Sold by Leading Dealers

16

\$35
DOMINION BICYCLES
FOR
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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.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 35,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

a rate as we are able to obtain if we are to retain these great industries in the Dominion of Canada. Statistics of the Customs Department show that in respect of export of harvesters, reapers, binders and mowers, the drawback, which means all the duty that has been paid upon foreign material entering into their manufacture, is about equivalent to 5 per cent. If, therefore, we take into consideration the 2½ per cent. which we are still allowing them, and, further, the 2½ per cent. representing the balance of that 5 per cent., harvesters, reapers, binders and mowers are really, so far as protection is concerned, on a 10 per cent. basis. I have dealt, I am afraid, somewhat at length, but I hope fairly and justly, with the question of agricultural implements.

There is just one other matter that I have to deal with. Last year we placed upon the free list ditching machines, but inadvertently omitted parts of ditching machines. This year we shall put parts of ditching machines upon the free list.

MARKETING WOOL CROP

In the past, wool production in the West has not brought in as large returns as it should have done, and the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has recently made an investigation to ascertain why this is the case. This investigation has revealed two primary causes—first, lack of care in preparing wool for market, and, second, sale in small quantities, resulting in large losses thru freight charges on L.C.L. shipments and extra profits for small local buyers and dealers. J. C. Smith, provincial live stock commissioner, has prepared a bulletin giving instructions concerning up-to-date methods of shearing sheep, rolling and tying fleeces, packing, shipping, etc. The Department of Agriculture, thru the Co-operative Organization Branch, is prepared, for this season at least, to act without charge as a central marketing agent for producers who will prepare their wool in accordance with the instructions given in the above mentioned bulletin. The wool must be prepared in accordance with the directions given in Bulletin No. 40. Paper twine for tying fleeces and suitable sacks for shipping will be furnished, at cost, by the department. (Cost approximately 1½¢ per fleece).

Each producer must forward his consignment to the department at Regina during the month of June. Upon its arrival in Regina the wool will be stored in a warehouse, graded and sold to the best possible advantage. A liberal advance will be made as soon as possible after receipt of the wool, and a final settlement will be made when all of the wool has been sold.

Owing to the fact that wool must be sold on sample, no definite price is guaranteed. The department will sell the wool, deduct the cost of twine, sacks and other necessary expenses, also the local freight to Regina, if this is not paid by the shipper, and forward the balance to the producer.

Large producers having sufficient wool to make up a carload, or where three or four can combine to make up a carload (10,000 pounds), are requested to communicate with the department, and if possible arrangement will be made to have their wool graded at their shipping point, thus avoiding the necessity for unloading at Regina.

Full information can be had by addressing the Co-operative Organization Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan.

MANITOBA ALSO

The Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association have also decided to handle the clip of the sheep raisers of the Province and are having full instructions printed. Full information can be secured free from A. W. Bell, secretary, Sheep Breeders' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Winnipeg.

What would happen if the labor that is now being devoted to agriculture or manufactures were to be spent in the mere digging of holes and filling them up again? That is exactly what is happening at all times in respect of all military expenditure.—J. M. Robertson, M.P.

Beautiful Walls For Your Home Sanitary, Fire-Proof, Inexpensive

Make your home more attractive, and protect it from fire with these beautiful, sanitary

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

They will out-last the building and are very inexpensive. They can be brightened from year to year with a little paint at a trifling cost. Made in innumerable beautiful designs suitable to all styles of rooms. Can be erected over old plaster as well as in new buildings. Write for catalogue.

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REGISTERED
KILL EM QUICK
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GOPHER POISON
GUARANTEED
TO
KILL THEM QUICK

EASY TO USE PRICE \$1.25
MICKELSON DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG CANADA

Every Package of Mickelson's Gopher Poison

must bear the photograph and signature as shown herewith to ensure that you obtain goods manufactured under the personal supervision of Anton Mickelson. The last packages that were made here under his supervision without this label were made before June 1, 1913.

This label not only guarantees that it is real Kill Em Quick, but also that it is Absolutely the Best Gopher Poison Obtainable.

Three Sizes: \$1.25, 75c, 50c

For Sale by all Good Druggists

Mickelson Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd.
Office and Factory: Cor. Young St. and Portage Ave. (Dept. C), Winnipeg

To Exchange:

Any of the following blocks of land for elevators or a line of elevators in Western Canada: 8,000 acres in Morton County, N.D., U.S.A.; 4,000 acres in Minnesota, midway between Minneapolis and Duluth, U.S.A.; 6,000 acres in Colorado, 125 miles east of Denver, U.S.A.; 3,500 acres in the Weyburn District, Sask., Canada. We are the owners of the above lands, and will give a good deal.

Write for further particulars.
Address:

THE A. H. MAAS COMPANY, 215 Andrus Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS :: MINNESOTA

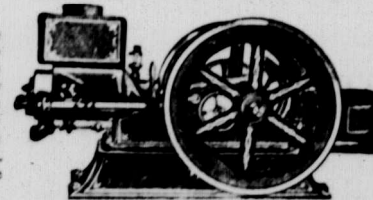
The Waterloo Boy Price List

For Cash with Order

1 1/2 H.P. AIR COOLED ENGINE	\$38 40
1 1/2 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$39 20
2 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$56 80
4 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$104 00
6 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$148 00
8 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$209 60
12 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$314 40

Prices quoted are for Skid Mounted, f.o.b. Winnipeg. These Engines will all develop from a half to a horse power more than they are rated above.

Will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed, and save you money every hour it works. Use either kerosene or gasoline for fuel. Best economist of time and money you can place on the farm. Write for catalog.



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HAND MACHINE, with Pulley	\$12 40
POWER MACHINE	\$22 40
ELECTRIC MACHINE	\$55 00

No Wringer furnished to the Hand Machine
Write for Catalog. Address Enquiries to Winnipeg Office
SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA

BURRIDGE COOPER COMPANY LIMITED
Winnipeg and Regina



Pioneer Importing Stables

PERCHERONS BELGIANS CLYDESDALES SHIRES



Now in our barns and ready for inspection by particular buyers. I have a good lot of Stallions from two to five years old, also some good young Mares. In buying these horses I paid strict attention to bone, size and quality, and looked carefully to the breeding. Come or write and see that I have good ones and sell them at the right price. Learn my method of doing business.

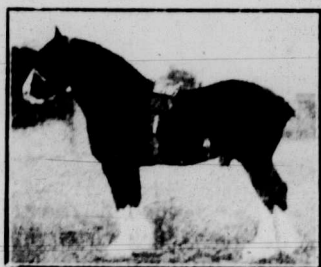
REMEMBER—Prices right, terms to suit and fair treatment. Visit my barn at Olds, 50 miles north of Calgary on the C. & E., and be your own judge.

W. W. HUNTER :: OLDS, ALBERTA

PERCHERONS AND HOLSTEINS

GLEN RANCH PERCHERONS are noted for their quality, as proved by the 91 first prizes won last year. I now have the best lot of stallions and mares ever offered for sale in Canada. Prices and terms reasonable. Another large importation just arrived at Glen Ranch, making over 50 head to select from. Over 70 Registered Holsteins on hand. Breeding stock for sale. Come and see, or write.

J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta.



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.

STABLES IN TOWN

A. L. DOLLAR, Box 223, HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

Dunrobin Stock Farms

We will have for sale a few choicely bred young Yorkshire sows to be bred for spring delivery. Also a few stallions, rising two years old, bred from high-class imported mares and our champion sire "Perpetual Motion."

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION AND PARTICULARS

W. C. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK.

MAPLE VIEW IMPORTING COMPANY



Owing to my rapidly increasing business in the West, I have opened a branch barn in SWIFT CURRENT, and will have there a new importation, about April 10, consisting of the same high-class draft quality horses which have been kept at Maple View. For the benefit of the new districts which are in need of pure-bred sires, I will sell on three year terms. All horses are sold under a breeding warranty.

MAPLE VIEW FARM

Half a mile from Station. Phone 104, Ring 3-2

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Sask.

SALE STABLE IN TOWN. Phone 160

Branch Barn—SWIFT CURRENT—Phone 393

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.



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

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS We can't sell you a better horse for less money than anyone in the horse business in the North West. There is a reason. IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS.

MOSIMAN BROTHERS :: GUERNSEY, SASK.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW should be sent to the Secretary of the Association—

W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE PROMISE OF BREAD

Out on the frozen uplands, underneath the snow and sleet,
In the bosom of the plowlands sleeps the Promise of the Wheat,
With the ice for head—and footstone, and a snowy shroud outspread
In the frost-locked tomb of winter sleeps the Miracle of Bread.
With its hundred thousand reapers and its hundred thousand men,
And the click of guard and sickle and the flails that turn again,
And drover's shout, and snap of whips and creak of horses' tugs,
And a thin red line o' gingham girls that carry water jugs,
And yellow stalks and dagger beards that stab thru cotton clothes,
And farmer boys a-shocking wheat in long and crooked rows,
And dust-veiled men on mountain stacks, whose pitchforks flash and gleam,
And threshing engines shrieking songs in syllables of steam,
And elevators painted red that lift their giant arms
And beckon to the Harvest God above the brooding farms,
And loaded trains that hasten forth, a hungry world to fill—
All sleeping just beneath the snow, out yonder on the hill!

—C. L. Edson, in The American Magazine for March.

Dry Land Farming Methods

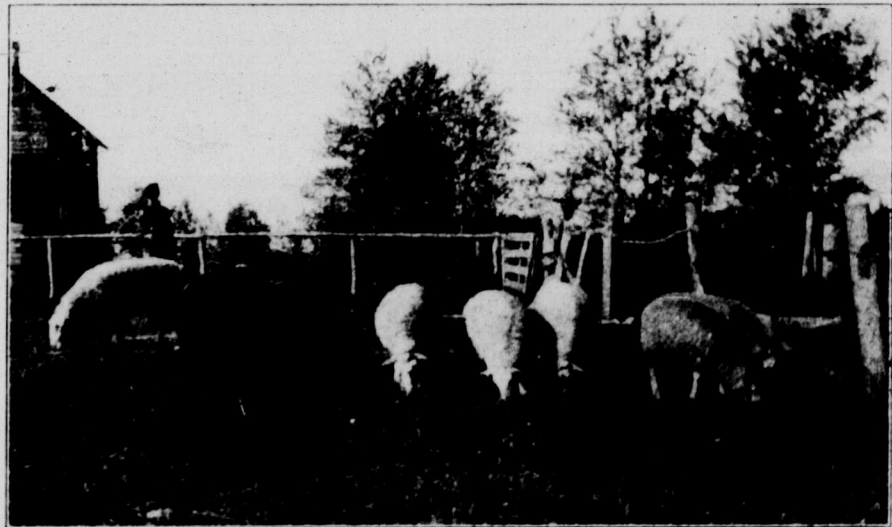
By C. H. B. WILLIAMS

To define such a method properly it would require a good sized book. A proposed definition calls for the preservation of all moisture, the killing of noxious weeds, treatment of surface and sub-soil, accuracy, the proper implements to use; value of property; value of time to yourself, and horse power labor value, and much more might be added which naturally indicates you must inaugurate a scientific method, which is only essential to any business, no matter how small.

In the above method there are two implements of much importance, namely the plow and cultivator. First, we must choose a plow that will make a perfect job of covering and, secondly, choose a cultivator that will work at even depth and not undo the good

To make a proper seed-bed on our soil plowing is a great problem of today. We can get a seed bed no doubt, but is it one which duly complies with the above mentioned method? Some will make a start by back-setting, allowing their land to remain idle the greater part of a year. It has been demonstrated unnecessary. By plowing to a depth of from 4 to 5 inches it gives us ample turned earth for a seed-bed. Now, as previously stated, use a cultivator that will work at an even depth, and not undo the good work you have already accomplished. It must be a cultivator that will not bring sod to the surface, and make a sufficient mulch for a seed-bed, thus establishing capillary attraction.

Sod should be plowed and cultivated



Sheep on Farm of T. Hanna, Minitonas, Man.

work accomplished by the plow. When we commence the land tilling on our homestead, we recognize the plow as being the first aid implement used for obtaining a seed-bed, and know, too, for a plow to do the work properly it takes more time and power than any other implement to cover the same amount of ground. Therefore, let us be careful at all times just how we use it in order that no time may be wasted, and the best results obtained.

Plowing Very Important

It is essential that plowing shall be well done, under all conditions, because of the important bearing it has on the retention of soil moisture. Professor Shaw says the object sought in plowing is: (a) To break up the land to admit moisture and air; (b) To make a seed-bed for the crop; (c) To aid in cleaning the land. Buffum has affirmed that soils which will hold 20 per cent. of moisture will not store more than 7-10 inch of rain when plowed 3 inches deep, nor more than 1.4 inches when plowed 6 inches deep, but when plowed 9 inches they will store more than 2 inches of rain.

Dr. W. E. Taylor, on soil culture, states the requirements for the seed-bed are: (1) An abundance of room; (2) Atmospheric oxygen; (3) Water; (4) Humus; (5) Food

as early in the spring as possible, while it is full of moisture, for two reasons: It works up easier, and it retains moisture required for decay purposes and the growing crop. When we start the preparation of the land we must remember that there are two sides to a seed-bed, the top or exposed side, and the lower, out-of-sight side, next to the sub-soil. The out-of-sight side next to the sub-soil should also be considered. When land is plowed the soil layer is cut loose and turned over; capillarity is, therefore, broken until the soil particles are settled firmly and brought in intimate contact with the subsoil again. The water rising by capillary attraction in the soil will not pass above the furrow bottom to any extent, until the turned furrows are firmly settled. What kind of contact will the furrow slices make with the subsoil if a heavy mat of stubble and trash is laid between them? Practically none at all. When and how to treat this stubble and trash is our next consideration.

Stubble is a great waster of moisture. After cutting there it stands as evaporation-tubes, letting out moisture, which we intended: First to stop the frost in cracking the land, so as moisture might go deeper, as it were making a larger bank deposit for the coming season.

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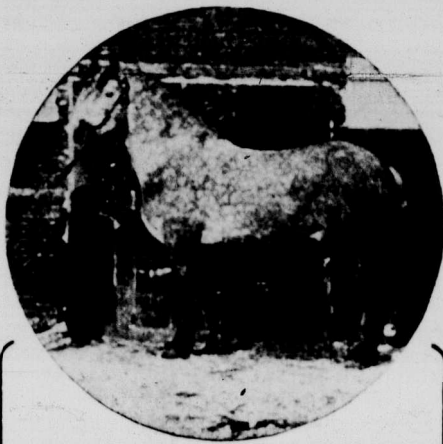
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FOR SALE

The Pure Bred Percheron

Othello [2602] 70517

Foaled April 24, 1909. Guaranteed sound and a sure foal getter. For Price and full particulars apply to

W. SWITZER

WAPELLA SASK.



The Man behind the Graham kind of **Percheron & Belgian Stallions** That are so Popular

Sold in the three provinces on liberal terms and guarantee. Prospective buyers invited to call on or write to

J. H. Graham

313 20th St. W. (near Barry Hotel) Saskatoon, Sask.

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.

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 Rief, St. Peter, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Suffolk Punch Stallions

The finest imported examples of the breed. Purchased from the most famous breeders of Great Britain. Thoroughly acclimatized. Also registered yearling Suffolk studs.

S. PEARSE, EAST END P.O., SASK.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully.

W. L. DECLAW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

HARNESS

Write for our new Illustrated Mail Order Catalog. Our Goods and Prices are Right. TRY US

J. MURRAY & COMPANY
HARNESS MANUFACTURERS
180 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

By reference to the advertisement of the Farmers' Co-operative Lumber Co. in this issue, it will be seen prices have almost been cut in two when compared to those formerly paid the retailer. This company show their faith by allowing examination on arrival of car, only requesting an advance as good faith—Advertisement

Delay Is Dangerous

Waste is dangerous, no matter how small in any business. If you have the power to follow after the binder the better, and if not as soon as possible with an implement that will cut the stubble, weeds, volunteer crop and leaving a fine loose mulch surface so when plowed under decay is rapid and the soil layer settles down in the subsoil compactly. The loose mulch layer now on the bottom fills up all the spaces between the laps of the furrows. Thus the capillary action between the soil particles is very quickly re-established, preventing drying out.

Now we have the out-of-sight part of our seed bed ready to turn under. Here we are accomplishing three purposes. The surface being in a mellow condition will be receptive to and hold moisture. We also are cleaning the land by turning down weed and volunteer crop, while at the same time bringing up other seeds to the surface that will start growing previous to frosts. If you have the power, plow to a depth of from 6 to 8 inches, but in doing so exercise judgment, as some sub-soils are less deficient in humus than others. Where poor sub-soil must be molested, bring it to the surface in small quantities or use a narrow foot cultivator, which will only score and not bring to the surface.

Can it be that too many farmers have still got the desert dry and drear under their four inches of cultivated surface? Perhaps you have made a large basin in your field for the purpose of retaining water. The bottom of that few inches you have been plowing is just as hard, only you had not the basin shaped and the moisture was lost.

Paul Gerlach, prize winner at the World's Dry Land Farming Congress, emphasizes the importance of preparing the land so that it will be receptive in time of rainfall and surface cultivating to retain moisture.

Make a Level Seed Bed

If you have time in the fall, prepare your summer-fallow in the same manner as previously mentioned, keeping in view the preservation of moisture. Then after seeding is over, or as soon as possible, go over it with the cultivator. Land is seldom summer-fallowed any oftener than once in three or four years, during which time a number of old furrows, badger hills, etc., are noticeable. The old furrows are noticeable in two ways. The straw is shorter, with small heads and poorer sample of grain, and the binder will shake while crossing; then, while cultivating, use all means that will level, and you have accomplished two purposes. With an unlevel seed bed you cannot have an even crop. Then leave until the land shows surface growth, except there be a heavy rain fall or drought; after which surface cultivate, crossing in opposite way to that previously. This will break up any crust, arrest evaporation, and prevent cracking.

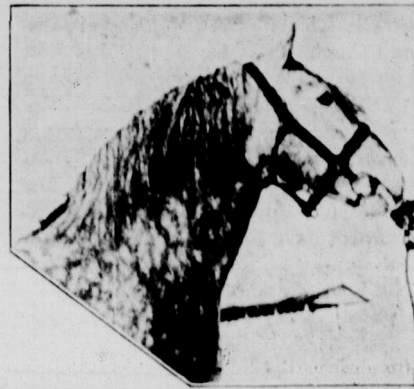
Hatch and Hazelwood, on elementary agriculture, state that "weeds rob plants of moisture, serve as a breeding ground for insects, and shade the plants from much needed sunlight."

In considering the matter of stubble, the farmer should decide whether he would cut all his grain as close to the surface as barley is generally cut, to save turning under so much loose straw, or cut it higher and dispose of the heavy stubble by fire.

PLUM CULTURE IN CANADA

The subject of plum culture is treated in a bulletin of seventy-two pages issued by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa. The information presented has been largely derived from the experience gained in connection with plum growing at the Central Experimental Farm during the past twenty-five years. In this bulletin, information is given as to the best methods of preparing the soil for a plum orchard, with particulars also as to the planting and subsequent care of the trees. Instructions are given as to methods of pruning, grafting and on many other topics relating to this branch of the fruit industry. Lists of varieties of plum suitable for planting in different parts of Canada are given, with descriptions as to the character

Clydesdales - Percherons - Belgians



Special Offering of HIGH CLASS STALLIONS

Are you in the market for a first class draft stallion? We can show you a better selection of big, heavy boned, extra well bred stallions of the above breeds at our stables, North Battleford, Sask., than you can find anywhere else in Western Canada. Take advantage of our special offer and terms. We can suit you or your community if you are in need of a good stallion. Write to our Manager, Mr. James Brooks, North Battleford, Sask., or to

VANSTONE & ROGERS, 320 Sterling Bank, Winnipeg

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves ready for Spring service, sired by our champion bull Sir Pietertje de Riverside, whose three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and 87 lbs. of milk per day. Some choice females, due to freshen shortly, as well as stock of all ages.

MICHENER BROS.
BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, RED DEER, ALTA.

Alfalfa Seed

The car of seed imported by the Brandon Alfalfa Seed Syndicate has arrived. The seed was grown in the Black Hills District of North Dakota and is reliable in every respect. This car was imported by the Syndicate of Brandon Business Men in order to give the farmers an opportunity of getting reliable seed at absolute cost. Every farmer should grow Alfalfa. Commence this year by sowing a few acres. Book your order at once. Price 20c per pound, F.O.B. Brandon. Booklet on "How to Grow It" sent on application. Address all letters to—

A. R. McDIARMID, Secretary, Brandon, Man.
or J. D. MCGREGOR, President, Brandon, Man.

An Ideal Green Feed Silo on Your Farm Means

Better feed, cheaper feed more milk, larger profits

THE most prosperous and successful dairymen in Canada all agree that one of the first, and certainly the most profitable, investments that a cow owner should make, is the erection of a good silo.

Leading dairymen also testify that the *Ideal Green Feed Silo* can be depended upon to give entire satisfaction. It has proved its worth by years of use upon Canadian farms.

The materials and construction throughout of the *Ideal Green Feed Silos* are of the very best, and everyone contemplating the erection of a silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices before contracting for the erection of a silo.

Write for New Silo Catalog

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
Exclusive Canadian distributors of the "World Standard" De Laval Cream Separators
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

WONDERFUL CLOTH — WON'T TEAR — WON'T WEAR OUT — ABSOLUTELY HOLEPROOF.

A sensational discovery that should prove a boon to all readers has been made by a well-known English clothing company. They have discovered a really remarkable cloth that will not tear, will not wear out, in fact is absolutely holeproof, and yet looks exactly as the very finest tweeds and serges. It is made in all the most up-to-date designs and is most suitable for farm or rough wear or office and best wear.

Just to introduce this remarkable

cloth to the notice of our readers, the offer is made of a pair of well-fitting smartly-cut Gents' trousers for the rock bottom price of \$1.50; walking, riding or cycling Breeches for 2 Dollars, or a well-cut Gents' Suit, right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50; and with every garment the firm will send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears within 6 months, another will be given absolutely free of cost. The prices quoted include both Postage and Duty, so that customers have nothing more to pay on delivery.

See advertisement below and write for patterns. They cost nothing.

WONT WEAR OUT SUITS \$5.50

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS!

IF YOU WEAR SMALLEST HOLE (AS OUR GUARANTEE) WE REPLACE FREE!





A Sensational Discovery! Save you Dollars! A really remarkable cloth, that will not tear, or wear out, absolutely Holeproof, looks exactly as finest tweeds and serges, made in all the most up-to-date designs and suitable for farm and rough wear or office and best wear.

TROUSERS, \$1.50. BREECHES, \$2. (2 PAIRS, \$4.00) DUTY & POST PAID. (2 PAIRS, \$6.50) Just to introduce this remarkable cloth we offer a pair of well-fitting smartly cut Gents' Trousers for only \$1.50, Breeches \$2, or well-cut suit right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50 all Duty and Post Paid. With every garment we send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears in 6 months (NO MATTER HOW HARD YOU WEAR IT) another given absolutely free. We pay all charges Post and Duty. You have no more to pay.

FREE SAMPLES: Send merely 1 Cent stamp for grand free patterns, measure chart and fashion to our Toronto office, THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING CO. (Durr. 21), 115 HURON STREET, TORONTO, ONT., or send \$1.00 for sample pair of Trousers (2 pairs \$1.50), with waist and leg measure and colour, direct to England. Don't send money to Toronto.

THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING CO. 54, THEOBALDS ROAD, LONDON, W.C., ENG.



Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The more you know about a thing, the more you enjoy it. It is easy to understand the Ford, the simplest car made. The full enjoyment of running a car is obtained by the ownership of a Ford.

Six hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—f.o.b. Ford, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., Ford, Ontario.

\$612.00 Complete Threshing Outfit

With 8 H.P. Engine, Carrier, High Loader, Chaff Return and Belts. Can be mounted on one platform on a wagon. Capacity from 400 to 1,000 bushels, according to grain. Large stocks and repairs. Smaller sizes from \$383.00, ENGINE AND SEPARATOR, CARRIAGE PAID IN SASKATCHEWAN. Write for FREE CATALOGUE and time terms also.

A. STANLEY JONES, North Battleford

General Agent, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, LA COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS, P.Q. Established 1864

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

quality and time of ripening of each sort. Some of the insects and diseases to which the plum is subject are also referred to, and methods of treatment suggested.

This bulletin which was prepared by W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, is No. 43 of the Experimental Farms, and is available to those who write for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

FEED AND PROFIT

We came across two records recently that set us thinking. A Jersey cow that gave a yield of 14,450 pounds of milk and 727 pounds of fat, consumed an average of 12.4 pounds of meal per day all year. An Ayrshire's record was almost identical, 12.8 pounds of meal per day. Just what the average cow in Canada receives as meal is uncertain, but this is certain, that vast numbers of them would do infinitely better if they got the opportunity and were fed on the basis of one pound of grain for every three or four pounds of milk per day that they yield.

As the average cow in Canada gives probably only about 140 pounds of fat per year, it is a question if she gets an average of three pounds of meal per day. The two cows noted above received four times this amount, and paid for it. More of our cows would pay, that is, pay a good profit above the cost of feed, if they got the right feed.

When we find good dairymen willing to give seventy and eighty dollars worth of feed to a cow per year, it means they not only have faith in their own judgment, and in the cow's productive ability, but beyond this, they keep records both of milk and fat produced, and feed consumed, so as to be perfectly certain they don't waste good feed on cows that don't produce. Feed record forms and a herd record book will be supplied free on application to the Dairy Division, Ottawa. Make sure each cow pays a good profit this year.

THE CANDLING OF EGGS

As regards quality, an egg is one of the most difficult of food products to grade. Fortunately an egg is semi-transparent when held before the light and permits, if carefully rotated, of even minor defects being seen. Many appliances for commercial and private use have been invented for the detection of bad eggs, and it is now possible for anyone, with a little practise, to tell at a glance the main points between good and bad eggs.

In order to teach the proper methods of examination, there has been prepared, under the direction of the Live Stock Commissioner, a pamphlet entitled "The Candling of Eggs," by W. A. Brown, B. S. A., Chief of the Poultry Division. This pamphlet, which is No. 3 of the Live Stock Division, points out clearly that the size of the air cell, the consistency of the albumen, the color and mobility of the yolk, and the general transparency of the whole egg are the factors most generally recognized as determining the quality. It also explains the construction of a simple home-made device which gives excellent satisfaction in the testing of eggs.

This pamphlet, which can be secured by making application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, concludes with the following paragraph: "Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to acquire facility in candling and it is recommended that every housewife should provide herself with a simple candling appliance, by the diligent use of which she may safeguard her family from many unpleasant occurrences at the breakfast table."

FREEDERS' NOTES

J. Bousfield, of McGregor, Man., writing to The Guide, says: I have recently sold thirty Shorthorn bulls and females, and have also had a large sale of Yorkshires. They have been distributed fairly evenly between the three prairie provinces. Anticipating increased business with the opening of spring, I have recently received two more cars of Shorthorns, and have all arrangements made for regular shipments from some of the best Ontario herds. Much of the stock is fit for the show ring, and will doubtless be heard from in their new homes. I only buy from those who really want to sell and am thus able to accept surprisingly moderate prices.

Co-operation for Livestock Men

By W. W. THOMSON, B.S.A.

Director of Co-operative Organization of the Province of Saskatchewan

Concluded from Last Week

It must be recognized, however, that shipping in carload lots alone does not inevitably insure success. Attention must also be paid to the type and quality of the consignment. Uniformity in type is always desirable, a mixed car of dairy and beef cattle is at a natural disadvantage when placed beside an equal number of animals, all of the one type; and further, a straight car all of one breed will always obtain a premium over a carload of mixed breeding, altho all of the one type. In this connection co-operative breeding produces good results. When all of the farmers in a given locality agree to produce one breed of cattle, or of hogs, they are soon in a position to ship carload lots of uniform type. In addition to the added returns obtained from this, a considerable saving is often accomplished thru the co-operative ownership of sires, in cases where each farmer has only a limited number of animals. A number of farmers by uniting can often purchase a high class animal which would be too expensive for one man to buy, but which, thru the transmission of high class quality, will greatly improve the stock of his owners.

Uniformity in quality must also be considered. The price received for a mixed lot is always below the average. A few poor animals in a carload will often so reduce the price of the whole that, unless the animals are sold separately, less will be received than had the choice animals alone been sold. To obtain the highest price, excellence as well as uniformity of quality is essential. Stock in only average condition will command only average prices, but there is always a demand for an extra choice article, and stock in the pink of condition will always obtain a premium. The live stock marketing association which can supply car lots uniform as to type, breed and age, and of choice quality, is certain to obtain the maximum returns for its stock.

Points Regarding Shipping

The following information regarding shipping regulations applies over all railway lines in Western Canada.

On live stock shipped in carload lots freight charges are based on the actual weight of the shipment, but the minimum weight charged for will be not less than 20,000 pounds. Cars of horses or cattle, not weighed at shipping point, are billed at 22,500 pounds, subject to correction to actual weight at weighing station, the minimum to be charged, however, to be not less than 20,000 pounds.

Cars of horses or cattle, not weighed, will be charged for at an estimated weight of 22,500 pounds.

For a single or double deck car over thirty-six feet in length, inside measurement, five per cent. per foot, or part thereof additional for the excess over thirty-six feet, will be charged.

Mixed carloads will be charged for at the highest carload rate and highest carload minimum weight, chargeable on any kind of animal in the shipment.

When shippers double deck, or partially double deck cars, a quarter double deck will be charged 2,000 pounds extra; over a quarter but not over a half double deck, 4,000 pounds extra; over half double deck, same charges as for a complete double deck, the cost of putting in part decks to be borne by the shipper.

The bill of lading, or special live stock contract, must be signed for each shipment before consignment is accepted for carriage.

The owner, or his agent, must accompany each carload consignment when the distance is over 100 miles, unless special authority is obtained from the general or divisional freight agent. When such consignments consist of more than one carload the number of persons to accompany it may be as follows: Three cars or less, one person; four, five or six cars, two persons; seven, eight, nine or ten cars, three persons; over ten cars in one lot, four persons.

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implements, I say that that is as low same train with their live stock, upon their signing the special contract approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners, and free return transportation will be given over western lines.

Shipments of live stock cannot be consigned "to the order of" but may be consigned to the shipper and direction given that a commission firm, or other party, be notified of their arrival.

The railway companies do not undertake to transport live stock by any particular train, or within any specified time, or in time for any particular market, and will not be responsible for loss or damage incurred by the refusal or inability of connecting lines to receive and forward live stock after tender of delivery.

Large and small animals shipped together in the same car must be kept separate by partitions put up by shippers at their own expense and risk, as to sufficiency or otherwise. This rule does not apply to milch cows with calves at foot.

If for any reason feed is furnished for the live stock by or thru the railway company, the cost of the same will be collected from the consignee upon delivery.

The railway companies will not be responsible for loss, damage or injury resulting from the acts of the animals themselves, nor for injury to calves, hogs or other live stock from suffocation, exhaustion, heat or cold, nor for any live stock escaping from cars.

All live stock are required to be loaded and unloaded by and at the risk of the consignor and consignee respectively.

On high priced animals or stock shipped at the carrier's risk, higher freight rates will be charged than on stock shipped at owner's risk.

Lists of commission firms and information regarding yardage and weighing charges, cost of feed, etc., can be obtained upon request from the superintendents of the various stock yard companies. The following is a list of the principal stock yard companies with which marketing associations in Saskatchewan are likely to have business dealings:

- New Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- C.P.R. Stock Yards, Winnipeg, Man.
- Alberta Stock Yard Company, Calgary, Alberta.
- South St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company, South St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.
- Chicago Stock Yards Company, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

B.N.A. BANK PROSPEROUS

The report of the annual meeting of the Bank of British North America, which has just been published, shows that institution to have had a good year. The profits, including \$93,446.79 brought forward from the preceding year, total \$783,191.89. Of this amount \$194,666.66 was appropriated to a dividend of 40 shillings per share last November, and a similar sum will be paid in dividends this month. A sum of \$36,500 is to be distributed in bonuses to the staff, and another feature of the report is that \$7,440.72 is devoted to the officers' widows and orphans fund, \$44,866.95 to the pension fund, and \$1,946.66 to the life insurance fund. Several new branches have been opened during the year, and one has been closed at Forward, Sask. This is the first annual report since the appointment of H. B. Mackenzie as general manager.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association has just issued its annual premium list. Beginning with April a monthly bulletin, containing up-to-date information for Manitoba horticulturalists, will be sent all members of the Association. The attractive premiums, the bulletin and the annual printed reports will prove well worth the annual fee of \$1. Full information can be had on request to the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association, Douglas Park, St. James, Man.

RAILWAY JUDGMENT

(From Winnipeg Free Press)

A correspondent asks the Free Press to condense into the fewest words possible the meaning of the judgment of the Railway Commission. Perhaps as good a way as any of doing this will be to set forth first the summary statement of the demands made by Mr. M. K. Cowan, K.C., counsel for Saskatchewan and Alberta, on behalf of those Provinces, on December 7 last, at the close of his argument before the Commission, and then to note how the Commission's judgment deals with these demands.

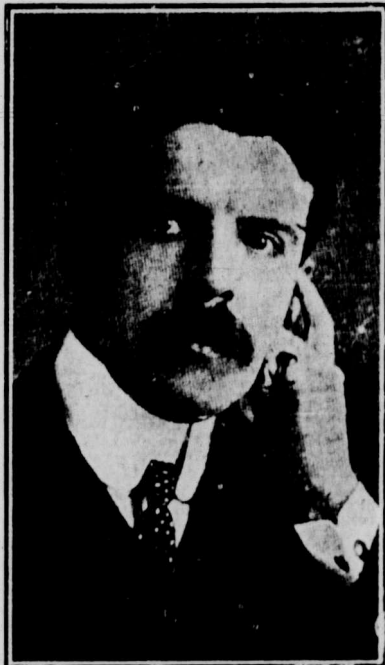
Here, then, is that summary statement, as placed on record by Mr. Cowan for Saskatchewan and Alberta:

"I.—That in view of the natural advantages which they possess, and past and prospective growth, these Provinces are entitled to ask for the establishment of the same class and commodity rates as prevail in Eastern Canada, on all articles consumed or used by the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

"II.—That the same rates should prevail from Fort William west as prevail between Fort William and points in east.

"III.—That the rates between the distributing centres in the three Prairie Provinces should be on the same basis as the distributing rates east of Fort William.

"IV.—That the present mileage tariff in Saskatchewan and Alberta be cancelled, and that there be substituted



H. L. DRAYTON, K.C.
Chairman of the Railway Commission

therefor the Manitoba tariff, and that any reductions in the Manitoba tariff apply also to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"V.—That there be one scale of railway rates in all the territory lying east of Canmore and the Crow's Nest.

"VI.—That there shall be equality of rate treatment on grain, flour, flax, etc., from all points in Alberta and Saskatchewan to Fort William; that the rates be on the same basis as the rates on shipments from points in Manitoba to Fort William.

"VII.—That the rates on grain from points in Saskatchewan and Alberta must in no case exceed the direct rate to Fort William.

"VIII.—That there should be a substantial reduction on live stock and all other things used by the people of the two Provinces, these rates to be brought down to the Manitoba scale and any reductions applying to Manitoba to apply also to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"IX.—That there should be a reduction in the rates on lumber from Kenora to points in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"X.—That the rates on coal from Lethbridge and the Crow's Nest to all points in Saskatchewan and Alberta be reduced."

With the necessary verbal changes, this summary of demands for justice was supported by all the counsel representing the people of Western Canada

Continued on Page 22

PEERLESS-PERFECTION



Fencing for All Purposes

There is scarcely a fence requirement that we cannot fill directly from our stock, no matter whether it be farm, poultry or ornamental fencing. We carry the largest stock of fencing and gates carried by any one company in the Dominion.

Every Rod Fully Guaranteed

PEERLESS Fencing is well known for its non-rusting qualities. Many of our customers have testified to this fact. Examine any piece of PEERLESS fence in your neighborhood. Compare it with fences of any other make. You will find little or no rust on the PEERLESS. The longer you can protect a fence from rust just that much longer will it continue to stand up and do business. Send for our literature and learn about this high grade fence. Probably your dealer handles it. Dealers wanted in unassigned territory.

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Limited
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
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EMERY'S Calgary Alberta

Best for **SEEDS** The West

Quality and strong growing varieties have been our main consideration during our experience in the Seed Business. We have the SEEDS you want—the "proved" growers. Take no chances but order EMERY'S.

ORDER TODAY—NOW IS THE TIME

BEANS—Broad and Golden Wax	1/4 lb., 10c; lb., 30c
PEAS—Early Dwarf, Medium, Late—Best Varieties	pkt., 10c; lb., 35c
CARROTS—Early Short, Medium and Long—Best Varieties	pkt., 5c; oz., 15c
TURNIPS—Early Snowball, Milan, Swede and Winter Varieties	pkt., 5c; oz., 10c
RADISH—Good Garden Varieties—Globe and Long	pkt., 5c; oz., 10c
BEETS—Globe Shaped and Long, finest varieties	pkt., 5c; oz., 10c
LETTUCE—Best Cabbage head and Cos Varieties	pkt., 5c; oz., 15c
Other varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds	In 5c and 10c pkts.

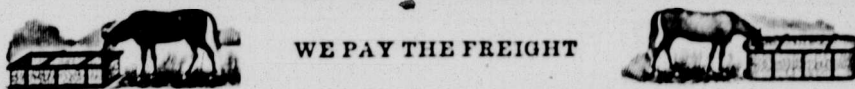
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You may select \$1.25 worth of Seeds from above list, or from our Catalogue—Send us only \$1.00. (Sent postpaid).

Give us a trial—we promise quick, reliable service.

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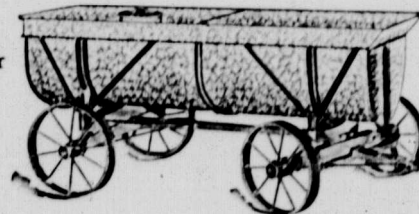


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Thresherman's Tank and Tender Made of 20 gauge Galvanized Iron



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Capacity 12 Barrels

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FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY

Successors to

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HALBRITE, SASK.

A BREAKFAST IN CEYLON

would not bring you a more delicious cup of tea than you may have at your own table by using

"SALADA"

It is the world's choicest tea, at its best—the finest hill-grown Ceylon—in sealed lead packets.

BLACK, GREEN or MIXED

SEED GRAIN For Sale

OATS - 'VICTORY' ('SEGER' IN Swedish). Bred by Prof. Nilsson, Svalof, Sweden. First introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs. In 1909 we procured from the breeder, tested for two years, proved it a great oat, and have supplied our trade every year since. Two lots this season, both grown on our own farm in Saskatchewan: (A) from seed we imported direct last year; (B) from our original importation. Yield 120 bushels per acre. 95 cents and 80 cents per bushel respectively. In 10-bushel lots, bags included. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg. 16-2

TIMOTHY SEED - 8 CENTS LB. BAGS free. Cox Bros., Beaver, Man.

FOR SALE - 200 BUSHELS TIMOTHY seed. \$7 per cwt., bags 25c. If not satisfactory return at my expense. Wm. W. Gould, Edwin, Man. 16-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED - GROWN on summerfallow and re-cleaned. \$8 per cwt. Sample on request. H. Umphrey, Miami.

CLEAN RYE GRASS - 9 CENTS LB. BAGS free. C. B. Stoughton, L. Merritt, Stoughton, Sask. 15-4

WHEN OFFERED VICTORY OATS OR other new breeds said to be from Prof. Nilsson, the world famous plant breeder, insist on getting the genuine stock and a statement of the year of introduction. Remember, the latest stocks can be obtained only through Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg exclusive Canadian agent, who imports special 'Elite' stocks from which seed is grown for sale the following season. This is most important, as owing to the great popularity of these new breeds there appears to be a disposition on the part of some seed houses to attempt to cash in on it. I keep a record of every shipment sold, and shall be pleased to inform any enquirer as to the genuineness of any lot offered. 71f

If You Will; STAMP YOUR EGGS You will get Better Prices Send for Catalog 'G' of Marking Devices DICKINSON, The Stamp Man 811a 1st Street E., CALGARY, Alta.

Armstrong 1 1/2 to 20 H. P. Engines An Engine Built for Hard Service Delivers 100 Cents in SERVICE For Every Dollar Invested

If you want an engine that is built for exacting, dependable service—that is economical in first cost and cost of running—one that runs so true and smooth and steady and QUIET that you can just forget her—HERE'S YOUR ENGINE.

Built For Old Customers First Armstrong Gas Engines right up from the raw material are built complete in our own factory. They are shipped all over the world to our regular customers—to men needing a dependable trouble-proof engine to operate Armstrong Well-Drilling Machinery. Naturally these men get absolutely the best that lies in our power to devise. And we've been in the business for over 45 years. Today men say no engines excel the Armstrong in durability and simplicity of construction.

Magneto Free

We don't tell you ours is the only good gas engine. But with its wonderful built-in gear system magneto—furnished with all engines over 1 1/2 H. P.—with other striking advantages—with the same standards of quality adhered to that have put the name Armstrong to the very front—we do claim that we possess perfection. After comparative tests side by side with other engines, they have seemed to put the Armstrong Engine in a class by itself.

Let Us Send You Full Facts—Owners of Armstrong Engines get real protection. The written guarantee going with each engine is the strongest indication of unequalled quality ever furnished by a manufacturer.

If you need an engine, you should at once write us. Just say "Send me Armstrong Facts." Stationary and Portable 11-2 to 20 Horsepower Do it today.

Armstrong Manufacturing Co. 324 Drinkle Block, Saskatoon, Sask. Home Office and Factory, Waterloo, Iowa. Estab. 1867

PEDIGREED SEED WHEAT, OATS AND barley—Big strong seed with breeding. Money back guarantee. Surprisingly low prices. Get samples and catalog showing how these seeds are bred by both the Galt and Swedish systems. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, successor to Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Winnipeg. We ship same day your order reaches us, and carry complete assortment of all farm seeds. 14 1f

CLEAN, REGISTERED RED FIFE, 2 CENTS per pound, sacked. Isaac Bros., Aberdeen, Sask.

OUR SPECIALS—WESTERN RYE GRASS seed. Early Ohio seed potatoes. Mackay's Pasture Mixture and choice Seed Oats. Write for price and sample. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co., Indian Head, Sask. 11 1f

GOLD RAIN OATS—WE HAVE A LIMITED supply of these grand new oats grown on our own farms. Our special price while the supply lasts: 5-10 bus. @ 85c, over 10 bus., 75c. Get some and have satisfaction. The Mooney Seed Company, Ltd., "Seedsmen to Men Who Care," Regina, Sask. 12 10

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT test, 90 per cent. 8 cents lb. bags free. Samuel Graham, Gilbert Plains, Man. 12 6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE. Good clean seed at 9 cents per pound. T. W. Burns, Wilburn Farm, Stoughton, Sask. 13 4

MENSURY BARLEY SEED—52 CENTS per bushel, sacks extra. T. L. Neish, Carleton Place, Sask. 14 4

CLEAN RYE GRASS SEED, TEN CENTS per pound, bags included. Chas. Rattliff, Elm Creek, Man. 14 4

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—EARLY GAULT, A new variety. \$1.00 per bushel, 30 cents a sack. Joseph Higham Pense Sask 15 2

POTATOES—WHITE ELEPHANT—GOOD quality and yield. 75 cents a bushel in bags. Theodore Lahl, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

POTATOES WANTED—ANY QUANTITY, ALSO other vegetables. What have you to offer. J. A. Gauder, Fruit and Produce, 159 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

FRUIT TREES, FLOWERS, ETC.

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. 14 1f

SPRUCE TREES, 3 FEET HIGH—PREPAID, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per hundred. Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 16 2

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.

FENCE POSTS

LUMBER—MIXED CARS LUMBER, Shingles, Mill Work direct from Mill to the Farm. Write for prices to A. B. Cushing Lumber Co., Ltd., Calgary. 15 4

MISCELLANEOUS

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF HAYS No. 338, Alberta. Wanted—A Weed Inspector for a period of three months, duties to commence May 1. Salary offered, \$125.00 per calendar month. Applications stating qualifications and giving references to be sent to the sec. treas., A. T. Rowell, Delburne, Alberta. 15 3

WANTED—COMPLETE ISSUES OF 1912 and 1913 of the Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, also of the Nor'West Farmer for 1912. Will pay \$2.50 for each year's issue, if clean and in good condition, also express charges. Write before shipping. Address, Box 25, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

CEYLON TEA—WE ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS of Hill Grown Tea (from Ceylon) of the finest qualities. Write for samples. Packed in chests and 5 lb. caddies. Business established 16 years. Best of references. Address: Warren, 1313 Garnet St., Regina, Sask. 13 4

MILLING OATS WANTED—100,000 BUS. good clean milling oats (Banner preferred). Highest prices. No delay. Send sample to The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 10 13

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34 1f

CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CALGARY.—Specialties "Barce" 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.

RACING HOMERS, GOOD RECORDS—\$1.00 pair. H. Knapp, 323 37th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

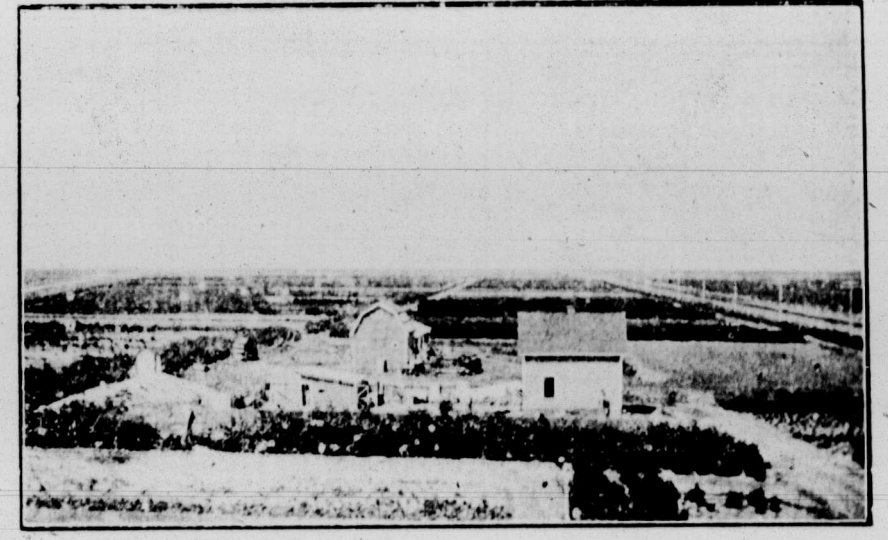
FOR SALE—SPANISH JACK—900 LBS., Price \$500.00. Harold Davis, Leaside, Sask. 16 2

KING CORN EARLY NORTHWESTERN DENT

This famous variety was first introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs. Our stock is true to the original strain. Also Longfellow, North Dakota, Minnesota 13, and others. All fully described in our beautiful 136-page Catalogue. Write today for a copy (free to all).

ALFALFA The Queen of Forage Crops

Our stocks are the most northerly grown seed known and the hardest. This genuine class of Alfalfa cannot be sold lower than our prices. GENUINE NORTHERN VARIETATED ALFALFA - GENUINE GRIMM'S ALFALFA GENUINE IMPORTED TURKESTAN ALFALFA Our booklet on "Alfalfa Culture" should be in the hands of every Western grower. Price 10 cents, but FREE TO OUR CUSTOMERS. STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited, WINNIPEG Canada's Greatest Seed House



Buy Home-Grown Stock For your spring planting THIS YEAR. Our Nurseries are at COALDALE and LACOMBE, thus our stock for either Southern or Northern Alberta or Saskatchewan is thoroughly acclimatized and it GROWS. You save time, labor, worry and expense, and have your home beautified or a substantial windbreak instead of rows or clumps of dead trees. Write us immediately. THE A. G. MITCHELL NURSERY COMPANY COALDALE AND LACOMBE, ALTA.

HARNESS The "SQUARE DEAL" Brand Sold Direct to Users No Agents THOS. McKNIGHT, WINNIPEG, CAN. Send for my Catalog showing 30 styles

MONEY IN POTATOES Properly grown, potatoes are one of the most profitable crops that the farmer can raise, yielding a revenue of anywhere from \$125 per acre up. The way to make these profits is to grow potatoes right, and to use labor-saving machines at every stage of the work. The wise farmer will choose his machines very carefully, regarding their cost as an investment that will yield him dividends for many years to come. He will choose a machine that is well constructed, of the very best material, and that is guaranteed to give him years of satisfactory service. O.K. CANADIAN POTATO PLANTERS meet these requirements and more. The O.K. Canadian Planter is extremely simple in its operation, its cup-feed device handles the potatoes carefully, without danger of damaging them, it is adjustable to suit the hills anywhere from twelve to eighteen inches apart and to any depth, and covers the seed thoroughly. It is equipped with an attachment to distribute fertilizer at the same time, if so desired. It is guaranteed in every respect. With the O.K. Canadian Seed Potato Cutter, you can cut from five to seven bushels of seed potatoes per hour, four or five times as many as can be done by hand. Our booklet, "Money in Potatoes" contains pretty nearly everything there is to know about Potato Growing. We will be glad to send it to you, if you will write for it. CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. LIMITED Dept. N Galt, Ontario

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REGAL FARM POULTRY YARDS



White Wyandottes

At Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1914—the Quality Show of Western Canada—we won: 1, Cockerel; 1, Exhibition Pen; 3, Cock; 4 and 5, Hen; Eaton's Challenge Shield for best Male and Female; Silver Cup—National White Wyandotte Club; 6 other Specials.

We are offering Eggs from three select pens at \$5.00 per-sitting of 13; \$15 for 50; \$25 for 100.

One fine Cock for sale at \$10.

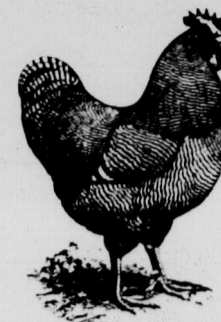
Barred Rocks

We have four pens of Barred Rocks that have no superiors in Western Canada and contain Prize Winners at Winnipeg Shows in 1913 and 1914.

In order to introduce our stock of Barred Rocks we are offering eggs this season at \$3 per setting of 13—one setting or more same price.

One fine Cock for sale at \$15.

Sold out of Cockerels.



This is your opportunity to purchase a foundation stock of Pure Bred White Wyandottes or Barred Rocks at a very small outlay. Our stock is farm raised with unlimited range. GET THE BEST!

REGAL FARM POULTRY YARDS, Box 1305, WINNIPEG, MAN.

RAILWAY JUDGMENT

Continued from Page 19

—Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., counsel for the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and the counsel appointed by the Dominion Government, Messrs. Bicknell, K.C.; Whitla, K.C., and Morrison, K.C., making these demands on behalf of the West as a whole. The Government of this Province was not represented by counsel before the Commission.

The above statement, with the necessary changes in wording, may be taken as a convenient, practically comprehensive condensation of the demands of the West into a Declaration of Rights, in support of which all the counsel for the people of the West stood shoulder to shoulder. And here is how the judgment of the Railway Commission deals with it:

I.—Rejected.

II.—Rejected.

III.—Rejected.

IV.—Granted in part. That is to say, the Manitoba mileage tariff is to apply in Saskatchewan and Alberta. But there are no reductions ordered to be made in the Manitoba mileage tariff.

V.—Granted.

VI.—Apparently rejected. There is uncertainty in regard to this pending the arrival of the full text of the judgment.

VII.—Granted.

VIII.—Rejected.

IX.—Rejected.

X.—Granted.

The Free Press does not know of a better way of presenting concisely the meaning of the judgment of the Railway Commission, in compliance with the above-mentioned request for a statement of the whole matter in the fewest possible words.

The Production of Timothy Seed

With the rapid spread of mixed farming in Western Canada, more particularly in the direction of live stock, problems are naturally arising regarding the production of suitable fodder crops as well as permanent pastures. The work of eliminating the unfit and selecting the promising kinds has been in progress for a number of years, chiefly thru the work of the various experimental farms, and, as a result, several well known fodder plants have been found that are both hardy and economically productive, among which Timothy occupies a prominent position and is now being grown extensively throughout the West.

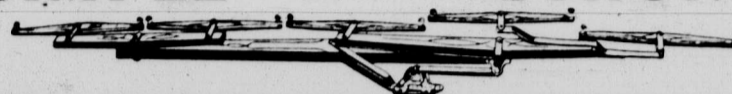
A problem of considerable importance, however, has arisen over that area relating to the production of first class seed which has placed Western farmers at a considerable disadvantage when competing with Eastern growers both in Canada and the United States. Broadly speaking the whole area, from the boundaries of Ontario to the Pacific coast, produces a seed that apparently is more subject to hulling than the timothy grown further east. The result of this hulling is to place in the

market—what is at the present considered an inferior, and consequently cheaper, grade of seed. Of 270 samples graded at the Calgary Laboratory during the year ending March 31, 1913, nearly all from the territory mentioned above, only seven graded Extra No. 1 and but twenty-three, No. 1. There are two reasons for this low standard. Firstly, the large number of weed seeds present in a majority of the samples, which, according to the Seed Control Act, govern to a great extent the grades. And secondly, the general condition of the seed, this being chiefly governed by the percentage of hulled kernels and color.

So far as weeds are concerned conditions are alike thruout Canada, or at least approximately so, but, either the farmers of the West have much to learn, or conditions are certainly not similar for producing more hulled seed. Probably there is some truth in both these possibilities. There is little doubt that much of the seed grown in the Prairie Provinces is of larger size than that grown elsewhere and consequently the hull rests more lightly on the kernels, permitting the latter to escape with comparatively little rubbing. This is probably the primary cause of hulled seed in Western Canada, but there are a number of other factors which might well eliminate much of the present troubles. There are: (1) Improved methods of harvesting, including cutting before the seed becomes too ripe; (2) Threshing as soon as possible after cutting, thus preventing seed from becoming weathered; and (3) Care in threshing so that the seed may be threshed out of the heads without being hulled. Referring to harvesting, care must be exercised to prevent cutting too much on the green side, otherwise the vitality of the seed will be injured. There is no doubt that much can be done in this way. A few of the samples produced in Alberta were of first class quality, fully equalling any grown in the East, and where some is grown we must naturally expect more could be.

Another question that has arisen and over which some uncertainty prevails, refers to the supposed weaker vitality of hulled seed. Some few experiments have been made which appear to demonstrate the superiority of unhulled seed, but these with Eastern and European grown seed. Whether the larger hulled seed of Alberta would compensate in its extra plant food for the smaller seed with its hull on is not known, but we know that western seed has been sown and has produced excellent stands under conditions of weather that could not be termed ideal. The question remains, however, would it produce stronger plants with the hull? If so, then the hull is an advantage. Otherwise it is not. These are matters for experiment. At present growers should endeavor to meet the conditions as they are, and by exercising care in harvesting and threshing there is every reason to hope that most of their obstacles in the way of producing good seed will be removed, and that the West will then produce seed that is second to none on the continent.

SIMPLE STRONG



Genuine Gregg Eveners are made in sizes for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 horses, and in styles to meet the demand of the Farm. Our Four-Horse Plow Evener works the horses side by side, placing one horse in the furrow and three on the unplowed ground. Our Three-Horse Wagon Evener gives the best of satisfaction when used on wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any implement with pole. Ask your dealer for Genuine Gregg Eveners. Insist upon having them. If he will not supply you, write us for Catalogue G.

Gregg Mfg. Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

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No. 9 Page Wire thruout in 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls, Freight Paid.

STYLE No. Height of in Bars inches	Uprights inches apart	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches	PRICES					
			Manitoba Small Lots	Car Lots	Saskatchewan Small Lots	Alberta Small Lots		
4	30	22 10, 10, 10	\$0.21	\$0.18	\$0.22	\$0.20	\$0.25	\$0.22
5	37	22 8, 9, 10, 10	.23	.21	.26	.23	.28	.24
6	40	22 6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.27	.24	.30	.27	.32	.28
9	51	22 4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.39	.35	.43	.38	.46	.40

Medium Weight Fence

No. 9 Top and Bottom and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontals between; No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks

No.	Height inches	Uprights inches apart	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches	PRICES					
				Manitoba Small Lots	Car Lots	Saskatchewan Small Lots	Alberta Small Lots		
5	36	16½	8, 8, 10, 10	.20	.17	.22	.19	.24	.20
6	42	16½	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	.23	.21	.25	.23	.28	.24
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.29	.26	.32	.28	.35	.30
7	26	12	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.27	.24	.30	.26	.33	.28
8	48	16½	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.29	.26	.32	.28	.35	.30
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6	.31	.28	.34	.30	.37	.32
10	54	16½	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.35	.31	.38	.34	.42	.36

Special Poultry Fence

No. 9 Top and Bottom, Intermediates No. 13 Uprights, 8 in. apart.

No.	Height inches	Uprights inches apart	Manitoba Small Lots	Car Lots	Saskatchewan Small Lots	Car Lots	Alberta Small Lots	Car Lots
18	48		.56	.50	.60	.54	.65	.57
20	60		.60	.54	.64	.58	.70	.62

The Page "Railroad" Gate



	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
	Sm. lots	Car lots	Sm. lots	Car lots	Sm. lots	Car lots
12 ft. long 48 ins. high	\$4.70	\$4.25	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$5.25	\$4.65
14 ft. long 48 ins. high	5.20	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.75	5.15
16 ft. long 48 ins. high	5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.65
Set Stretching Tools	9.25	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.75	9.25
Staples, 25 lb. box	\$1.00		\$1.10		\$1.20	
Brace Wire, 25 lbs.	.95		1.05		1.15	

Mail your Order with Cash, Check or Money Order to our nearest branch. Write for 180 page Free Catalogue

A. J. McMILLAN, Distributor, 120 James St. E., Winnipeg

PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LTD.

Branches: Montreal Toronto St. John

PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST

Some City Problems

Continued from Page 7

Save on education. Here is the case of a little girl sent out at twelve years to earn her board so that she could stay at school. At fifteen she is out of school, having reached only grade 6. Her father, who is working for the city at 25 cents an hour, could not afford even to buy her school books. So we are developing another generation of unskilled laborers. Yes, sooner or later the community pays the bill.

An Actual Case

In conclusion, let me take you, my farmer friend, to the home of a city mechanic. The man is receiving so called fair wages. In this case, the man's wages of \$720 are supplemented by the earnings of the wife to the extent of about \$200, which brings the income over \$900. The family is larger than usual—six children—but clothing costs practically nothing, being supplied by private charity.

The man is a painter in the railway shops, is paid 36 cents an hour, eight hours a day, one-half day Saturday, that is 44 hours a week. Holidays off. Also nine days off at Christmas and eight or nine days at Easter. Last summer many laid off, but he was fortunate in holding job. Income averages \$70 a month. No perquisites except the chance of a railroad pass, which is valueless as he could not afford to lose the time. Occasionally he makes a little extra by mending old broken china. Has wife and six children—none old enough to work. Rent \$23 a month for six roomed house in very poor condition, in poor locality, beside railway tracks. Saved street car fare. When I called the man was kalsomining as "landlord wouldn't do a thing." Light, 50 cents to \$1.97 during September; water, \$2.10 a quarter; coal, four tons at \$11—\$44 (much less than in winter when it costs \$70); wood almost three cords at \$7, supplemented by old boxes he bought cheap and broke up; groceries, \$20—\$25, including butter and eggs, vegetables and flour. (Wife bakes her own bread). Cannot afford to buy cow's milk, which, too, was sometimes adulterated; meat, \$8 to \$10 a month; clothing, had fair stock when they came to this country. Man had only two suits in six years and one pair of shoes in two years. Some of the children were then without shoes. Wife did her own sewing. Her own clothes and those of the children were "made over" from old clothing obtained from a "mission." Man was a member of a fraternal order and carried a sick benefit costing \$10 a year. Union fees were 85 cents a month. Sickness, the youngest child, five months old, doctor's bill not yet paid, hoped to be able to save enough now that the warmer weather was coming. Little girl's eyes had been bad, had been examined at hospital, given glasses; eyes grew worse, consulted specialist at cost of \$10. Specialist said child should not have had glasses and would be permanently blind; now in institution at government expense. Wife does some dressmaking, averages perhaps \$2 a week. Could not work for some time after the baby came. Tried boarders, but no money in it. Takes roomers when she can get them. Income from this source irregular. Little girl sleeping on couch in parlor sitting room when I called.

Doesn't Drink

Here is man who doesn't drink, isn't lazy, works hard, a skilled mechanic, getting fair wages. His wife isn't extravagant, works hard, cares for six children, does dressmaking, keeps lodgers. Yet the family is dependent on charity for clothing, is making absolutely no provision for old age, and had no prospect of doing better.

This man's outlook may be of interest. He was particularly concerned about his fellow employees who are receiving not like himself, 36 cents an hour, but many 17½ cents to 20 cents, with a possible rise to 27 cents an hour. There was little chance of obtaining a foreman's position, as foremen's jobs were limited and advancement was thru favor. Public affairs were largely in the hands of those looking for "graft."

The church was not a factor in the situation. It was supported by wealthy men.

Where, then, any hope? A change of system (he produced Collier's Weekly), do away with rent, interest and profits. Decidedly the city workman has his problems!

The "Bissell" Double Action Disk

is a two-in-one Implement. This Harrow is both In-throw and Out-throw. By hitching 4, 6 or 8 of the Bissell Disk Harrows together in a group, you can have a double action outfit for Engine power and disking on a large scale. The gangs are flexible on the Bissell Harrow and are not too long to fit the hollows made by heavy Engine Drive Wheels.

These same Harrows may be used for double action or single disking with horses.

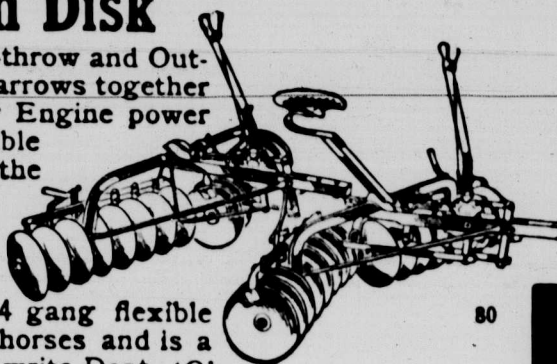
The "Bissell" will make a proper seed bed for you.

Another Bissell special is a 28 plate wide sweep, 4 gang flexible Harrow covering 14 ft. It is nicely handled with 6 horses and is a favorite with many farmers. For further particulars write Dept. 'O'

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T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LTD., ELORA, ONT.

Write to any of the Jno. Deere Plow Company's Branch Houses



High Grade LUMBER Low Cost

Delivered on a 40c. Rate of Freight Charges Prepaid

WE OFFER THIS MONTH

1x4, No. 1 Edge Grain Flooring..... \$35.00	1x6, No. 1 Fir Drop Siding..... \$27.00	1x4, No. 1 Fir V. Jt. Clg..... \$27.00
1x4, No. 1 Flat Grain Flooring..... 2.00	1x6, No. 3 Fir Drop Siding..... 25.00	1x4, No. 3 Fir V. Jt. Clg..... 24.50
1x4, No. 3 Flooring..... 21.00	1x6, No. 3 1/2 Fir Drop Siding..... 22.50	3/4x4, No. 1 Fir V. Jt. Clg..... 22.50
1x4, No. 3 1/2 Flooring..... 22.50	1x6, No. 1 Cedar Drop Siding..... 30.00	3/4x4, No. 3 Fir V. Jt. Clg..... 20.50
	1/2x6, No. 1 Cedar Bevel Siding..... 25.00	
2x4—12 to 16 ft., No. 1 Fir, Dimension..... \$9.70	1x6, No. 1 Fir, Shiplap..... \$18.00	
10, 18, 20, No. 1 Fir, Dimension..... 21.00	1x8, 10 or 12..... 19.00	
2x6 or 2x8—12 to 16 ft., No. 1 Fir, Dimension..... 19.50	1x6, No. 2 Fir, Shiplap..... 16.50	
10, 18, 20, No. 1 Fir, Dimension..... 21.00	1x8, 10 or 12..... 17.00	
2x10 or 2x12—0 to 16 ft..... 21.00	1x8, No. 1 Spruce, Shiplap..... 20.50	
18, 20, 22..... 23.50	1x8 or 10, No. 1 Com. Boards, Fir No. 2..... 17.50	

All other material in proportion.

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

SHINGLES—No. 1, XXX, Red Cedar, B. C., at \$2.95.

These prices are freight prepaid a 40c. point. If your rate is 42c., add 50c.; if 45c., add \$1.00. The Railroad Agent at your Station is compelled to tell you your rate from Vancouver. Send in your order accompanied by check for \$50.00, balance to be deposited with your bank to be paid upon arrival and examination of car.

We guarantee our material and are not afraid of examination.

Send in your list of material required at once as prices may advance. This advertisement, with our prices, will appear once a month.

WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

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Vancouver, B. C.

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NOTICE The William Galloway Co. Ltd. of Canada

Save \$50 to \$300 on Engines
Our new low engine prices are the lowest. Every Galloway engine is sold on 30 days' trial, backed by 5 year guarantee. They must please you or you can return them and we will refund your money and pay all the freight. You take no risk. Made in sizes from 1 1/4 to 15 H. P. Either stationary or mounted on trucks or equipped with wood sawing attachment. Send for catalog.

Save \$35 to \$50 on Spreaders
Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now, we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to select from. Attachment spreaders that will fit any size farm truck, complete spreaders, etc. Get Free Catalog.

Save \$35 to \$50 on Separators
The new Galloway sanitary is the most modern, most sanitary and closest skimming cream separator on the market. Gearing runs in a constant bath in oil. Easy to run, easy to clean. A genuine Mechanical Marvel. The equal of any machine selling at twice our new, low prices. We guarantee it. Send for one. Give it a good 30 Day Working Test at our risk. Write for catalog.



Buy Direct from the Actual Manufacturer

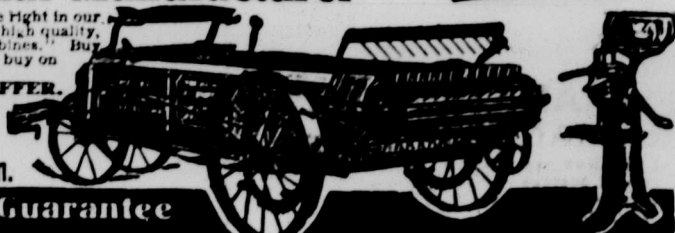
And save all middlemen's profits. Galloway machines are made right in our own factory and sold direct to you at wholesale prices. They are high quality, proven machines. Stop paying tribute to "Trusts" and "Combiners." Buy direct and save money. Let me show you what it means to you to buy on my direct from factory, money saving plan.

WRITE ME TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG AND OFFER.

It only costs you a one-cent postal to get my big catalog. No postage to pay. No obligation to buy. Yes, Sir! When you send for my catalog, I am going to make you the most liberal, co-operative profit-sharing offer you ever heard of in your life. Write me today.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd. Dept. 66 Winnipeg, Man.

30 Days Free Trial—5 Year Guarantee



Time for Fudge

This is the season when home-made fudge is very popular. You would certainly enjoy flavoring your next batch with

MAPLEINE

It gives it an altogether new and distinctive taste that is very delicious.

Here's the Recipe: Cook for 15 minutes, 2 cups of granulated sugar, 1 cup of milk, 1 small piece of butter, and 1 teaspoonful of Mapleine. Take off and beat until grains. Add chopped nuts, figs, etc., then pour on buttered plate.

Grocers Sell Mapleine

Send 2c Stamp for Recipe Book

Crescent Mfg. Co.
Dept. V9, Seattle, Wn.



THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was not "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—

R. R. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.
357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

RAW FURS

Trappers! If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs ship them to

FRANK MASSIN
BRANDON, MAN.

I pay all express charges. If sent by mail I refund postage. When requested will hold shipment separate subject to your approval. Write for Price List and Shipping Tags.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Anyone desiring to communicate with a contributor to this department should write to the person, enclosing the letter in a plain stamped envelope, and forward it to Miss Beynon, with a note giving the pen name of the person for whom it is intended.

PERSONALITIES TABOO

Some letters have come to me from diffident readers saying that they would like to write a letter on the topics under discussion but they are afraid of being attacked too bitterly by people who do not agree with them.

I am sorry that this spirit of personal animus has crept into our department and am determined to try to bring about a more kindly spirit. Suppose someone holds an opinion that seems to us stupid and illogical, we won't bring about a more sane state of mind by calling him unpleasant names. And moreover and above all else, personalities are no answer to arguments. Let us attack the opinion as vigorously as we please, but leave the holder of the opinion alone. If we cannot convince by argument we cannot supply the deficiency by abusiveness.

Now, I would like to mention again the fact that none of you have remembered to tell us of your success. For the sake of those who are facing the difficulties that you have come thru and conquered we would be glad to have you tell us how you faced those experiences and in what ways they helped you.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

NOT EASY TO TELL CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon:—We only started taking The Guide last year, but I always read the Country Homemakers, Sunshine, and anything else I see for women. I think the mother's experience page will be a big help, especially for young mothers. I have three little ones, the eldest nearly four. They are all healthy. Except for an occasional cold, they have had nothing wrong with them until this winter, when the eldest had both measles and mumps. All I did for her was to keep her warm and keep her away from the others, as much as was possible in a two-roomed shack. I think it much more difficult to train them than to keep them healthy, and I think that to teach them obedience is hardest of all, for they want to know the why and wherefore of everything they are told to do, or not to do, and it is not always possible to take time to explain things to them, especially if one is not in very good health one's self.

I am expecting another little one in a month, and would be very grateful if you would send me the little books, "Maternity," "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," for which find enclosed twenty cents and five cents for postage. I believe in telling the truth to children rather than putting them off, but it will be hard to explain to such little tots as mine. First thing after my baby is born, my little girl will say, "Where baby come from?" What is one to tell her? I read in a letter a week or so ago where a woman explained to her little boy that a calf came out of a little bed prepared for it. If I told Mary that she would want to know where the bed was and to see it.

My letter is getting long, and I have not yet mentioned Votes for Women. In some ways I believe it would be a good thing if women could vote, for instance, if two trustees, out of five, were women it would be better, provided they were the right women. Of course the men need choosing as well. I do not believe in bachelors being trustees, for they have no interest in the school. It would also be a good thing if the bar could be done away with. My husband neither drinks nor smokes, but I know some who do, and I also know their wives and children would be better provided for if they could not

get it. At the same time, I think it is only women with the time and means to do it well that ought to hold such offices, as, in my opinion, at any rate, a woman with a young family has as much to do as she can manage at home. Wishing you all success in your work, I will sign myself

LILAC

CLOTHES TO EXCHANGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—My husband has been a subscriber to The Guide for some time, and I certainly enjoy reading the letters that appear from time to time. Now I want to ask if any of the members have a raincoat or spring coat, size 36, that they will exchange for a good warm sweater, size 34, length 38, and a gingham dress, almost new, size 34, skirt length 37. I would pay charges on the parcel I send, if the other party would pay charges on the parcel she sends. If anyone will exchange I would like her to do so at once.

B. A. J.

IN NEED OF WORK

Dear Miss Beynon:—I see many are getting help thru your Sunshine page. I hope I win also.

I am a poor woman with one child. I would like to get a place as housekeeper, on a farm, with small family or with a good clean, sober and honest widower or bachelor.

I can milk, make butter, cook, bake, scrub, wash and mend.

I think I can make a home pleasant and keep it clean and comfortable.

ANNA.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

- 7914—Girl's Russian Dress, 10 to 14 years.
- 7992—Girl's Surplice Dress, 4 to 8 years.
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The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

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

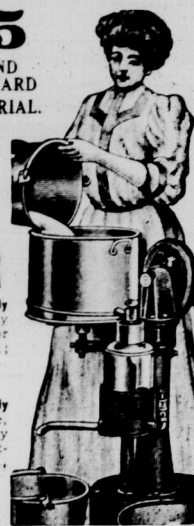
15⁹⁵ AND UPWARD ON TRIAL.

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

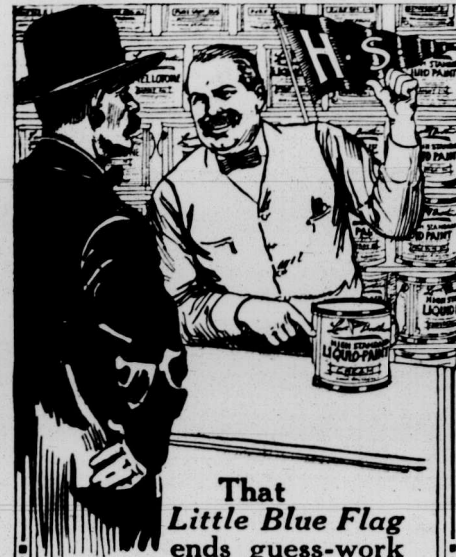
A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

Absolutely on Approval.

The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shippers made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address:



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TORONTO CANADA

BIG MONEY in the OFF SEASON

One Man can run it. Earn \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides your regular farm work, with the



Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine. Bore a well 100 ft. deep in 10 hours. One man can run it; steam operated and easily moved over any road. Bore everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking, rotates its own drill. Easy terms; write for catalog.
Lisle Mfg. Co.
Box 64, Clarinda, Iowa.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

SIGNS OF SPRING

The other day I was out in the country and heard the crows cawing and saw them, thru the bushes, flapping their shining black wings. That is the first sign of spring, I thought, and tried to remember the other signs in the order they come.

Almost with the first cawing of the crows overhead is heard the squeaking of an early gopher under foot, whose provisions have run short, and after the gopher comes the wooly crocus in a sunny spot and the pussy willows burst their hard shells and push out their pretty fuzzy balls. About this time one hears a meadow lark singing on a fence post, and even while he sings, buttercups and violets start up out of the ground and before one knows it spring is melting into early summer.

Now I want you to remember what I told you last winter about watching the colors of the different seasons.

Notice the very first shade of green that comes on the trees and bushes and what colored flowers nature arranges with that shade of green.

For example: What color is the stem of the pussy willow, the upper side of the leaf, the under side of the leaf, and the little ball?

What color is the stalk of the anemone or crocus, the flower and the leaf?

What color is the buttercup, leaf and flower, and the grass in which it hides?

How do the different birds fit in with the branches of the trees or shrubs in which they usually reside?

If you once begin to look for these things you will get twice the pleasure out of your long walks to and from school.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE UNLUCKY PIE

(A Prize Story)

The incident of my younger days which remains most clearly in my memory was getting a whipping from my grandmother.

It was a bright, warm day in June. Ella, Waldo and I had just got our dinner and were playing in the kitchen when grandma told us to go and feed the hens. When we got to the barn we found there was only a little wheat in the bag. I suggested that we should make a pie out of it. The rest agreed, so we started our operations.

I went to the well and got some water in an old tin can. I came back and poured in the water, while Ella mixed it in with the wheat, but the pie was not sticky enough. There were quite a few bags of flour sitting in the barn. We opened one of them and emptied some of the flour into the pan with the wheat. Ella wanted some berries in it, so I was sent forth again, but for gooseberries this time.

I walked down the hill toward the gooseberry bushes, which were in front of the house. Grandma was standing at the door and saw me sneaking along with the tin can behind my back.

"Where are you going, Davie?" asked Grandma.

"I'm going to see a little bird's nest," I said.

I guess grandma thought if I was going to see a bird's nest Ella and Waldo would be with me.

"Where are Ella and Waldo?" asked grandma.

"They are up in the barn," I answered.

"Come on with me," she said.

Ella was dancing in the barn door crying: "Why did you tell her? Why did you tell her?"

"I didn't tell her," I said.

Grandma went into the barn and saw the pie on the floor, and the opened bag of flour. All three of us caught hands and ran as fast as we could. Grandma caught us and gave us all a paddling.

After we got over our weeping, grandma said, "Will I tell grandpa?" I pleaded for her not to because grandpa had promised us candies when he came home from town.

We went to the barn, threw out the

pie, and stuffed in the top of bag so that grandpa would not see it when he put the buggy in the barn.

We were all well pleased to find that there were brought both candies and pears, but you may be assured we did not say pie to grandpa until we thought it quite safe.

DAVID DAVIDSON (Age 13).
Wakopa, Man.

THE PRAIRIE CYCLONE

It was on a sultry day in July, 1909, that my friend and I started from our sod shack for a neighbor's house, three miles distant. These people kept the post office, and we were going to get the mail. We had no horse, so had to walk all the way, and the mosquitoes followed us in clouds.

It was noon when we got there, so we stayed to dinner. We were sitting in the parlor after the meal was over when my friend, looking out of the window, saw a funnel-shaped cloud in the west. She said we had better wait and see what would happen, for she guessed a storm was coming.

In about five minutes' time the windows began to rattle and the dirt flew in all directions. Boxes, boards, and any moveable thing was taken in the air, whirled around two or three times, and set down, maybe in a wheat field half a mile away.

About four o'clock, when the storm was over, one of the neighbors was so kind as to drive us home. When we got home we found the big teepee of wood blown over. Going into the shack we found half of the roof gone, and all the clothing was down in the dirt.

My troubles were greater than anybody's, I thought, as my doll was broken and disabled for ever. The men soon had the roof on again, but I have never seen a worse storm since.

FLORENCE FAIR.

Macklin, Sask.

A LARGE CATCH

Last summer my parents, brothers, sister and I went out camping by a lake a little distance from our home, called Sandy Lake. There was a little village on the south shore. We camped about half a mile east of it.

We did quite a lot of fishing, and one beautiful evening my two brothers, my father and I went out fishing. We had three fishing hooks, two new ones and one old one which did not catch many fish. We each wanted a new one, but my father said, "Whoever will take the old one will have good luck."

I took the old one, and before we had gone a hundred yards I felt a tug at my line. I at once began pulling it in, but it pulled so hard I was letting my line go out all the time. It just about pulled me out of the boat, and then I gave the line to father, who pulled it up to the boat. We then saw it was a big fish, and he gave me the line while he rowed to shore. Some campers came running along the shore, and a man gave it one hit with a stick and it was killed. When we reached the town we found it weighed sixteen pounds.

This really happened to me while on my holidays last summer at Sandy Lake.

MABEL PEACOCK.

Newdale, Man.

A NECESSITY

Mr. Page found his small son out in the back lot one Sunday morning digging away very industriously.

"Why, Paul," said the father, "don't you know that it is a sin to dig on the Sabbath, except in case of necessity?"

"Yes, father," replied the youngster. "Then why don't you stop it?" asked the father.

"'Cause this is a case of necessity, father," replied the young philosopher. "A feller can't fish without bait."

The Tea of "Distinction"

Red Rose is a distinctive tea. It is largely composed of the fine teas of Northern India, which are generous in strength and richness. These, blended with the more flavory teas of Ceylon, produce the qualities for which Red Rose Tea is famed.

The 50c. quality of Red Rose is an extra fine tea—stronger and fuller-flavored than the 40c. quality, which has the largest sale

In 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. lead packages at 40c., 50c. and 60c.—also in tins of 3 lbs. and larger.

N.B.—Coffee users will find Red Rose Coffee as generously good as Red Rose Tea. 421



Seed Grain

It will Pay You to get New Seed—Heavier Yields and Earlier Ripening

Send for some Earlier White "Victor" Oats (two weeks earlier than "Banner") and at 85 cents per bushel. "Newmarket" (nearly as early) at 60 cents per bus. Splendid sample and high germination.

TIMOTHY SEED—We specialize in and offer Government Standard No. 1 at 10c per lb., No. 2 at 8c per lb. "PREMOST" FLAX, by test, is twelve days earlier than any other variety. Per bushel \$2.50.

Get our Nursery Catalogue. Everything in Trees, Shrubs, and Small Fruits. Send 60 cents along with this ad. and we will send you, post-paid, 25 good strong "Senator Dunlap" Strawberry plants.

J. J. MURRAY & CO., 153 Queens Ave., Edmonton

All kinds of Garden Seeds, Seed Grain, Poultry Supplies

Ladies benefit by

this oven test—

It allows you to use less flour. For only flour that makes more bread and better bread in our oven test is offered you.

From each shipment of wheat delivered at our mills we take a ten pound sample. The sample is ground into flour in a tiny mill. The flour is baked into bread. If this bread is high in quality and large in quantity we use the shipment from which it came. Otherwise, we sell it.

So your benefit from flour bearing this name is sure.

PURITY

"More Bread and Better Bread" and "Better Pastry Too" 530

MONEY CAN BE MADE
Every Washday if you do your Washing with an
I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

The clothes are washed in the new way by compressed air and suction and therefore wear longer as there is no rubbing.

NO NEED TO PUT YOUR HANDS IN THE WATER. yet a tub of clothes can be washed in three minutes. No severe exertion required. Saves time, labor and money — washes anything from blankets to the finest laces in the same tub without injury. Also rinses and blues.

NO MOVING PARTS to GET OUT OF ORDER
NO POWER REQUIRED

SPECIAL OFFER 6.6.6. Coupon
Send 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.

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Per **10c** Tin

A WELL-FILLED POCKETBOOK is a guarantee against hard times. Let us tell you how to earn the extra money you need. Write a letter to The Circulation Manager,
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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We have Branches and Distributing Yards in most of the important towns in Alberta and Saskatchewan. We can furnish Lumber and other

Write us when you want Lumber and Building Material

Building Material cheaper than any one else—quality and prompt service being considered.

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and Flowers Write for our Price List
Island Park Nurseries, Limited
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Co-operation

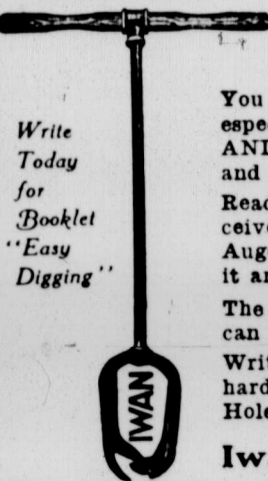
THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good.

Daily
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ECHO MILLING COMPANY
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Don't Work So Hard!



Write
 Today
 for
 Booklet
 "Easy
 Digging"

You can dig your field with a spade because it's a cheaper tool than a plow, but you know better than to waste your time and strength that way.

You can dig post holes with a spade, but with a tool made especially for the purpose, as the IWAN POST HOLE AND WELL AUGER, you can do it with far less labor and in a third of the time.

Read this from F. M. Shaver, Lacerter, Wash.: "I received the Auger all right, and used it, and find it a tip-top Auger for quality and speed. Would not take \$10.00 for it and do without one of its kind. It will sell itself."

The Iwan Auger will not cost you any \$10.00, but you can have the same satisfaction as he did.

Write us for "EASY DIGGING" booklet, and ask your hardware or implement dealer for the genuine Iwan Post Hole Auger.

Iwan Bros., South Bend, Ind., U.S.A.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A Co-operative Credit Scheme

Continued from Page 7

that payments on loans can be anticipated at any time. The word unlimited might seem hard, but it is nothing in itself when properly explained.

The Government's Part

To finance these agricultural banks, I do not see why the Dominion Government would not issue a special currency called Land Security, to be exclusively advanced to the Rural Co-operative Credit to the extent of say 75 per cent. of the official valuation of real estate. All assets of members to be valued by one official valuator and a valuator appointed by the district.

Each member to sign a certified statement in duplicate of all his assets and liabilities in which will be inserted the report of valuator. A search of title to be made of all properties of the members and a caveat to be filed at the same time. A ledger will be open in each district with an account for each member, setting forth on each account the assets as per valuation and the liabilities, and crediting the account with a line of credit corresponding to say 75 per cent. of the net surplus. A copy of all statements as above will be sent to the government together with a general statement showing the total assets as per valuation and liabilities, also the net surplus of each rural co-operative. The government to open a ledger similar to the above with a difference that it will be for the aggregate of the whole district instead of for each member. There would then be a line of credit open for each district duly organized corresponding to say 75 per cent. of the net surplus of the district.

The District's Credit

When loans will be asked by members to pay off some old liabilities, a copy of the application would be sent to the government which would add the amount of the loan to the credit of the district.

When the line of credit of a member is exhausted, if said member wants further loans, he will have to give good chattel security, a copy of chattel mortgage will be sent to the government which would add the amount of said mortgage to the credit of the district. Rural districts will have to borrow only from the government what they would require in excess of the saving deposits which they may receive from any source. Absolutely no money will be loaned to any member unless it is to increase his assets, and if loans are not used as specified in the application, the amount of same will be due forthwith and collection enforced, irrespective of the time allowed.

Necessity of Insurance

All securities given by members will have to be insured against fire or life, that is for buildings and live stock and all chattels, and it will be also advisable that a borrower on real estate take a life insurance on himself, in order to leave his property clear if he should happen to die before it is fully paid. The government would charge a small interest to the district co-operative banks to pay their expenses and apply the surplus to redeem some of the currency. The co-operative bank would loan said money to their members at an advance of 2 per cent. or so.

4% For Savings

Every district having money on hand exceeding the necessary amount to carry on their business, would have to send the surplus back to the government. The district would be authorized to pay an interest of 4 per cent. on current savings bank accounts and 5 per cent. if the account is to remain one year or more. This system would allow a loan to be speedy as the caveat would be a perpetual protection and until the line of credit is exhausted, a loan can be made without formalities. The security would be such that there would be no danger at any time for a panic. With this system it would not take long before each district has a working capital built up and that they would be able to do their own business only wish

their deposits and without further aid from the government.

Strong Agitation Necessary

We will certainly not get this special currency granted by the Dominion government unless we make a strong agitation to obtain it, and as it will take a certain time before we have it, the least the Dominion government could do in the meantime, would be to organize an institution similar to the one organized by the provincial government for the Mortgage Co-operation, but this Dominion organization to be for Rural Co-operative Banks, and guarantee our bonds the same as the provincial government proposes to do. We are offering the only real security on earth which nothing can equal, that is, our land, and there is no reason why we should not get what I suggest above.

This is only a synopsis of the plan, and I do not see why it would not work out well, and I also do not see why the government would not grant same, as they have the power to do it. This is rather a long letter and yet I have not said a tenth of what I would like to, this subject being so vast that one could talk for days on it, but I do not wish to abuse the space granted me. Any groups or districts which would like to hear all details about my plan, can have this opportunity by making arrangements with me.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

Bank Bldg., where he can obtain free literature covering every point.

I trust you will give this letter the same publicity which you accorded to Mr. Kildahl.

J. H. BROTHERS,

335 Pacific Avenue,
 Long Beach, California.

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

Editor, Guide:—I agree with Mr. Hull in his recent letter that the card system can be improved upon. The matters he refers to are details and can be improved by practical experience. A candidate should be selected by all those who will attend a progressive convention. The committee might be appointed at the same convention. I find that the constituency of Mountain, Manitoba, has an independent candidate in the field, and they have a committee of thirteen. They hold the candidate's signed resignation in hand, and when the people of that constituency may, for any reason, demand the resignation put in force, the candidate will then have the right to contest the constituency, if he or his friends so desire. The weak point to my mind in Mountain is that the candidate is pledged to a number of questions. I do not like to see a representative pledged to anything except that he shall vote the will of the people in his constituency. If any person in the constituency desires to get an expression of opinion on a question, he should have the right to act by getting a petition signed by say 15 per cent. of the voters in that constituency. Possibly more or less might be better, but that is a matter of detail that can be settled by the Convention. That petition should be considered sufficient to compel the committee to take a referendum on the question in that constituency and the elected candidate will vote the finding of the people, or his resignation will be put into effect. I have heard some say that only a small number of the voters might take advantage of the situation and, therefore, would not get the opinion of the majority of the people. Well, I would say that if they are given the opportunity, then we are justified in coming to the conclusion that those who did not go to the trouble of making use of their opportunity of voting against the question must be in favor of the question. As a precedent, I would refer to the City of Winnipeg's vote on the water system of \$15,000,000 expenditure. Only 11 per cent. voted, but about five to one voted in favor, and the authorities decided that the people were in favor of the water system and proceeded with the work, and I am sure that the people of Winnipeg believe the authorities used good judgment

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Also, take the case of the Direct Legislation vote in Saskatchewan. While there was only a small number came out to vote, still there were four or five to one in favor of Direct Legislation. Therefore it looks reasonable to suppose that those who did not come out to vote were in favor of Direct Legislation, for those who were strongly opposed would come out to vote against Direct Legislation. I think it is most apparent that neither of the old line parties want anything to do with Direct Legislation. Of course any party that is not in power is always very anxious to give the people anything they desire, but when they get in power they have stepped away from the people and they have become very hard of hearing or short of memory. Therefore, I do not take the promises of any party seriously when they promise Direct Legislation. Now we, the great plain people, the tillers of the soil, the wage earners and the local business men in the town and village must come together. Those of us who can muster up sufficient courage to enable us to leave our dear old parties and step out on a higher plane and stand as a body of progressives and place as many representatives in each House as possible, will thereby create a balance of power for good. It matters not which party is in power, we will never get all we are entitled to until we get a balance of power that truly represents the people, by electing candidates who pledge themselves to vote the will of the people, or make room for someone else. England could do nothing for the people while it was confined to only two parties. Our cousins to the south could do nothing for the great plain people while they worked with only two parties. They created, in both cases, a balance of power. If we are men we can create this balance of power. If we will not do it, then I do not see what we have to complain about. Let us take our medicine like little men and forever stop chewing the rag.

JOHN KENNEDY.

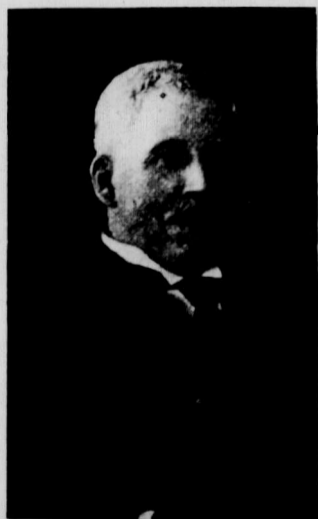
Winnipeg.

EXHIBITIONS AND HORSE RACING

Editor, Guide:—Is what is known as the trial of speed, which is sometimes found at our agricultural exhibitions, properly a part of agriculture? Does it not rather belong to the jockey club and the horse racers' association? These belong to the gamblers' sport and not to industry, which the agricultural exhibition is intended to foster. The prize should be given to the horse and equipment that would be judged the best for driving purposes. The truly educative effects of our agricultural exhibitions are much weakened by fakirs, side-shows and racers who go from place to place diverting attention from improvement, robbing the people and giving our boys their first lessons in a dishonest life. Our directors ought to bar them out.

A. B. JOHNSTON.

Nokomis, Sask.



SIR W. WHYTE DEAD

Western Canada lost one of its foremost citizens when Sir William Whyte died in California on the 14th, at the age of 70 years. The deceased was formerly vice-president and western manager of the C.P.R., and has been well and favorably identified with western development for many years.

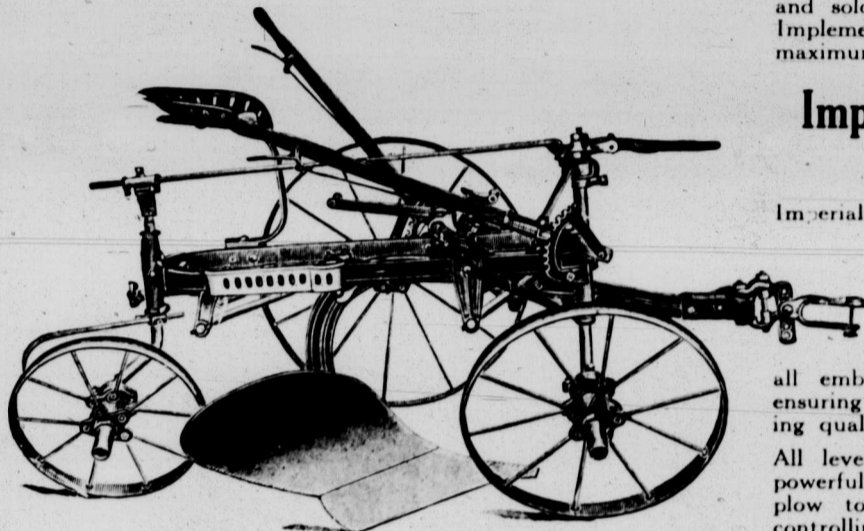
DANGER STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU OR YOUR FAMILY IF YOU GET HAILED OUT?
HAILSTORMS
LOOK OUT
SEE OUR LOCAL AGENT, OR WRITE TO
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1833 A.D.
 The Springtime Promise of a Good Harvest is not Always Realized
HAILSTORMS COME!
 Insurance is Only Safeguard
 A British America Hail Policy is "As Good as the Golden Grain"
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS
W. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Imperial Plows and Harrows

For Service and Satisfaction

STRONG POINTS OF IMPERIAL IMPLEMENTS

A GAIN this year the Imperial line of Farm Implements will take foremost rank in Western Canada. These Implements have achieved a reputation for merit on past performances; that is why we are again featuring them. Built by manufacturers who have spent a lifetime in producing these makes, made from materials of the highest grade, and sold on a close margin of profit, Imperial Implements are a marvel in value, giving the maximum of service and satisfaction.



Imperial Gang and Sulky Plows Lead

Imperial Gang and Sulky plows are strongest, lightest draft, and easiest on horses and man.

The essentials of riding plows are correctness of design, materials of the best quality, and workmanship of the highest order. These essentials are all embodied in Imperial Gangs and Sulky's, ensuring strength, durability and the best of working qualities.

All levers are handy and easy to work. The powerful foot lever and lifting spring cause the plow to lift exceptionally easy. The ease of controlling draft and all, combine to make the plowing with them is positively a pleasure.

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The question is often asked: "Do Eaton's keep repairs for their machines?" Emphatically "YES." We carry a stock of repairs in Winnipeg for every catalogued line of machinery, and can fill an order at a moment's notice. We always carry repairs for every machine we sell. We are in business to stay and you can rest assured that your wants will always be taken care of in the line of repairs.

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BOTH FOR \$13.90 Freight and Duty PAID
 If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.
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TURRIFF ON BUDGET

Ottawa, April 10—The chief criticism of the budget from the western viewpoint came from J. G. Turriff, of East Assiniboia, who has just returned to the House after a long illness. Mr. Turriff commenced to speak on Tuesday evening, moved the adjournment of the debate at eleven o'clock and continued the next day. After reviewing what the Government had done in the matter of tariff reductions, he said: "It was a cold deal handed out to the farmers yesterday, the coldest deal ever handed out to them." He estimated that the reductions made on farm implements would mean a saving to the farmer of \$5 on a binder and \$2.50 on a

mower, but the much more extensive list of agricultural implements had not been touched. "While the minister of finance did that with one hand," he said, "he has enabled the manufacturers to take \$10 or \$20 a year out of the pockets of the farmers by the increase in the price of materials, in giving the manufacturers increased duties on iron and steel. The Canadian farmer is to be salted because, in the opinion of the minister of finance, the Canadian manufacturer cannot make other implements as good as those which we import." Mr. Turriff quoted with effect comparative prices of the cost of agricultural implements on both sides of the line, which appeared in The Grain Growers' Guide of April 1.

Samuel Sharpe—"A good authority." Mr. Turriff—"My hon. friend says that in a sneering manner, but my hon. friend's brother, who sits beside him, would not dare to say that. There is not a Conservative member in this House who would dare make that assertion, because outside of the cities in the three Prairie Provinces there is an average of over one thousand members of the Grain Growers' Associations in each constituency, and the majority of them are Conservatives. My hon. friends, therefore, need not make any sneering references to The Grain Growers' Guide, the official organ of the Grain Growers' Association. So far as I am concerned I have always found it a fair and reasonable publication."



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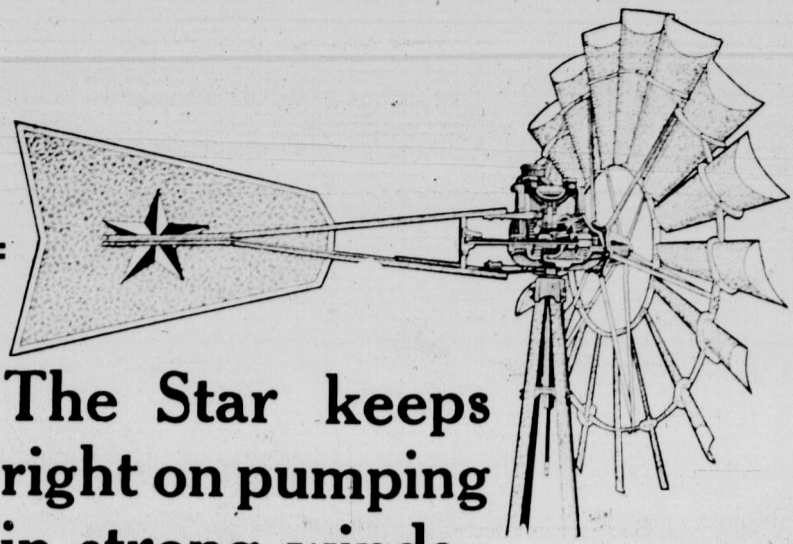
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In this windmill we are offering you practically two windmills built into one. It has two gears, two pitmans, two pinions and two wrist pins. These features insure direct center lift, perfect equalization of the load, and relieve the Model 12 Star of all the racking twists and strains that soon pull ordinary windmills out of alignment. You need never worry about the Model 12 Star getting out of alignment. You will find more new, exclusive, superior features in the Model 12 Star than you ever saw in a windmill before. Pumps, Power Windmills, Complete Water Supply Systems for Country Homes, Electric Light Plants, "Bull Dog" Gasoline Engines, Feed Grinders. Write for special information on any of the above.

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Planting Trees and Shrubs improves the home and farm. You should try it. Send for Catalogue to The Birthplace of Little Trees that Grow

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LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

We Guarantee to pay the Prices we quote. These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you	HENS 15c per lb	have and how many
YOUNG AND OLD ROOSTERS	11c "	and we will forward crates for shipping. Cash sent immediately upon receipt of goods.
DUCKS	15c "	
GEESE	15c "	
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The T. H. Cuddy Co. 288 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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LAING BROS., Winnipeg

Wheat whole was that might which con in the whea dency of pr antcipator developi. will not cor and large g for the rise time now a accounts. promising s the new Ar market. I with a thir In spite of able needs as the grea tines to b on the lak Oats—C corn and o of the decl Barley—Flax—1 24 higher.

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B. B. Genuine
White Lead
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Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead is the one safe white lead to use because it is corroded by the famous Brandram process, which makes it penetrate further into the wood on account of its wonderful smoothness and fineness. It can be depended upon to protect the wood longer against deterioration than lead made by any other process.

Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead has for over 100 years been accepted as the standard of values in white lead. If the world's verdict of superior quality is good enough for you, buy Brandram's.

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BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

lished record made last year a profit of from thirty to sixty per cent. upon their capital.

"They did not pay their shareholders that," remarked Mr. Burnham.

"This statement was sent broadcast throught the country. Surely the big milling industries are not foolish enough to send broadcast a statement which is not in their own interests if it is not true," replied Mr. Carroll.

West Should Be Meek

Oliver Wilcox, Conservative member for North Essex, in the course of his reply, said that as a farmer he demanded protection for the agriculturists of the Dominion as well as for the steel and other industries. He protested against the proposal of Mr. Carroll to give aid to the steel men while advocating doing away with the protection which up to the present time has been accorded to farming communities. "I contend," he said, "that if we are to have a protective system in this country, it ought to be fair and equitable to all interests and there is no just ground why the farmers should have to go and sell their corn in the open market when the United States produce seven-eighths of the corn, and when every other product which the farmer raises is entitled to, and does receive, the advantage of tariff protection. Dealing more particularly with the demands of the West Mr. Wilcox quoted statistics to prove that the three Prairie Provinces are developing in an industrial as well as an agricultural way. He said that such members as Mr. Turriff and Mr. Neely have been hollering "wolf, wolf," when there was not any wolf. He did not desire to take any credit from the West to which it is entitled, "but is it not a fact that if they are frosted out we are only too glad to buy them more seed; and if they are hailed out we are willing to help them. We have built transcontinental railways to traverse the west, including the Winnipeg-Moncton line proposed by the leader of the opposition, which will cost this country \$260,000,000. We are building them elevators; we are doing everything that a government can do, in reason, to help that western country to obviate as far as possible anything that militates against its development. But I was born and raised in the woods of Ontario and I submit that pioneer conditions prevailing in Western Canada are not to be compared for difficulty with the pioneer conditions which had to be faced in Ontario and Quebec."

Referring to the big farmers' delegation which came to Ottawa on December 16, 1910, Mr. Wilcox said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been frightened "when these farmers came here by the thousand from the wild and woolly West, where the gophers roam by day and the coyotes howl by night."

All Need Protection

There was some sharp criticism of the attitude of the people of the Canadian West as well as demands for protection for the Eastern farmer in other speeches delivered by ministerial supporters during the week.

J. A. M. Armstrong, of North York, said that one would think when listening to the wailing of such members as Dr. Neely and Mr. Knowles that the portion of Canada lying between Manitoba and the Rockies was a plague-stricken country. He thought it passing strange that of the thousands of sons and daughters of Ontario who had settled in the West nine-hundred-and-ninety-nine out of one-thousand preferred that country to their native province. It was strange that they do not want to leave such a plague-stricken land. Mr. Armstrong declared that opposition members from the West are not fulfilling their duty because they are trying to draw a line of cleavage between eastern and western Canada. He was never so proud to be a Conservative as at the moment the minister of finance took his seat after delivering the budget speech. He was proud because once more we could make the boast that so far as tariff matters are concerned the Conservative party can

claim consistency. It was the duty of the House, he said, to realize that in dealing with the tariff question we must have regard to the interests of the whole of Canada. The country cannot live by any one industry alone. The farmer must co-operate with the manufacturer and the laborer is just as important as the capitalist. All should have protection.

A Wheat Expert

Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, in a speech lasting two and a half hours, produced an immense mass of figures to prove that no benefit could possibly result to Canadian farmers as a result of free trade in farm products with the United States. He maintained that the Canadian farmers should receive more protection in order to give them better prices. Strangely enough he argued a few minutes later that the lower tariff which recently came into effect in the United States had not lowered the cost of living. This was a nice illustration of the inconsistency into which high tariff arguments invariably lead all but the most wary speakers. What Dr. Edwards particularly demanded was an increase in the duty of two cents per pound on meat. He also expressed the belief that the farmers of the Dominion would be better off if a higher duty was placed upon butter and eggs.

Blindly Favors Privilege

But the most thorough going protectionist arguments were those given expression to by J. H. Burnham member for West Peterborough. He smote free trade doctrines hip and thigh. He declared that under free trade cheapness is the great consideration. The only way the free trader can command the home market is by superior cheapness. This he declared is the death of civilization; it is the ruin of the hope of those people who would rise above the level of the beasts. He believed that if Canadians had their own market exclusively and no other market in the world, in a short time, with all our great natural advantages, we would have an ideal country to live in. Every industry would be balanced with each other; we would have plenty. This balance of industry is dislocated by such things as British preference and the competition from abroad. Mr. Burnham thought it positively absurd to borrow money from abroad and then send it abroad to pay for goods which we can manufacture in Canada. An ideal condition could be brought about by imposing a uniform rate of duty on everything and making it sufficiently high to be protective. Referring briefly to the demands for free wheat Mr. Burnham said that the request of the western farmer were not alone to be considered. He maintained that the farmers of his own county were not in favor of the duty being taken off wheat and that their interests were to be considered as well as those of the farmers of the West.

Enough has been quoted from these speeches to indicate the extreme protectionist views still held by many of the members who, in part at least, represent rural constituents in the East. The "spread" of opinion between them and the western farmers who desire wider markets is indeed very wide and indicates that the battle for freedom of trade in farm and other products has in all probability just begun, unless the advice given by Mr. Buchanan, that the parties should get together and deal with the problems of the east and west is adopted.

ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION

Absolute prohibition will prevail in the United States navy after July 1 next. Secretary Daniels made public an order which not only will abolish the traditional "wine mess" of the officers, but will bar all alcoholic liquors from every ship and shore station of the navy.

This order, constituting one of the most notable victories ever won by the prohibition forces, was issued upon the recommendation of Surgeon-General Braisted. It follows:

"The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel or within any navy yard or station is prohibited and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."

The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

Seventy-Eighth Annual Report and Balance Sheet

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, presented to the PROPRIETORS at their SEVENTY-EIGHTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, held on TUESDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1914.

In submitting the Report and Balance Sheet to the 29th November, 1913, the Court of Directors desire to point out to the Proprietors that the changes now introduced into the form of the Balance Sheet have been rendered necessary by the provisions of the Canadian Bank Act, 1913.

It will be seen that the profits for the Year, including \$93,446.79 brought forward from 30th November, 1912, amount to \$783,191.89, of which \$194,666.66 was appropriated to a dividend paid last October, leaving a balance of \$588,525.23, which the Directors propose to distribute as follows:—

In the payment of a dividend of 40s. per share (Payable less Income Tax on the 4th April next)	\$194,666.66
Transferring to the Reserve Fund	97,333.33
Transferring to the Bank Premises Account	97,333.33
And in the Payment of a Bonus of 5 per cent. to the Staff, about	36,500.00
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	108,437.58

The above Dividend will make a distribution of 3 per cent. for the year. The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors on 3rd April next.

Since the last Report Branches have been opened at 150 Mile House, B.C., McGregor Street and Selkirk Avenue, Winnipeg, Man., St. Catharines, Ont., and Sub-Branches at James Bay, Victoria, B.C., Kandahar, Sask., and Queen Street and Beech Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

A branch has been closed at Forward, Sask., and a Sub-Branch at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto.

The following appropriations from the Profit and Loss Account have been made for the benefit of the Staff, viz.:— To the Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, \$7,440.72; To the Officers' Pension Fund, \$44,866.95; To the Officers' Life Insurance Fund, \$1,946.66. These amounts are for the whole year and include those already set forth in the Statement to 31st May, 1913.

BALANCE SHEET, 29th NOVEMBER, 1913

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital	\$ 4,866,666.66	Current Coin and Bullion	\$1,142,584.45
20,000 shares of £50 each, fully paid		Dominion Notes	4,236,891.49
Reserve Fund	3,017,333.33		\$5,379,475.94
Dividends Declared and Unpaid	5,359.53	Notes of other Banks	314,863.23
		Cheques on other Banks	2,206,599.65
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:		Balances due by other Banks in Canada	21,622.94
Balance brought forward from 30th Nov., 1912	\$288,113.45	Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,411,389.91
Dividend paid April, 1913	194,666.66	Canadian Municipal Securities and British Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian—Exchequer Bonds, £310,300, at Cost	1,505,165.22
	\$ 93,446.79	Railway and other Bonds	103,411.71
Net profit for the year ending this date after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts	689,745.10	Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	1,657,343.51
	\$783,191.89	Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada	7,665,799.93
Dividend paid October, 1913	194,666.66	Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	28,696,964.70
	\$588,525.23	Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	7,718,635.00
DEDUCT:		Liabilities of Customers, under Letters of Credit as per contra	1,793,312.74
Transferred to Reserve Fund	\$97,333.33	Real Estate other than Bank Premises	208.18
Transferred to Bank Premises Account	97,333.33	Overdue Debts (estimated Loss provided for)	238,631.18
Transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund	7,440.72	Bank Premises at not more than Cost, Less Amounts Written off	1,694,736.73
Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fund	1,946.66	Deposit with the Canadian Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund—Dominion of Canada 3¾ per cent.	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	44,866.95	Bonds, £250,000 at 98	\$1,192,333.33
Staff Bonus	36,500.00	Cash	232,248.06
	\$285,420.99		\$1,424,581.39
Balance available for April Dividend	\$ 303,104.24	Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	250,000.00
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	4,876,309.74	Other Assets and Accounts not included in the Foregoing	562,148.16
Deposits not Bearing Interest	13,437,952.86		
Deposits Bearing Interest, including Interest accrued to date	24,792,977.77		
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	1,023.05		
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	448,694.47		
Bills Payable	7,516,510.00		
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	1,793,312.74		
Liabilities and Accounts not included in the Foregoing	1,585,645.73		
Liability on Endorsements	\$213,047.38		
Liability under Guarantee in respect of the Sovereign Bank of Canada	\$300,000.00		
	<u>\$ 62,644,890.12</u>		<u>\$62,644,892.10</u>

E. A. HOARE, } Directors
F. LUBBOCK, }
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs as shown by the books and returns.

London, 17th February, 1914

G. SNEATH, } Auditors,
N. E. WATERHOUSE, }
Of the Firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants

SELL TOGETHER AND BUY TOGETHER AND DICTATE YOUR TERMS

SEEDING

IN FULL SWING

MOTHER EARTH has again thrown off her snowy mantle and exposed her surface for man to again perform his annual "Faith Act." No one sows a bushel to reap a bushel **only**. Yet many a farmer, in spite of nature's most generous assistance last season, is not as well off today as he was before he scattered his seed last spring. Why did the farmer not benefit fully by nature's promise-keeping? Others reaped a large part of his harvest, though they did not sow, by making him pay too much for the things he had to buy and paying him too little for what he had to sell.

Co-operation is the Remedy

Sell together and buy together and dictate your terms. Give your own Company the handling of your surplus grain. Get all there is in it.

Buy your twine, lumber, fence wire and flour through your own Company. The farmer's buying power when centralized will surely reduce the cost of living.

Substitute "INTER-DEPENDENCE" for "INDEPENDENCE" as your personal motto and you will be surprised with the results.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM CALGARY NEW WESTMINSTER