

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

LOOKING FOR EASY MONEY

WITH REFERENCE TO SOME OF THE CANADIAN CONCERNS THAT HAVE BEEN EXPERIENCING DIFFICULT TIMES THERE ARE SOME DEVELOPMENTS WHICH ARE NOT EXACTLY PLEASING. SOME OF THEM APPEAR TO THINK IT IS THE DUTY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ENABLE THEM TO CONTINUE DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST PAYMENTS. INSTEAD OF DEVOTING ALL THEIR TIME AND TALENTS TO THE PURPOSE OF OPERATING AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE EXPENSE COMPATIBLE WITH EFFICIENCY, THE HIGHLY PAID EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF SOME OF THE LARGE CANADIAN INDUSTRIALS AND RAILROADS APPEAR TO SPEND A LARGE PART OF EVERY YEAR AT OTTAWA TRYING TO GET THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE THEM MORE SPECIAL FAVORS—BOUNTIES, SUBSIDIES, OR HIGHER TARIFFS. THE IRON AND STEEL MEN IN PARTICULAR HAVE BEEN PRESSING INSISTENTLY FOR GOVERNMENT AID, NOTWITHSTANDING THAT IN THE PAST THEY HAVE DRAWN A VERY LARGE AMOUNT OF CASH DIRECT FROM THE CANADIAN TREASURY AND HAVE RECEIVED ASSISTANCE IN VARIOUS OTHER FORMS.

By H. M. P. Eckardt, financial correspondent, in Boston Transcript

APRIL 29, 1914

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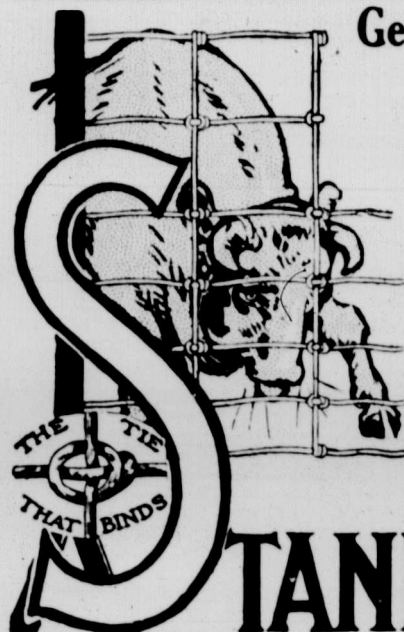
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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

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Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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Our Ottawa Letter

Government Refuses Free Wheat and Free Implements—Western Conservatives Silent
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 24.—The budget debate which has been in progress for over a fortnight was terminated at midnight on Friday when the government forces, by a majority of 42, rejected an amendment proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The amendment was as follows:

"That this House is of opinion that, in view of the prevailing economic conditions of the country it is advisable to place wheat, wheat products, and agricultural implements on the free list; and that without doing injustice to any class, steps should be taken to alleviate the high cost of living by considerate removal of taxation."

It will be observed that the Liberal leader and his party, while adhering to free wheat, free flour, and free agricultural implements, does not in this amendment commit the party definitely to the policy of free food, as enunciated by him in his Hamilton speech, and which he described at the time as "a policy for the moment." As a matter of fact Sir Wilfrid did not on any subsequent occasion come out flat-footed for the placing of all foodstuffs on the free list and the supposition is that this policy does not appeal to all members of the party. The probable explanation of the somewhat indefinite wording of the amendment is that the opposition is not anxious to antagonize any more than is necessary the manufacturers of the East. Another reason, undoubtedly, is that the free food policy would make it possible for the Conservatives to conduct an effective campaign amongst the farmers, more particularly of Eastern Canada, with arguments to show that such a policy, if brought into effect, would lessen the market value of the products of the farm. Sir Wilfrid has evidently figured out that the free wheat and free agricultural implements declaration will provide him with good fighting ground in the West at the next general election, while the astute general declaration in regard to the tariff has been so framed as to do the least possible damage in the industrial centres of Eastern Canada. The omission of any reference to the necessity for, or desirability of, an increase in the British preference will doubtless be noted with regret by the people of the West.

In the course of an able speech the Opposition leader espoused the cause of the farmers in their demands for free wheat and free agricultural implements. He censured the government for its failure to take any definite steps to cure the existing economic situation and to help the country thru the present depression. Mr. White, while admitting these things, had stated that there was no occasion for alarm; that we could well afford to wait in peace for the reaction, and that as regards the amount of reform he would make, it would be simply to tighten the screws upon a few items of the tariff and to make some semblance of reduction upon farm implements, "a reduction so insignificant that it in fact added insult to injury."

The Mixed Farming Bogey

Later on Sir Wilfrid said that the demand of the farmers for wider markets had been rudely denied them. Instead they had been given advice with a plenteous hand. They had been told to go into mixed farming. He thought it could be depended upon that the western farmers will go into mixed farming as soon as they find it more profitable than wheat raising. Sir Wilfrid maintained that the Canadian miller would be able to hold his own with the American miller in the event of free wheat being granted. In closing, he said that the tariff is not immutable like the laws of the Medes and Persians. It should be readjusted from time to time to bring it into harmony with changed conditions. It was said that the tariff was all his own creation. The tariff was of Liberal creation in 1897, but eighteen years have passed since, and the time has come when we must have a revision in order to correct errors and to meet changed conditions. The party, he said, was ready at any time to accept a challenge made by the minister of finance

and to go before the people on the issue. Hon. George E. Foster, who replied, was rather effective in his criticism of the leader of the opposition, because of his changed attitude in regard to free food. In Hamilton he was very courageous. There he expressed the belief that the only relief for the consumer must come by taking the tariff off food products and letting the people have their food duty free. "But," said Mr. Foster, "where is he today, and why is he on more backward ground today than he was two months ago? He has no answer but the politician's answer—the men behind him and the men from whom he expected support have told him: 'Wrong again. Right about face,' and he has made the right about face. There is the courageous, heroic leader of the party of reform. Convinced by logic and the experience of thirty years as to what he ought to do, he yet snuffs himself out and leads along at the tail of a small drove which is carting free wheat, free agricultural implements and 'considerate removal of taxation.'"

Misquotes Flour Prices

Mr. Foster got into a difficulty in dealing with the flour question, by unintentionally quoting prices of flour in Great Britain under the impression that the prices he read were reduced to the barrel basis whereas the reduction was to the 280 pounds basis. At first he maintained that his figures were right but finally admitted that they had been put in his hands just before he commenced to speak and that he had not had the opportunity to verify them. It was a most unusual thing to see Mr. Foster, who is undoubtedly a great master of statistics, fall down on such a simple matter as the quotation of prices on flour. He did not enjoy the situation himself and it was noticeable that he "lost his stride" during the remainder of his speech. Mr. Foster went over the usual arguments against free wheat and free agricultural implements. Referring more particularly to the opening for Canadian wheat in the United States he said that there was a vast unfilled market in wheat and flour importing countries for the Canadian product. One thing he thought certain, taking it by and large, "the country which has a surplus of any product must seek its market in that country which has not a surplus of that product. It is not defensible that a country which has a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat should seek its natural or profitable market in a country that has a surplus of about the same quantity."

White's Policy Sectional

It is impossible to make more than a casual reference to the speech of Dr. Michael Clark, which was undoubtedly one of the most effective criticisms of high protectionists and their theories ever heard in the House of Commons. He said he desired to call the attention of the house to the fact that in his tariff changes the finance minister seems to have been absolutely innocent of the thought that there are either farmers or consumers in this country. The tariff changes have been carried out in the interest of producers of certain commodities. In the case of free wheat he had given weight and attention to the arguments of the millers while the representations of the farmers had been ignored. In dealing with agricultural implements fifty per cent. of the case he presented to the house was made up of information relating purely to the people engaged in the agricultural implement industry. "He has examined the books of these people; he has found out that they are the bankers of the farmers. I wonder it did not strike the minister that he ought to have examined into the financial condition of the farmers who are in such a condition that the implement makers have to be their bankers. In regard to the iron duties he also examined the iron industry but he does not seem to have seen the need of looking at the effect of this change in duty upon anyone except those engaged in the industry of steel and iron. Yet he pretends that this is a national policy. It is sectional, nothing but sectional, and always sectional."

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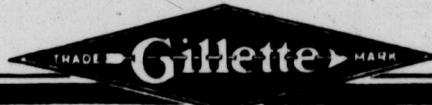
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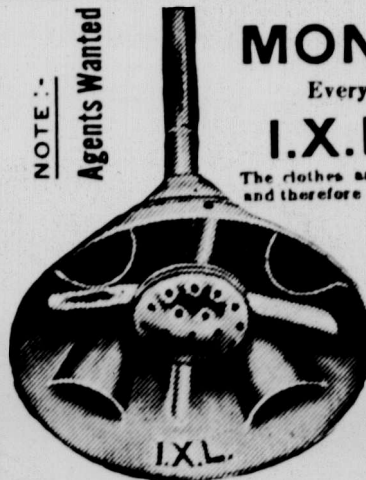


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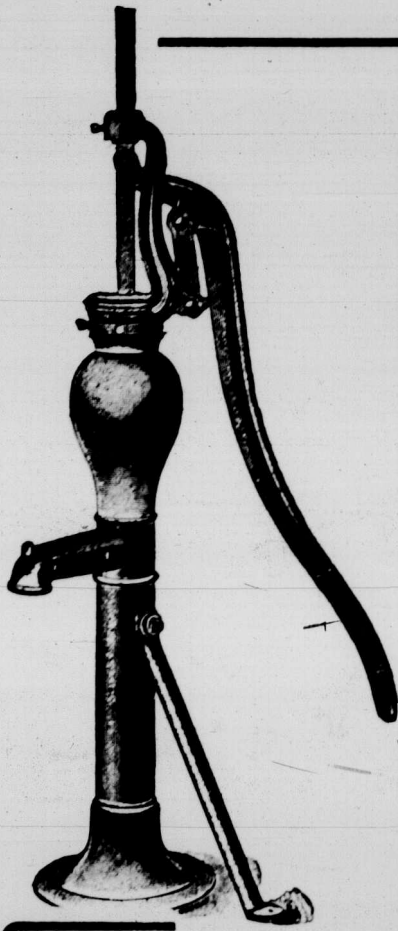
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If you don't want to cut this paper, write a postal or letter, and we'll send the patterns anyway, but to get them you must mention The Grain Growers' Guide.



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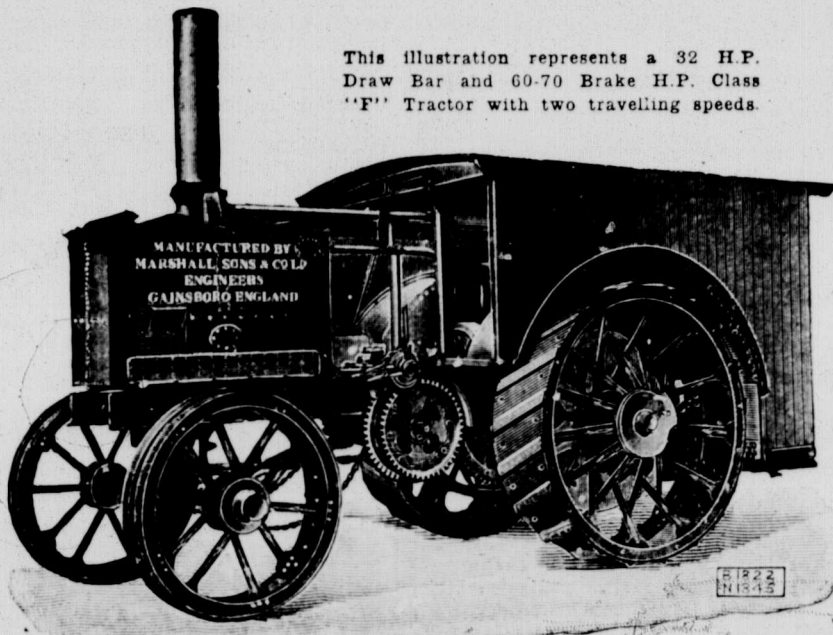
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 29th, 1914

FOSTER AND FLOUR PRICES

In the House of Commons last week, in the budget debate, Hon. Geo. E. Foster endeavored to convince the House that Canadian flour was not being sold more cheaply in Great Britain than in Canada. He quoted figures from a publication of his own department, but was soon corrected and shown that his figures were not on the same weight basis and therefore were of no value for comparative purposes. Mr. Foster should have quoted his figures from the weekly North-Western Miller, the leading authority on flour prices on the American continent. In the North-Western Miller of April 15, we find flour prices quoted by cable from Glasgow, Liverpool and London, on April 15, and in the same issue we find prices of flour in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg quoted on April 13. The Glasgow, Liverpool and London prices are preceded by the following statement:

"The following c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) prices per sack of 280 pounds are approximate quotations asked by mills for deferred shipment:"

The following prices are then quoted:

GLASGOW	
Canadian Spring Patent	... 24s. 6d. @ 26s. 6d.
Canadian Winter Patent	... 25s. @ 26s.
LIVERPOOL	
Canadian Spring Patent	... 24s. @ 25s.
LONDON	
Canadian Spring Patent	... 23s. 6d. @ 24s. 6d.

It will be noted that these prices are for 280 pounds. By reducing these prices to Canadian currency for 196 pounds, which is the weight of a Canadian barrel, these prices are found to be as follows:

GLASGOW		Per barrel.
Canadian Spring Patent	.....	\$4.13 to \$4.50
Canadian Winter Patent	.....	\$4.25 to \$4.42
LIVERPOOL		
Canadian Spring Patent	.....	\$4.07 to \$4.25
LONDON		
Canadian Spring Patent	.....	\$3.99 to \$4.13

Toronto prices are quoted as follows:

	Bbls.
"Spring Patent, firsts	..... \$5.50
Spring Patent, seconds	..... 5.00
Spring Patents, first baker's	..... 4.80
Spring Patents, second baker's	..... 4.20
Winter and Spring blends, 90 p.c.	..... 4.80
Blended Straights	..... 4.60
Winter Straights	..... 4.50

"Spring wheat flours in jute, cotton 10c per bbl. extra; winters and blends in jute; all delivered in wholesale quantities Ontario points."

Montreal prices are quoted as follows:

"Spring wheat patent firsts were quoted last week at \$5.60, Seconds at \$5.10, and Strong Clears at \$4.90 per bbl. in bags, and 30c per bbl. more in wood."

Winnipeg prices are quoted as follows:

"The net figures on flour to Manitoba points, in cotton bags, delivered to the retail trade, are: Best Patents, \$5.30 per bbl.; Seconds, \$4.70; First, Clears, \$3.90@4.00; Common Grades, \$2.90@3.00. Flour in jute bags 40c per bbl. less."

Thus we find that the best Canadian flour sells at:

Winnipeg	.....	\$5.30
Montreal	.....	5.60
Toronto	.....	5.50
Glasgow	.....	4.50
Liverpool	.....	4.25
London	.....	4.13

In the face of this unanswerable evidence, it is difficult to say upon what grounds the Government can refuse to place wheat and flour on the free list, and give the western farmers the advantage of the higher prices on the American markets. When next Mr. Foster quotes flour prices in the House of Commons we trust he will secure his figures from a reliable source.

THE OCEAN COMBINE

In this issue we publish an article on the Ocean Combine which should command the serious attention of every farmer in this country. The facts given by the writer of the article mentioned demonstrate clearly that the man who grows wheat is at the mercy of the Ocean Combine as to the cost of transporting the wheat to the foreign markets. The price of wheat in Liverpool practically regulates the price of wheat on the Winnipeg market, and if between these two markets the Ocean Combine is able to levy an additional toll of three or four cents per bushel, the farmer must accept just that much less for his wheat. An investigation made last fall by the chairman of the Railway Commission resulted in no definite action. The opinion expressed at the time by prominent Government officials was that the regulation of ocean freights could only be secured by international agreement. Such agreements are generally very slow in coming about and not very effective in results. In order to show the power of the Ocean Combine to levy toll upon the Western farmers, we reproduce herewith from the report of the Saskatchewan Grain Markets Commission, just published, the average freight rate on wheat from New York to Liverpool in cents per bushel from 1879 to 1912 inclusive:

1879.....	12 3/4 cents
1880.....	11 3/4 cents
1881.....	8 1/4 cents
1882.....	7 3/4 cents
1883.....	8 3/4 cents
1884.....	7 cents
1885.....	6 3/4 cents
1886.....	6 3/4 cents
1887.....	5 cents
1888.....	5 1/4 cents
1889.....	7 3/4 cents
1890.....	4 3/4 cents
1891.....	6 1/4 cents
1892.....	5 1/4 cents
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1899.....	6 3/4 cents
1900.....	4 3/4 cents
1901.....	6 3/4 cents
1902.....	2 1/2 cents
1903.....	2 3/4 cents
1904.....	2 1/4 cents
1905.....	3 1/4 cents
1906.....	2 3/4 cents
1907.....	3 3/4 cents
1908.....	3 3/4 cents
1909.....	3 3/4 cents
1910.....	3 cents
1911.....	4 cents
1912.....	7 3/4 cents

As a great deal of Canadian wheat goes via New York these figures are quite applicable and are approximately the same as from Montreal. These figures show that in the early days the cost of carrying a bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool was 12 3/4 cents per bushel, while in 1904 it fell as low as 2 1/4 cents per bushel. These figures, it should be remembered, are the annual average for the whole year. In 1911 the charge was 4 cents per bushel, but in 1912 it jumped to 7 3/4 cents. It was in 1912 that the Ocean Combine was organized and became effective. The result was that in that year the Western farmer was charged 3 3/4 cents additional on every bushel of wheat that was shipped to Europe, and, as the export price regulates the home price, every farmer in Western Canada who sold wheat during 1912 lost 3 3/4 cents per bushel, which on the whole crop would mean a total of about \$6,750,000 taken out of the pockets of the Western farmers and placed in the pockets of the magnates in control of the

Ocean Combine, in which organization the C.P.R. was a most important factor. The freight rates charged on wheat during 1913, taken from the report of the Grain Markets Commission also, are given in cents per bushel from New York to Liverpool by months as follows:—

January	9.37, 10.12
February	9.75, 10.12
March	9.00
April	8.62
May	8.62
June	7.50
July	8.25
August	7.50
September	7.87
October	6.75, 7.50
November	6.00, 6.37
December	6.00

It will be noted that the 1913 rates are slightly lower than the 1912 on the average, but are far above 1910 and 1911. Not only is the toll of the Ocean Combine felt in the price of wheat, but it is also being felt in the price of other articles upon which the Combine have raised the freight rates in varying amounts to as high as 100 per cent. The British preferential tariff was inaugurated for the purpose of encouraging the importation of British made goods into Canada, but the exaction of the Ocean Combine in many cases has practically eliminated the benefit which the preferential tariff rate would give. The toll of the Ocean Combine is levied not only upon the Western wheat growers but upon every citizen of Canada, and it is becoming a very serious increase in the already high cost of living. The idea of having the Ocean Combine regulated by international agreement will not be taken seriously by the Canadian people generally, but will be regarded more in the nature of an excuse to evade the issue as long as possible. There can be no great advantage secured from reduced railway freight rates if the same corporations who own the railways are allowed absolute freedom in regulating ocean freights. It would be impossible to control ocean rates by legislation, as any restriction placed upon shipping from Canadian ports would simply drive our shipping to American ports. The writer of the article on another page makes a strong case for a government owned line of steamships, which would afford real competition and not entail a large expenditure of money. Other countries have found state owned steamers the only method of securing relief from private steamship lines. There is a very strong agitation in Canada today for government ownership and operation of all railway lines for the benefit of the people. If Canada is to develop a large and profitable export business it can only be done by having low ocean freights, and these freights, it is evident, can only be secured thru a state owned line of steamers. The Dominion Millers' Association has been urging the Dominion Government to establish such a line of steamers, and other Eastern interests are coming to realize that they cannot expect to secure adequate relief in any other way. We believe that the Western farmers can well afford in this case to join hands with the Millers' Association in urging the Government to establish a state-owned line of steamers to ply between Canada and Europe. The expenditure of money would not be great and such competition would force all the big steamship lines to reduce their rates to an equitable basis. This would be a good subject for discussion at the meetings of the local associations, and it would be advisable to have any resolutions that are passed forwarded at once to the local representative at Ottawa, as well as to the Prime Minister.

TITLES FOR SALE

In a special press despatch from London, dated April 15, we read the following statement:—

"The House of Lords is debating the question as to whether titles should be awarded in return for contributions to party funds or for merit alone."

It will be interesting to know how many of the titles that have been conferred upon gentlemen in Canada have been secured by contributions to the party campaign funds. If titles were bestowed upon merit alone they would undoubtedly command a certain respect, but as from time immemorial a very large proportion of them have been distributed to royal or political favorites or in return for campaign contributions, it is not to be wondered at that titles command very little respect in this day and age. It is difficult to say how it will be possible, under our present party system, to arrange for titles to be awarded by merit alone. Possibly the best thing for democracy would be to abolish titles and let merit be rewarded by the esteem and respect of the common people, who will be able to judge merit more accurately than any political organization.

ONTARIO FARMERS ORGANIZING

The Western farmers generally will extend the heartiest good wishes to their fellow farmers in Ontario for the success of their new organization which has just been formed. Various farmers' organizations thruout Ontario have been united into one organization known as the United Farmers of Ontario, which organization will carry on educational work purely. Following the example of the Western farmers the Ontario farmers have also organized the United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited, composed of the same men, and this company, it is intended, will handle the commercial end of the farmers' business, as the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Co-operative Elevator Companies are handling the farmers' business in Western Canada. The men who have been at the front in organizing the Ontario farmers' company and also the association have been for years fighting for the welfare of the Ontario farmers and have finally decided that the most effective means of furthering the interests of the farmers is thru the organization of their own company to do their own business. With the large agricultural population in Ontario, much more closely settled than in Western Canada, there should be vast opportunities before this new farmers' company. In many parts of Ontario the farmers have already realized the benefit of co-operation, and many of their co-operative companies have been very successful. The business training and experience they have received thru the operation of these local companies will be of great aid to them in the development of the new company: The middlemen in Ontario have taken a large toll out of the farmers, tho probably not so heavy as that which has been levied in Western Canada on account of newer conditions and wider settlement. The farmers of Ontario and of the Prairie Provinces will no doubt in the future develop a considerable business in the exchange of produce, chiefly fruit and grain, which are peculiar to these parts of Canada. In the development of their organization the Ontario farmers undoubtedly will meet a great many obstacles, tho perhaps they will not have to fight quite so hard as the Western farmers in the early days of the organization of the Grain Growers. The Western farmers have not forgotten these early struggles, and can well remember the lack of sympathy and even open opposition which was received from some Western journals. In the Farmers' Advocate, of London, Ont., dated March 26, we find a report of the meeting in Toronto at which the farmers of Ontario completed their organization. The

attitude of the Farmers' Advocate, as expressed in this report, is that of carping criticism and entire absence of sympathetic support. It is rather amazing to find this attitude expressed by the most widely circulated farm journal in Ontario. It would rather be expected that a journal that derives its entire support from the farmers would have heartily assisted and supported the farmers in organizing themselves for mutual benefit. There will be plenty of special interest journals that will throw cold water upon the efforts of the Ontario farmers, and it is a decided disappointment to find the oldest farm paper in Ontario working against instead of for the farmers of that Province in their recent attempt to better their condition.

FREE IMPLEMENTS REFUSED

The closing speeches in the budget debate in the House of Commons last week showed a more distinct cleavage between the two political parties on the tariff question than has been apparent at any time during the past eighteen years. From 1896 until 1911 both parties were practically of one accord strongly in support of the protective tariff, and aside from the British Preference the only serious attempt to alter the tariff was when the Reciprocity Agreement was proposed in 1911. Since that time the Conservative party has been growing more strongly protectionist and the Liberal party has been very slowly drifting in the other direction. On Thursday last Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the following resolution:

"This House is of opinion that in view of the prevailing economic conditions of the country it is advisable to place wheat, wheat products and agricultural implements on the free list and that without doing injustice to any class steps should be taken to alleviate the high cost of living by a considerate removal of taxation."

This resolution is a decided advance upon any official action taken by the Liberal party in eighteen years, and if given effect to would afford great relief, to Western Canada in particular. If a period in opposition will bring the Liberal party seriously and sincerely back to first principles and teach them that the protective tariff is the enemy of the people, then their defeat was a good thing for the party. There are still a great many protectionists in the Liberal party who must be gotten rid of before substantial tariff reduction can be expected from that party. If the Liberals are prepared to devote a few years to the education of the people, and to a thorough exposure of the iniquities which have been practiced upon them by the protected interests, they will force the Government to change its attitude and legislate more in the interest of the people than in the interest of the corporations. Hon. George E. Foster replied to Sir Wilfrid and advanced the commonplace arguments of protection. He trotted out the time-honored advice to the western farmers to go into "mixed farming," but failed to discover anything that would bring relief to the millions of Canadians now suffering from an ever increasing cost of living. The Western members on the Government side of the House, with the exception of Mr. Aikens, were conspicuously silent in the budget debate. When their leaders declared against "free wheat" and free implements these Western members had not the courage to protest in favor of the farmers whom they represented, but meekly registered their votes as their party bosses ordered.

As long as both political parties were united in support of the protected interests there was little hope for the people. Now that the cleavage has begun there are prospects of a brighter future, and the greater the cleavage the brighter the prospects.

In the House of Commons last week, Robert Cruise, M.P., for Dauphin, urged the Government to acquire that section of what

is known as the Hudson Bay Railway, from Hudson Bay Junction to The Pas Mission. This section is 90 miles long, and was built by the C.N.R. some years ago. The charter under which this 90 miles was built provided a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile to be selected from good land in the Prairie Provinces. This land could not have been worth less than \$10 per acre, so that the C.N.R. received \$128,000 per mile for building this railway, which probably did not cost them \$10,000 per mile. We believe that the Government should lose no time in acquiring this 90 mile section of the road and pay for it a reasonable price, and at the same time take over the land grant which was donated to the C.N.R. officials for the building of the road. At the present time the Government section of the Hudson Bay Railway is spiked onto the end of the C.N.R. section, and unless the Government intends to hand the balance of it over to the C.N.R. upon its completion, the 90 mile section from The Pas to the Hudson Bay section should be acquired by the Government.

DOCTORS' EXORBITANT CHARGES

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a communication from the secretary of the Keatley branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by that branch protesting against the action of eleven members of the North Saskatchewan Medical Association in notifying the public of the steps they propose to take to ensure the payment of their accounts. The farmers of that section are very greatly incensed at the harshness of these regulations, especially in view of a case in which a doctor is said to have charged \$135 for a single attendance upon the wife of a homesteader, and being unable to obtain the cash to have taken a chattel mortgage upon the whole of the man's possessions. There is no doubt that many a farmer's wife has had her health permanently undermined, and some have gone to their graves prematurely, because they could not afford to pay the high fees which many doctors charge when called upon to make trips into the country. There is, however, another side to the picture, and that is the fact that many doctors on the prairie as well as in the towns, frequently give their time and their skill when they know perfectly well they will never be paid. It will be remembered that the question was discussed at the convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Moose Jaw, in February last, when Hon. Geo. Langley promised that the matter should be given consideration by the Government. It is certainly the duty of the government of every province to see that none of its people suffer unnecessarily because of their inability to pay medical fees, and also to protect the people against the exorbitant charges which some doctors are in the habit of making.

J. B. Musselman, the new secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has now entered fully into the duties and responsibilities of his position. As the Association is entering upon co-operative trading the new secretary will have no easy task ahead of him. However, Mr. Musselman has had considerable experience in commercial life, which will be valuable to him in his new work. He is well acquainted with rural conditions in Saskatchewan, and has been closely connected with the association and its work for several years. Another valuable asset possessed by Mr. Musselman is his acquaintance with the German language which will enable him to come closely into touch with the large German population of Saskatchewan, and get a larger number of them into the Association. Mr. Musselman is well qualified for the great work which is before him.

The rates, in the average years, on the \$6,000,000 taken freight. If the levy a Manitoba \$1,800,000 katchewan Saskatch government grower levied of the would try to ments the be Yet, w the po the wl the cr cent s lers ir into tl by the as abo except Decem annual Grove Any such year v that t propos combi freigh

The mence most held i held cial c organ the s Assoc Grain wond West that 20,00 ed w assoc the the Th be l Onta inter agric unde terec socii bate tion and gate latic inte appl will T fort Far ed. been pan nes sen of far far

To Fight Ocean Combine

A method of dealing with an Organization which cost the farmers \$6,000,000 in 1912

By THOMAS WILSON

The Ocean Freight Combine advanced rates, in 1912, 43 cents a bushel over the average rate of the previous five years. This cost the Western farmers on the wheat alone they sold over \$6,000,000, without including what was taken out of their pockets in extra freight on their oats, barley and flax.

If the government of Manitoba should levy a special tax on the farmers of Manitoba who grew wheat of, say, \$1,800,000, and the government of Saskatchewan on the wheat growers of Saskatchewan of \$3,200,000, and the government of Alberta on the wheat growers of Alberta of \$1,000,000, and levied no special tax on any other class of the community, a wave of rebellion would spread from one end of the country to the other, even when the governments were going to spend this tax for the benefit of the community at large. Yet, when \$6,000,000 was taken out of the pockets of the Western farmers on the wheat alone which they sold from the crop of the year 1912, and not a cent spent for the benefit of the dwellers in our Prairie Provinces but put into the pockets of a foreign combine by the advance in ocean freight rates as above, not a word of protest is heard excepting an editorial in *The Guide* last December, and some discussion at the annual conventions of the Grain Growers.

Any government attempting to levy such an outrageous tax even for one year would meet such a storm of protest that they would quickly withdraw the proposal; but this foreign steamship combine will collect as high ocean freight rates all the traffic will bear

year after year, unless steps are taken to stop them.

Drayton's Report

The Dominion government recognized the necessity of doing something when this was brought before them last summer, and appointed H. L. Drayton, K.C., chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, to investigate. In his report he says in part as follows:—

"The lines forming part of the conference are: The Allan Line, the Canadian Northern Railway Steamship Line, the Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Line, the Cunard Line, the Dominion Line, the Donaldson Line, the Furness Line, the Manchester Liners and the Thompson Line."

He further says: "Confederated Lines can, as Mr. Noble, their representative states, make a rate altogether out of proportion to the value of the goods carried, and as a result extinguish the traffic."

He also says: "Government control would be difficult to exercise."

We give Great Britain a preference on goods imported into Canada, and on this traffic the combine has advanced the ocean freight rates from 50 per cent. to 125 per cent. in the last five years, and on some lines of low class freight the advance has wiped out the British preference and driven the trade to the United States. For instance, on galvanized iron sheets, which are used for elevator sidings, etc., the freight has advanced 50 per cent. to 60 per cent., and iron wire for fencing the same. Freight on crockery has advanced 125 per cent., and on dry goods

from 82½ per cent. to 100 per cent.; the freight on carpets, etc., 100 per cent.; general hardware, 82½ per cent. to over 100 per cent.

C.P.R. a Leader

The C.P.R. is head and front of this combine, and the advance of 50 per cent. to 125 per cent. was not made in one year; oh, no, they were too cute for that. The advances were gradual year by year. Take crockery, for instance. In 1909 there was an advance of 50 per cent. over 1908 and then 25 per cent. was added each year till they made a total advance of 125 per cent. on crockery, which every farmer uses.

It is true that ocean rates on wheat are low, only about 6 cents per 100 pounds now, when the farmers have no grain to sell, but next fall if the U.S. reap the enormous crop of winter wheat at present indicated, over 600,000,000 bushels, the combine will likely shove up ocean freight rates as high as they did in 1912, unless the government puts on a line of ocean steamers to compete with them and keep freights at a reasonable rate.

What Other Countries Are Doing

Russia, in order to assist the development of the agricultural resources of that country, fifteen years ago saw it was necessary to do something to get their products into the markets of the world, and not only arranged for fast freight trains from 2,000 miles east of Moscow to the seaports at Riga and Libau to carry meat, butter, eggs, etc., but put on two government steamers a week, later adding a third, from the

above ports to London, with a result that the agricultural products of Russia now hold a foremost place in the London market.

We are apt to regard Russia as a barbarous country under autocratic rule. Shall it be said that we Canadians are so bound hand and foot by a foreign ocean freight combine that our government cannot take steps to relieve us and enable us to place our goods in the British market to as good advantage as the Russian government has done?

Brazil, last September, bought out the Lloyd Brazilleiro Steamship Line, formerly subsidized by the Brazilian government. The government issued a loan of \$10,000,000 for the purpose, taking over sixty five vessels engaged in the coast trade of Brazil and operates a line to New York. This was the largest steamship company in South America.

What Canada Should Do

It would be absolutely impossible for any private company to attempt to successfully fight against the ocean freight combine when they have the backing of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway, and no capitalist would put a dollar into a project of this kind unless it was understood that they were going to charge combine rates, which would, of course, give no relief to either the producer or the consumer.

The Canadian government can buy ten ocean freight steamers, of 5,000 tons capacity each, or 185,000 bushels each trip, for less than \$2,500,000. This would be only one year's interest on

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Ontario Farmers Organizing

Following example of Western Grain Growers in handling their own business

The farmers of Ontario have commenced to organize. At the largest and most representative meeting of the kind held in Ontario for years, and which was held in Toronto in March, two provincial organizations were formed. These organizations are modelled on exactly the same lines as the Grain Growers' Associations and The Grain Growers' Grain Company, which have proved so wonderfully successful of late years in Western Canada. The prospects are that within two to three years 15,000 to 20,000 farmers in Ontario will be united with these two organizations in an association that will rival in strength the strongest farmers' organization in the Prairie Provinces.

The first association organized will be known as The United Farmers of Ontario. Its objects are to further the interests of farmers in all branches of agriculture, such as by fostering mutual understanding, by promoting social intercourse and a study of economic and social questions, by the holding of debates and lectures and the dissemination of literature, by watching legislation relating to the farmers' interests and by urging thru duly appointed delegates or otherwise the passing of legislation required to promote the best interests of agriculture. The study and application of principles of co-operation will be encouraged.

A Business Enterprise

The second organization that was formed will be known as The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited. A charter for this organization has been obtained under the Ontario Companies' Act. It will be a purely business enterprise and will devote its attention entirely to the purchase and sale of articles produced and purchased by farmers, with the object of assisting the farmers of Ontario to co-operate in the

handling of these articles. It will act also as the Eastern representative in Canada of the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Manitoba, buying mill feeds from that company for the farmers of Ontario and importing western products in return for the products of Ontario farms.

Growth of the Movement

The decision to organize the farmers of Ontario on a provincial basis is indirectly an outcome of the success that has attended the farmers' organizations in Western Canada. The three farmers' associations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with their 52,000 members, and their successful co-operative enterprises, which are handling upwards of \$100,000,000 of business a year, have accomplished so much for the farmers of Western Canada during the past few years, the feeling has spread rapidly thruout Ontario that the farmers of Ontario should be organized on a similar basis.

In December last twelve representatives of farmers' associations of Western Canada waited on the Ottawa government, and later attended the meeting of the Dominion Grange in Toronto. Following the meetings in Toronto they scattered and addressed a number of meetings in both Eastern and Western Ontario. At every point they addressed largely attended meetings and urged Ontario farmers to organize. At the meetings in Toronto it was decided to try and organize the farmers of Ontario and a committee was appointed for that purpose. During December and January organizers were sent to visit the various granges and farmers' clubs thruout the province to see if they were ready to unite in a strong central organization. Everywhere they went from Lambton county in the west to Dundas county in the east the

organizers found the farmers were ready and anxious to organize.

Situation in Ontario

The work of the organizers revealed an interesting situation in Ontario. For years it has been said that the farmers of Ontario would not co-operate. It was found that for years the farmers of Ontario have been co-operating. They have been doing so thru hundreds of local companies and associations. Most of these organizations have transacted only a few thousand dollars' worth of business a year. Others, like the Erie Farmers' Association of Haldimand county, or the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association of Norfolk county, or the Farmers' Dairy Company, of York county, have conducted business ranging in volume from \$100,000 to \$200,000 and \$300,000 a year. Thus they have been proving all the time that the farmers of Ontario can and do co-operate. The number of successful co-operative enterprises in Ontario conducted by farmers is large. To begin with, there are between 250 and 300 farmers' clubs. These clubs are scattered all over the province. A large percentage of them have been very successful in the purchasing of supplies, such as mill feeds, sugar, salt, fencing and flour for their members. Some of these clubs, like the English Line Farmers' Club, in Northumberland county, have bought as much as \$7,000 in supplies for their members, and even more, in one year.

There are also 400 to 500 successful telephone companies, operated in one form or another, by farmers in all sections of Ontario. These companies have done much to teach farmers how to co-operate, and to help them in doing so. Besides these organizations, there are some 40 to 50 successful co-operative fruit growers' associations, about 100 subordinate granges, that do consider-

able co-operative work, as well as many local business enterprises conducted by farmers with gratifying financial success. Thru the work of these organizations during the past few years the farmers of Ontario have been getting a good drilling in the principles of co-operation and now are prepared to branch out on broader lines.

Two factors have intensified the desire for strong central organizations: Numerous local associations have found their efforts to co-operate vigorously opposed by local merchants, mill owners and other local concerns that have done their best to upset the farmers' organizations. The express desire of the Western Farmers' Organizations, which last year purchased 28 carloads of Ontario apples, to co-operate with farmers' organizations in Eastern Canada, has shown the need for provincial organizations in Ontario to look after the development of the interprovincial trade. Out of these conditions have grown the conviction that the time has come that these local units should concentrate their efforts for the promotion of the best interests of all. This led to the calling of the meeting held in Toronto last week.

A Representative Gathering

The meetings were held in the Labor Hall. Some 200 farmers were present, representing Farmers' Clubs, subordinate Granges, fruit growers' associations and farmers' exchanges in all parts of the province. Those present represented probably 10,000 organized farmers. The meeting thus was unusually representative in character. A striking feature of the gathering was the presence of Roderick McKenzie, of Winnipeg, the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and a director of The Grain Growers' Grain Com-

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The Mail Bag

TRUE CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—I wish to congratulate you upon the enterprise you have shown in again issuing a special Co-operative Number of your excellent and public spirited journal. I would particularly express my appreciation of the great service the co-operative movement in Canada enjoys by the able and correct advocacy of our principles in the editorial columns of The Grain Growers' Guide. Of all the agricultural journals which have been brought under my notice in the Dominion, The Guide alone seems to get a true perspective of the movement. Other journals appreciate the magnificent results of co-operative action in other countries, approve and advocate their application to the economic life of Canada, but fail utterly to understand the conditions precedent to the development of the movement on a successful and permanent basis, namely the need of education in co-operative history and principles and the promotion of the true co-operative spirit. The success of The Guide in the comprehensive representation of the essential features of the movement is reflected in the substantial advance during the last twelve months in the practice of economic co-operation by Western farmers as shown in your Co-operative Number.

The weak feature in most of the many interesting reports published is indicated in the following sentence of the editorial on "Progress of Co-operation," appearing in your Co-operative Number:—

"It is necessary, however, on this point to sound a note of warning and to observe that co-operative buying, or collective buying, as we prefer to call it, is not in the true sense of the word co-operation. Co-operation means something more than getting supplies at lower prices, tho that in itself is eminently desirable."

Collective bargaining in the purchase of commodities in bulk gives a substantial temporary advantage, but it does nothing whatever to solve the problem of economic oppression, from which the Canadian public is suffering in an ever increasing degree. It divides with the capitalist the economies effected in distribution. It is, however, at the same time, building up the capitalist system, and doing nothing to establish the co-operative alternative of production for the use and accommodation of people who need commodities instead of for the profit of owners of capital who exploit labor in their manufacture. These bulk-buying organizations might, however, assist in establishing the movement on a permanent basis if they would, in each case, incorporate their institutions and divide the economy in price effected by collective buying into two moieties; one going to the consumer and the other to create a reserve fund to provide capital for future use and to establish the permanency of the organization. If the farmers of the West would have, in their various co-operative and quasi-co-operative activities, the one supreme purpose in mind—the organization of the demand of everything the Western consumers need—it will be possible, eventually, to proceed to satisfy the same by manufacturing under the control of the consumers themselves. The organization of the demand thru retail societies, with the subsequent federation thereof into a wholesale society, enables British workmen consumers to manufacture under their own control practically everything needed for their use and accommodation. When demand has been fully and scientifically organized by the Western farmers, it should be easier for a similar service to be performed by them. They will have a great advantage over British co-operators in the fact that the latter have to

meet world-wide competition in the economy of production, whereas the farmers of Canada in their manufacturing enterprises will enjoy the advantages of our "spoon fed" methods equally with the profiteers. When that time arrives the farmers will be able to return to the consumers the tariff tax in dividends on purchases, and be easily able to compete in production and sale with our confessedly anaemic capitalist industries and their wasteful methods of reaching the ultimate market. They would, too, be able to provide for working men, as in the co-operative factories of Britain, better wages, shorter hours, and more humane conditions of employment.

I wish you every success in your great work of agitation and education for economic and social equity, and the general betterment of the land cultivators of the West.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE KEEN,
Hon. Sec.-Treas., Co-operative
Union of Canada.

Brantford, Ont.

FROM AN ENGLISH READER

Editor, Guide:—As an Englishman with financial interests on the Saskatchewan prairie, and relatives there, may I thank you for the splendid work you are doing with your paper. In company with my wife I have spent many months during both winter and summer on a pioneer farm, both of us doing what we could to help, and may also claim to be fairly conversant with the commercial and agricultural life of the old country. What I especially admire in your paper is the high moral tone, both politically, commercially and socially. Without this no nation can be truly great.

Now, sir, I think it is generally admitted that the foundation of Canada's material wealth lies in her natural resources; surely no artificial barriers should be placed in the way of their development. Give the men and women

taking away of the liberties of people than their protection, in my humble opinion.

The world has seen one military empire after another pass away, verifying the teachings of Jesus that "They who take the sword shall perish with the sword," and "The meek shall inherit the earth," and so far both the United States and Canada have cherished a sentiment which has in a large measure kept them free from European armament burdens, and enabled them to dispense with armed frontiers and warships on the lakes. Now let Canada go one better and say we will not be burdened with these costly armaments. Does she fear the foreigner? Why she is inviting him wisely, if not always truthfully, to come and help develop her resources. Or does she fear for her financial securities? As yet they are largely owned abroad, and the owners are not likely to rob their own property or do anything to dry up the springs of their own dividends. The masses of people in any country in these democratic days have far more to fear from the machinations of plutocrats and financial magnates than from any so-called foreign aggression, and nothing seems to play into the hands of these worthies so much as militarism and protection.

It is proposed to celebrate, in the coming year, the one hundred years of peace between Britain and the United States; surely it should impress all on your side of the water with the fact that so far you have been able to keep fairly clear of Europe's gigantic military burdens and to warn them against falling into the snare. I suppose they do not fall far short of £600,000,000 annually. What a handicap in the competition of the world's commerce.

If Canadians will only realize that with perfect liberty to buy and sell to the best advantage, and a welcome to all well-disposed people to come and settle up her vacant lands and properly use her great natural resources, they have nothing to fear from any one and need no armaments, unless for police patrol, what a

why is it billed to Kingston if it does not get there? Further, as this flax is stored in Duluth and possibly a considerable quantity of it used there, is there any way by which the big grain interests can get any special reduction of the duty that enables them to earn an undue profit at the expense of the farmer? I think the farmers should not only co-operate to reduce the cost of living, but to see where our grain goes after it is dumped in the ear, or elevator pit, and find out how much the last buyer pays for it. I feel we are getting badly beaten on our flax.

THOS. DUNSTAN.

Assiniboia, Sask.

Note.—This letter was referred to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and their explanation is appended.—Editor.

Editor, Guide:—Referring to letter from Mr. Thos. Dunstan, of Assiniboia, Sask., which you have forwarded to us the difference of about 20c per bushel between Duluth and Winnipeg prices is solely on account of the duty, this being 20c per bushel. As the Duluth prices which are quoted in the papers are for American flax in store at that point, prices quoted there represent the figure at which the American farmer can sell his flax on that market. Canadian flax in store Duluth in a bonded elevator is not deliverable on contracts in that market until the duty has been paid, and also in the regular daily trade there, it is handled entirely separate from American flax. Flax shipped to Duluth in bond is billed to Kingston solely in order to comply with the customs regulations which make it necessary that a dutiable commodity being shipped thru U.S. in bond cannot be billed to some interior point in U.S.

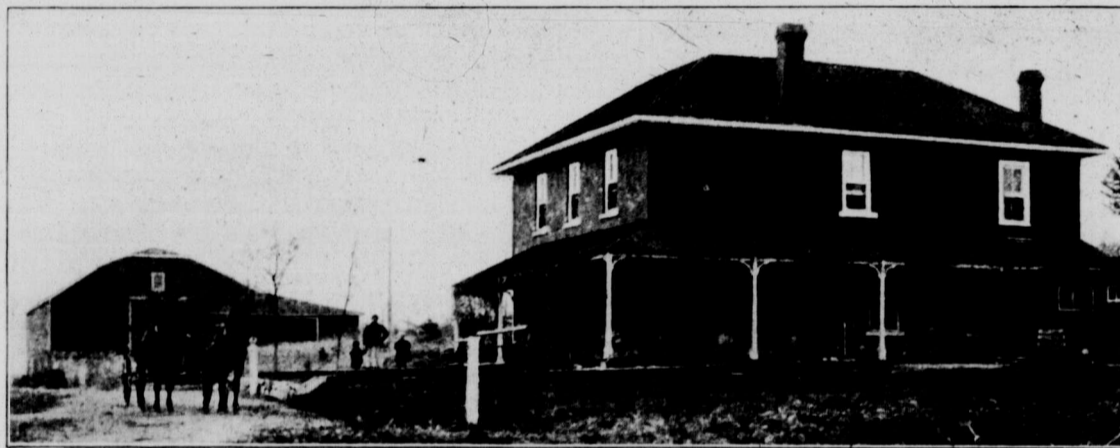
Just as there are times when perhaps the majority of Canadian flax shipped in bond to Duluth is used locally, so also there are times when the majority of flax shipped in this way is shipped across the lakes and goes on for export abroad. The condition which governs this is simply the need of the crushers at, or tributary to, Duluth, for our flax. If the supplies of American flax in their market are plentiful they will not use ours; not that the quality is not equal to their flax, but it is easier for them to handle their own, as there is no trouble to be taken in connection with paying duty, customs regulations, etc. When their own supply of flax is short, they must look to us to fill their requirements and in such case, they will pay a small premium over Winnipeg prices, this generally being 1c per bushel, in order to have the flax shipped to Duluth in bond, rather than shipped to our own terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur. The grain is unloaded into bonded elevators, both grade and weight certificates being given by Canadian government officials, just the same as if the grain were unloaded at Canadian terminals. After that, if the buyer wishes to use the flax locally for crushing he has to pay duty and comply with all customs regulations before taking it out of the bonded elevator. The collecting of this duty is, of course, in the hands of the U.S. Customs Department, and their well-known record at once precludes the possibility of anyone getting special treatment in regard to rebates in duty. Such a thing is out of the question. Of course, any Canadian

Des some would suffra would as it espec with they what be do of at farm: wife lengt to at ple o stay away meet silly zines As ruar: ballo sible up th is lo who lowe woul grea hand has to k shou dren posi F.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, tho not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



A MANITOBA FARMER'S HOME
House and Barn of Richard McPherson, Brandon

who are developing these natural resources the best and cheapest machinery, clothing and appliances of all sorts, from whatever country they come, and other things will naturally follow. Of course no man, whether Canadian, Briton, or citizen of the great republic, should be allowed to exploit them merely for his own personal aggrandisement; he did not make them. These natural resources should be held by the government in trust for the nation. Personally I would far rather pay a rent or tax, call it what you like, on my land or woods or mines, fairly assessed from time to time, than on all the machinery, appliances and personal needs required to develop such holdings. Cannot your protectionists see that by raising barriers in the way of the man at the plow, the axe, and the rock drill, they are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs?

But perhaps the greatest delusion of all is the absurd military and naval one. Let Canada beware it does not fall under the grip of the great International Armaments Trust, a combination which operates in many countries and to whom national antipathies mean dollars. They build and manufacture for anybody who will pay them and stand far more for the

magnificent example she may set at this juncture of the world's history.

EDWARD WEST.

Winscombe, Somerset, Eng.

FLAX AT DULUTH

Editor, Guide:—Being a member of the Grain Growers' Association here and a reader of The Guide, I would be greatly obliged if you would endeavor to answer a few questions thru The Guide for our benefit. I see by the papers that flax in Duluth is about 20c per bus. higher than it is on the Winnipeg market and I cannot find anyone here to explain where that 20c difference comes in. What I would like explained is this: I had a car of flax to ship and wired for the difference between prices at Winnipeg (in store Fort William) and flax shipped to Duluth, and they wired back: "No difference, small premium paid if shipped in bond, Duluth." Now as 99 per cent. of the farmers do not understand this end of the farming line, I would like you to try to explain where that 20c goes after paying duty. Seeing also that the flax never goes to Kingston at all, but is stored in Duluth,

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

WHY NOT A BEAUTIFUL YARD?

And by this I do not mean just a strip of grass in front of the house, but the back yard as well. I think most of you will agree with me that very few farm yards are beautiful. In a great many of them this is what you will find: A large patch of chips, a stoneboat with a barrel of water, some old weather-worn farm machinery, a great many hens and chickens and probably a pig or two rooting around and upsetting things generally.

Now I have lived in the country so many years that I do not need to be reminded that the summer is the farmer's busy season and that everything else must be made secondary to the grain crop. That is cheerfully admitted. But what about the farmer's growing family? Why shouldn't they be made to scurry around and make that back yard as neat as a new pin and keep it so?

Why couldn't they be encouraged to make nice clean eider-paths from the house to the barn and other out-buildings, thereby saving the housewife much scrubbing in rainy weather? Why couldn't they transplant some beautiful willow bushes and other trees to the yard, if they are not already there, and why should not both back and front yards be sown with grass seed so that they would rest the eyes of the weary housewife when she paused to look out of doors?

We have such a wee little bit of summer that it always seems to me a great pity not to get the very most out of it, not to surround ourselves with the beauty of it, even at some little cost of time and money.

I often think of an old French couple I used to know, who had a tiny cottage in the city here, and such a beautiful little back yard as they used to have. The old lady never went thru the bush without bringing home some plant to try out in the home garden, and tho the whole lot wouldn't seem to you folk in the country, with your large spaces, much more than a postage stamp, they did wonders with it. It seemed to me that every inch was made to bear either flowers or vegetables.

But, there, I have sermonized enough for one week, and I shall be supremely content if this little curtain lecture results in even one or two yards being tidied up and beautified.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NO TIME FOR POLITICS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Having been for some time a reader of your page, I would like to express some views on the suffrage question. I think that women would do as well without the franchise, as it is impossible for most women (and especially the farm women), to keep up with all the questions of the day, as they should do if they are to understand what they are to vote on. This can only be done by attending all the meetings of any political character, and on most farms it is impossible for both man and wife to leave home at once for the length of time it would necessarily take to attend different meetings. Most people on the farm cannot hire someone to stay with the little ones while they are away, and to take little ones to political meetings is about as sensible as the silly styles one sees in the fashion magazines.

As Dumpy says, in the issue of February 18, there is a class who taint the ballot by their touch, but who is responsible? People are always ready to hold up the drinker as an example of all that is low and vulgar, but if the women who drink, smoke and swear were allowed the same freedom as the men, we would be greatly shocked to find how great a number there are. On the other hand, no one is to blame if an individual has not sufficient control of his appetite to know when to stop. I think woman should have equal rights over the children, also she should have a share in disposing of property.

Few men marry just to have the wife

to work herself to death, but to have a home, a cheerful place to return to at night, after meeting the trials of the day, and a dear wife to cheer and comfort one. If women neglect the home, as they will do more or less, there will soon be a larger number of loafers on the streets, for if a man has no society at home he will seek it elsewhere, to the ruin of his home.

Please understand that I do not uphold the drunkard. Wishing you success, I will sign

BUSHWACKER.

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I read always The Guide, but will not annoy you with my poor English and keep silent. I was with you, when reading your splendid article about the equal human rights of the colored people. Now, after reading the letter of Della, of March 4, signed "Yours against woman suffrage," I became so indignant that I felt I must write.

What kind of men has Della in her mind, telling that they would love more a woman slave, a woman who does not dare to long for a mutual spirit life, but contents herself with the role of an inferior creature? One who cannot be either the comrade of the man or the

would probably cost her nearly \$50 per thousand, and then not everyone likes wooden ceilings. I don't. I think, perhaps, Shamrock means walls, as well as ceiling, for if she had her walls done she could do the ceiling the same way.

We fixed ours with lath and heavy felt sheathing paper. We put our lath a little farther apart than for common plastering, and pasted on the paper lengthwise, up and down. By doing this the paper doesn't shrink and crack as it would over boards. If she wishes to make her walls warmer still, she can back plaster, as we did; that is, lath between each studding and paste on the common light building paper, which costs here about \$5.00 per roll of 500 square feet. This wall cost us about \$17.00 per 1,000 square feet, which is about one-third the cost of ceiling. On this wall she can paper with any kind of wall paper at her leisure. We have had ours done about two years now, and it is still as solid as ever.

I forgot to mention floors. I presume Shamrock has the common pine flooring. If so, she will find it hard to keep clean as a common living-room, as there is too much wear to keep paint and varnish looking well very long. We found it best and much the neatest to cover with linoleum. We used the



—Courtesy The Philadelphia North American.

THE BOARD OF STRATEGY

Miss Markeson agreed to return to Butte with two or three other ladies about the first of March, and at that time she would lay her campaign before us for our consideration and possible approval for co-operation. Miss Markeson suggested that the interview and her mission to Montana be kept strictly confidential and secret. —From statement issued on Jan. 17, 1914, by the publishers of the National Forum of Butte, Mont., representing the Montana Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, in regard to their interview with Miss C. E. Markeson, who represented Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

pedagogue of the children, being just a female to give life to them, as does every female of the non-speaking animals.

Each cattle raiser knows well the nature law of inheritance from both parents—father and mother. We must care not only to give life to some creatures, to feed them, to marry them and to look joyful on our grandchildren, but to give to society good, sane, intellectual associates with most high ideals and most human feelings toward their fellow men. But what can an ignorant, stagnant type of woman do for her children?

Yours for the fight,
MARY NICOLAEFF.

Building Paper for Finishing Purposes

Dear Miss Beynon:—In regard to question of Shamrock, in Guide of February 11, I think, perhaps, the ceiling you advise her to use might be too expensive. That lumber, to be good,

twelve-foot width, costing about \$2.60 per lineal yard at Winnipeg. I find the linoleum so much neater and so much easier to keep clean. Where the linoleum did not cover the full width of the room we pasted common sheathing paper on the outside edges, and painted it. It works fine. If there is anything further she would like to enquire about I shall be glad to have her write me.

MRS. J. V.

CONCERNING STENOGRAPHY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I saw that a young lady "Prairie Girl" wants to know how long it takes to learn shorthand to be able to write to dictation. Well, I will give her my experience as a shorthand teacher (although I am now on a farm) of Pitman's system or style. I had a class of girls, ranging from twelve to eighteen years of age. The girl of eighteen, by taking a nine months' course, gained her certificate for one hundred and twenty words per minute. Of course she was in a solicitor's

office and had daily practice in writing letters, which no doubt was in her favor and kept her well up in the art.

I say to "Prairie Girl," by all means start at once, even tho it is only by mail tuition, till you decide to take a college course. Experience has shown that the principles of shorthand are mastered by most learners in a short time. An hour's daily practice in reading and writing for two or three months will soon enable any student to write fairly well.

If the boys and girls are in any doubt about learning the art, just let them drop me a note with a stamped envelope for reply and I shall be pleased to give them my advice or help.

MORAY LOON.

REMEDY FOR SORE BREASTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed you will find a recipe for "Wife of Norwegian," who wrote in The Guide of April 1, complaining of sore breasts. I don't know the rules of The Guide, so if you can't send it to her, will you publish it, as it might benefit someone. It seems a queer remedy, but it is really top of the list and you can be sure of success and causes no pain. Some of the ideas in the Mothers' Column are good. I am too old to pass along any ideas for the present generation. I give you my name not knowing the rules and wishing you every success.

The Cure

Dear Wife of Norwegian: I read your letter in The Guide, in which you told how you suffered with your breasts when your baby died. I thought you would be glad of a remedy in case you had another such experience. When my first baby came, twenty-three years ago, I lived in Antwerp, Belgium, and was nursed by a dear old German woman, who had worked with a Dr. Muller for twenty-five years. He was a specialist in women's diseases and this is his remedy and I know it is first class:

Boil half a cup of brandy with a little Sunlight or Royal Crown soap shredded fine, and whilst warm lather the breasts well with it, round under the arms as well. Next day wash off with warm water and repeat the brandy and soap and wash again. Be sure and put some good warm covering over the breasts and keep them warm. The nurse did mine twice and I never had an hour's pain after.

Since coming to this country I have tried it on four women and it never failed.

Your doctor will probably laugh, but try it and convince him.

I have had two little girls since coming to this country, and at that time the nearest doctor was 45 miles away. The last nearly killed me. I was forty-two and no doctor. It is quite a hard time on the farm when no doctor is near.

Hoping this remedy will benefit you and maybe some of your friends. Yours,
WELL-WISHER.

INJURIOUS REMEDIES

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been reading quite a lot in your paper recently about the flaxseed treatment during pregnancy. I never heard of the flax being used before, but I know several cases where they have used other means of making delivery easier and in nearly every case the child is suffering from rickets or bone diseases of some sort.

Dr. Fowler, in his "Science of Life," says anything which tends to make easier delivery does untold harm to the child. While I have always had very severe labor I never could bring myself to using anything to lessen it after seeing and hearing such results. As I said in the beginning, I never heard of the flax treatment but I should like to know some of the results or effects on the child before trying it. Yours sincerely,
SUNNYDALE.

I had to change your pen name as "Sunflower" has already been chosen.
F. M. B.



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"Yes sir, you will get more for your money in service and satisfaction, by using

Brandram-Henderson's "English" Paint

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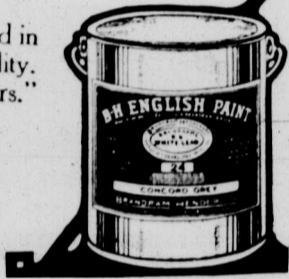
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The clothes can be wrung from the rinsing tub to the blueing tub while the Washing Machine is handling another batch of clothes. All done by power at the same moment. Wringer works anywhere.

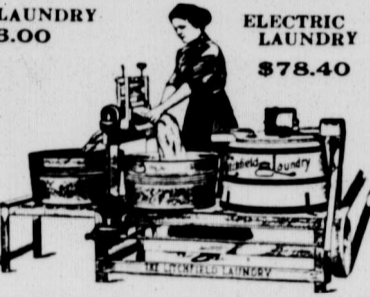
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I clear \$50.00 a day above expenses right along. THOS. KELLY



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The High Cost of Living

A discussion of the Causes of Increased Prices

By J. A. STEVENSON

Of all the problems which confront the people of this universe, the high cost of living is the most vital as its effects upon social and economic conditions are most far reaching. Everyone is aware by cold experience that there has been in recent years a vast advance in the price of almost every necessity of daily life. The fact is daily driven home to him by household bills and current purchases. As a result there has arisen a wide spread examination of the economic conditions and original causes which have brought about the increase, and it may not be unprofitable to examine a few of the theories put forward.

The immediate cause of increase in the cost of living resides in the failure of the supply of goods to keep pace with the supply of money that is used to buy them. This may be accepted as a general principle by which each separate theory could be tested. Some authorities have contended that the rise of prices is due to the increase of wages demanded by workers, but the official reports show that the rise of wages has not corresponded to the rise of prices in any country, and also that such rises in wages as have taken place have been due to the pressure of higher prices. It is generally known that the tendency of wage movements is to follow instead of precede price movements either upwards or downwards. If trade union or other pressure had artificially and excessively increased wages its only method of affecting prices would be to check employment and the production of goods by making it no longer profitable to employ such high priced labor. In Canada it is true there has been some check to employment and production, but in most other countries, where prices have been rising fast, there has been full employment and a high rate of production as well. There is no evidence that rises in wages have conduced to check the rate of supply of goods or to increase the total supply of money available nor is there any evidence of lack of capital or increased interest acting as a stimulus to the rise in prices.

The Gold Theory

There seems apparently still available ample capital to co-operate with labor in increasing the volume of production. The most popular theory of the causes of rising prices is the increase of gold output. As long as gold is not hoarded or devoted to unproductive objects, but used to increase the visible supply of money, the increased flow of gold from the Rand and elsewhere helps to increase prices. When gold is scarce it is an obvious truth that a smaller quantity of it will be accepted in exchange for a certain definite amount of goods; when it is plentiful a larger amount will be demanded for the same amount of goods. But the increased output of gold cannot account for everything.

The Rand mines were in full swing in the early nineties, but no perceptible effect on prices was produced till 1896 and a search into economic history shows no close relations between the fluctuations of gold and those of prices. The increase in the gold supply, inasmuch as it provides a large amount of the metal to be available as reserves to governments and banks, creates a rapid extension of banking facilities and increases the amount of credit available. Side by side with this enormous increase in the gold supply gigantic businesses have been converted into joint stock enterprises with stocks and bonds which are negotiable and which can be utilized as security for credit. There is thus constituted a great increase in money by the enormous expansion of credit produced by these two causes which in turn are indirectly engendered by the increased output of gold. But a discovery of a new Klondyke need not cause any vast additional apprehension to the householder as there are other and more potent causes at work against him.

The Effect of War

A cursory examination will speedily disclose other important causes that have retarded the production of the sort of goods which money buys. The aggregate supply of purchasable goods is continually upon the upgrade according as more labor and capital are brought to the task of changing raw materials into consumable

commodities. But the proportionate pace of this increase has been reduced by several checks and interferences which have been more wasteful than ever before. Wars in the past were not fought for nothing, but their expense was comparatively small compared with the appalling waste which they occasion today. The South African, the Russo-Japanese, and the Balkan wars have meant directly and indirectly so many hundred millions of destruction instead of a corresponding volume of production without taking into account the general commercial disturbance created. But more wasteful than all this has been the growth of military armaments which the great powers have joined hands in fostering. J. A. Hobson, the well known economist, says: "In Europe alone several millions of actual workers are employed in producing guns, warships, barracks and other military and naval equipments, while several million more potential workers are employed in the futile handling of this material apparatus of destruction. The latter waste may not have greatly increased during the period of rising prices, the former has enormously increased. The recent growth of expenditure on armaments has reduced by several millions of men the effective labor engaged in the production of goods which figure as supply in the ordinary markets of the world."

The expenditure upon armaments of the seven great powers during the current year must amount to \$2,000,000,000 and this simply means a corresponding reduction of consumable wealth that would otherwise have figured on the supply side of the price equation. There are other sources of economic waste which must not be forgotten. Every census of occupation in each country shows that the proportion of labor engaged in distribution, with which is connected advertising, is rapidly increasing in proportion to the other elements and these distributive trades add little or nothing to the supply of material goods. There is a huge and increasing waste in the process of competitive distribution, and when one contemplates the covets of collectors and agents who at this season of the year throng every Western hotel, the truth of this can be realized. An increasing proportion of the retail prices falling upon the consumer is used to maintain distributing agents and pay for the expense of advertising.

Trusts and Combines

The fact that it, to a certain extent, cuts down the expense of distribution is the one defence for the system of trusts and combines which have grown up in recent years. However, the counter indictments against trusts and combines are many and they cannot escape the responsibility for a large contribution to the rise in prices. Other countries besides Canada have seen the growth of trusts and various forms of capitalist combination within their borders, but it is doubtful if any have suffered so much from their proceedings. The Canadian market is comparatively restricted and the finance of the country is controlled by a few close circles in a few large cities and combination is therefore easier than in a larger country. The successful operation of these combines necessitates limitation of output, for their raison d'etre is the maintenance of prices at a profitable level and for this purpose they must check what they consider over production. And let it not be forgotten that the main feature in creating these combines and trusts is the maintenance of the high tariffs which prevail in Canada and other protective countries. As long as the tariff exists there is no real method of controlling the trusts. The abolition of the tariff may not be able to prevent the existence of trusts, but it could effectively diminish their tyranny. The protective tariff in other ways is responsible for the increased cost of living, because by impairing the effective division of labor thru the industrial world and fostering artificial industries which diminish the total productivity both of the protective nation and of its neighbors.

Railway Development

There is one other minor and subordinate cause which is worthy of consideration.

Continued on Page 27

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

YOUNG BUT PROGRESSIVE

On Jan. 30, 1914, Frank B. Pearson called a meeting of the farmers of the Thunder Creek district for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A.

We were fortunately able to secure Thos. P. Conlon to speak to and organize us. In spite of the bad weather and a cold drive, he was successful in getting a membership of twenty to start off with. Provisional officers were elected till the next meeting, when officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Frank B. Pearson; vice-president, M. Holtlander; secretary-treasurer, E. W. Johnson; directors, Ned Oleson, H. G. Wilcox, F. Peterson, Peter Johnson, Carl Johnson and Louis Johnson. M. Holtlander and H. G. Wilcox were appointed delegates to the convention.

At our next meeting the delegates did their best to explain what they saw and heard at the Convention and a vote of thanks was accorded to them by an appreciative audience. Their expenses at the convention were covered by a whip round and enough was netted to put a surplus of \$1.55 in the treasury. We elected committees and the social committee arranged a dance, with refreshments, which turned out very much to their credit and netted the local several dollars. The commercial committee have also been busy and we have ordered a car of flour at \$2.40 per bag, being a saving of ninety cents per bag on local prices. We have also ordered two cars of fence posts at 11c a post, which is also a considerable saving on local prices.

We have up to date sixty-six very enthusiastic members, and taking into consideration that we have only been started ten weeks we consider that we have a right to call our local a progressive one. We are holding a picnic on Dominion Day, when we hope to reach the century mark, if not before.

We are arranging to sell our butter and eggs collectively. Mr. Lambert, of our commercial committee, has taken this matter in hand and is forming a shippers' association.

We have also been successful in setting the Darmody Grain Growers afloat and they have organized to help in the great fight for a square deal and to reduce the high cost of living.

As we are trying to make our local the most progressive in the district you will hear from us again at no distant date.

E. W. JOHNSON,
Secretary Thunder Creek G.G.A.

SALEM STARTS WELL

It is with great pleasure that I make my first report of the newly formed Grain Growers' Association of Salem. There was a meeting called at the Silver Moon Ranch, April 2, which was very well attended and everyone seemed enthusiastic.

It was moved that Charles Smoothey act as chairman and W. H. Zeigler, secretary. The chairman then introduced Mr. Holstein, the official organizer, who proceeded to convince the audience what the G.G.A. was, what it had done, how it had grown and how powerful an organization it was. Thruout his speech he brought out things which opened many a farmer's eye and at the finish Mr. Holstein was well applauded.

Twenty members responded very rapidly and the following officers were elected: President, Charles Smoothey; vice-president, W. J. Lloyd; secretary-treasurer, C. D. E. Bernison; directors, W. H. Zeigler, S. Rambough, George E. Gooling, Lew Mack, Alex. Gradwell, Karl Goether.

There were several who spoke on co-operation. Robert Gould gave a very eloquent talk on this subject. Harry Good also spoke. In fact it was very surprising to see and hear such an intelligent lot of farmers, and to think we have been so long in organizing a G.G.A. We are taking immediate steps

in co-operation, while only on a small scale just at present, our motto being: "We will learn to creep before we walk."

It was decided to hold another meeting the following Thursday, April 9, as we expected a few more new members, which accounts for not making a report sooner. At this meeting four new members joined and we proceeded to buy a few things co-operatively, and each member who purchased at this meeting saved enough to put back his dollar in his pocket that he had paid into the Salem G.G.A. for membership. We hope in our next report to show you a decided increase in our membership.

C. D. E. BERNISON, Sec.

SUB-DIRECTOR WORKING

Enclosed find two dollars, being \$1.50 for membership cards and 50c for constitutions. As sub-director for this district I organized an association at the Schell school, Cullen, with 25 members on March 26. The association is called the Schell association, with James Lind, Cullen P.O., as secretary. I predict a bright future for their association as they are all anxious to see it going in good shape.

These cards and constitutions by return mail will be appreciated as I have a call to organize at Viewfield in the near future, probably April 6.

G. E. NOGGLE,
Lampman.

GLENELLEN ORGANIZED

On Monday evening, March 1, the farmers in the vicinity of Glenellen met at Wm. Henwood's for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Twenty-three enrolled as members and two members of the Mountain View branch transferred their membership, making a total of twenty-five members.

H. Cookman acted as chairman and W. Hedrick, secretary-treasurer of Mountain View association, acted as secretary pro tem. The officers elected were as follows: President, Wm. Henwood; vice-president, M. A. W. Ricalton; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Seymour; directors, Byron Anderson, P. Ewen, Jos. Clemens, L. Olmstead, C. Barber, Wm. Seymour.

After some little business was done the meeting adjourned to meet on April 7.

JOHN SEYMOUR,
Secretary Glenellen Assn.

HARD TIMES DOING GOOD?

Enclosed please find money order for \$8.50 being membership fees to Central for seventeen new members. This brings our paid up members for 1914 to 41.

Am pleased to tell you the movement towards the association in this country for miles around is something good to see. The people seem to realize the importance and necessity of organization. This local, within the last six or eight months, has handled two cars of fence posts, two cars of coal and two cars of cordwood. This little bit of co-operative buying has certainly demonstrated to them the saving they can bring about by getting together and we have secured some new members at each meeting of this year up to now. Are these hard times doing some good? I believe so.

WM. F. MERCER,
Sec. New Bank G.G.A.

ANOTHER NEW BRANCH

I am sending you a report of a meeting held March 27 for the purpose of organizing a Grain Growers' Association. Laundale was the name given our association. The following officers were elected: President, Jack Estlen; vice-president, James Archibald; secretary, George W. Wilson; directors, Gus Powell, Rex Little, A. Anderson, A. Estler, Tom Bateson, Rob. Graham.

The meeting was held at the home of Jack Estlen, as we have not a school

house in the district. We will continue to hold meetings in farm houses until the school house is built.

The ladies also organized the same day at the home of Mrs. G. W. Wilson and got seven members. They expect to double their membership at next meeting. Mr. McNaughton, of Hillview Branch, organized the men and Mrs. McNaughton organized the ladies.

GEORGE W. WILSON,
Secretary, Laundale G.G.A.

WORK IN DISTRICT No. 7

As already reported, re District No. 7 convention at Melville, you know that we appointed five organizers and I am writing this short note to let you know what has been done so far. I have received \$60.50 from different Associations and intend to send you a list later to have published in The Guide. Up to date \$20 has been spent. R. H. Bobier, of Tantallon, has visited five Associations and sent in a very encouraging report. Mr. Bobier deserves every recognition for his work and devotion to our Association. He has had the misfortune at some time of his life to lose one leg, but for all that he has driven a good many miles with his own team thru good or bad weather to attend these meetings. He also had dates set for other meetings, which were put off owing to bad weather prevailing. Mr. Anderson, of Lanigan, visited one local and held three other meetings. He was successful in organizing Watrous Association. Mr. Anderson is an elderly gentleman of nearly three score and ten years of age, and I am very sorry to say contracted a severe cold, which turned to pneumonia, whilst at this work. I myself have visited three Associations and held other two meetings, organizing Ash Leaf local and re-organizing Kamantha. The work of secretary of the district takes quite a little time and I think that we might have had this part of our work done by the Central, but seeing that I accepted the work, I will do my best until the next district convention.

I have not yet received a report from Mr. Gabriel and Mr. Barr, but am sure that they are at work and will be reporting later. I think that the convention should express its appreciation of the work done by all the men in the different districts, for, as you know, it takes quite a lot of time and means some cold and stormy driving to do this kind of work. An expression of appreciation would encourage them and urge them to still greater efforts. Do you think it would be possible to insert a small article in The Guide saying that if any of the people in District No. 7 wish to form new locals, or re-organize old ones, they should write to me and I will endeavor to send an organizer. It would be well to state at the same time the boundaries of the district. I have promised to visit four other Associations and expect to hear from others.

H. C. FLEMING,
Sec'y District No. 7.

Kindly note that District No. 7 is the main line of the G.T.P. eastward from Saskatoon to Manitoba boundary, and C.P.R. Kirkella line eastward from Nokomis to Manitoba boundary.

175 PAID UP MEMBERS

On January 16 our Association gave an oyster supper to celebrate the close of the membership contest which resulted in making this a banner year as far as members are concerned, there being 175 names on our books paid up. We were very sorry President Maharg was unable to be present and give us an address, but were glad Director F. M. Gates, of Fillmore, could be with us and give the members the history of the Association and point out where it had been a great benefit to the farmers of the province regardless of membership. Hon. George Bell, after complimenting the ladies on the feast set before the multitude, gave an address on co-operation, in which he said it was the best way of keeping the members together and was glad to know our Association was progressing along that line. Some 250 sat down to supper and every one enjoyed themselves. After the addresses the young folks kept time to the music while the older Grain Growers wended their way home over the prairie, thinking how strong the Grain Growers' cause has become here.

G. E. NOGGLE,
Sec'y Lampman Assn.



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Alberta

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

CO-OPERATION AT EDWELL

Edwell Local Union No. 53 held a very interesting, tho not a very numerously attended, meeting on Thursday last, in the schoolhouse, under the chairmanship of the president, T. J. Walton. After the disposal of the minutes the secretary read all communications, and one in regard to flour in carload lots, from the Alberta Elevator Co., he was instructed to inquire whether delivery could be made at any station required. It was arranged that the secretary supply the members with formalin as before, and members are requested to notify their requirements at once to the secretary. Several orders for barrel salt were put in, and there are good prospects of a carload being filled at an early date. Members please notify their requirements. Enquiry was made for a bull by a member of a neighboring Union. The subject of the formation of a local reference library was brought up, but owing to the small attendance it was decided to defer the discussion till the next meeting.

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESSING

The following is a report from one of our new Unions, Bloomington Heights No. 582, which was forwarded to us by their secretary, R. E. Cain: "We have organized a very successful Union at Bloomington, and have twenty-seven paid up members, with as many more in sight. We have had two meetings, both on extremely cold days, consequently quite a few stayed at home. We are to meet again on March 28, and the 'Hog' is to be the subject for discussion. The program committee selected five of the largest and most successful hog raisers as speakers, and we expect to have a large number present from the surrounding country, and will add many new members to our list."

AFTER THE GOPHERS

C. O. Nichols, secretary of Prominent Heights Union No. 445, reports: "We held our regular meeting on March 7, at 2.15 p.m., with twenty-six present. Messrs. Olaf Ryden and John Hyttsten were received as members. Messrs. Norman Whitehead and Chris. E. Nichols were appointed a committee to look after a carload of wire. The matter of this Local buying formaldehyde was dropped, as most of the members had already sent for same. The secretary was instructed to get prices on Gophericide, Kill-em-quick and strychnine."

ROSEVIEW BUSY

The accompanying review of what Roseview Union No. 63 has accomplished in the line of co-operative buying since January 1, 1913, has been received from the secretary of the Union, B. W. Purcell.

Eight pounds of strychnine, at 70 cents per ounce, was ordered and disposed of. We handled one car of cedar posts, at 11 cents; four hundred lbs. of formalin was handled, cost of same being 14 1/4 cents per lb. We were unable to order twine, as we could not get sufficient orders for a carload. We ordered apples but same proved unsatisfactory and were not accepted by us on arrival. We received recompense for our disappointment from the men thru whom we placed our order. We handled one car of flour thru the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., and same proved very satisfactory. The flour cost us \$2.45 per 98 pounds, and of course brought the price of all flour down to a great extent in our community. We have, thru co-operating with the Swalwell Union, been able to handle

one car of willow posts, at 4 cents, and have the order placed for another car. With the above Union, we also have orders enough for a car of fencing, and the order will be placed soon. We have recently ordered another car of 7 ft. cedar posts, but same have not yet been received.

Our Union has taken on a great revival in the last few months, and our paid up membership roll is nearly double that of a year ago. We have recently adopted a scheme of financing the Union, which is now being put into workable shape and which will be explained after it has been tried and proven. We expect to do as much of our co-operative buying as it is possible to do thru our local of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd.

CELEBRATED ST. PATRICK'S

Miners Coulee Union No. 503, now has thirty-three members in good standing, and expects ten or twelve more in a short time. At a meeting on March 20, the members discussed the formation of a district association, and appointed a delegate to attend the district convention. Co-operative buying also held its share of attention, and several orders were taken for formaldehyde. The hog question was thoroughly discussed and some canvassing done for the Co-operative Elevator Co., who are handling hogs for a 5 per cent. commission. The Union thinks that this will be quite a boon to the locality. On March 17 the Union held a dance, which was a success both socially and financially.

OPPOSE SUBSIDY

Our Union at Halkirk is at present booking orders for a carload of cedar posts, and is planning to hold a dance and entertainment. The erection of a warehouse and more extensive co-operative buying are also under consideration. The following resolution has been passed by the Union, and its publication requested in the columns of The Guide:

"Whereas it has come to the ears of the Western Grain Growers' that it is the intention of the Dominion Government, at its present session, to give Mackenzie and Mann another gift of the people's money, and

"Whereas, Mackenzie and Mann have already received too much from the Dominion Government, also the Provincial Governments,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Halkirk Union No. 140, of the United Farmers of Alberta, do hereby condemn any such action of the government, without the voice of the people.

"And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our member at Ottawa, so that he may know his constituents are against any such action."

MR. FEE AT RAINY HILLS

In remitting membership dues for Rainy Hills Union No. 392, Wm. B. Larson writes as follows:—

On March 7 we had the pleasure of having with us Mr. Fee, of the Central office, who spoke very ably on the subject, "What the U.F.A. Has Accomplished." He spoke to an audience of about sixty people, who gave him their best attention. At the call for new members, five responded, and there were also a few renewals and several new subscribers for The Guide.

Our Union meets every first and third Saturday of each winter month, and every first Saturday during the summer time. We have a committee on program who manage to have some entertainment for us in the line of songs,

debates and other literary work. As to co-operation, we have shipped some grain and a couple of times have bought flour, all to good advantage. We also had a picnic on May 24, with a good program.

AMALGAMATION

From S. L. Hooper, of Mere Union No. 513, we have this letter:—

I am pleased to tell you that our local is making fine headway. We have now a membership of fifty-one. The members of the late Sibbald Union decided that it would be better to unite with this local and so make one strong Union instead of two weak ones. At a special meeting, held at the Fairdale school, on Saturday, March 14, sixteen of the Sibbald members joined with us, the Mere members agreeing to meet every alternate month at Highland Park schoolhouse. By their united action the members have been able to obtain formaldehyde at a reduced figure from a local merchant. Strenuous efforts are also being made to get an Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator erected at Sibbald. I am enclosing herewith postal notes for \$17, for 34 members' fees for 1914.

PANDORA TO DANCE

Jno. Davies reports Pandora Union as guarding its prestige jealously, and further remarks:—

Will send you another instalment of dues after our dance is over. It promises to be what it is advertised—the dance of the season—and our reputation, earned at our picnic last August, will be upheld.

Mr. Fee was with us on March 2, and gave us a good time, and the way his address was followed and taken up should have been ample proof to him that he was appreciated.

Our membership to date numbers 64, of whom 13 are ladies. Some of last year's members have moved away, but I think all the old ones will renew.

LADIES WILL HELP

John J. Collins, secretary of Federal Union No. 374, writes as follows:—

I wrote you some time ago as to local conditions not being very flourishing at that time, but I am pleased to report at the present time that there are signs of considerable improvement, and I think that my scheme of getting the ladies interested is going to work out to our advantage. We are holding a sort of literary entertainment after our business is finished at each meeting, and it is getting the people to turn out. I hope that we will be able to secure some speakers from outside after the weather is fine, so as to help stimulate interest. At our meeting on Saturday, March 21, the discussion of starting an egg circle was taken up, and I was instructed to write for what information I could get regarding same, so will thank you in advance for any literature or information you can give.

VETERANS GOING STRONG

C. Rice Jones remits \$50.25 for 107 members, thus bringing the total membership of Veteran Union No. 363 up to 134. Veteran Union is now the second largest Union in the Province, with good prospects of becoming, at an early date, the largest, altho there is, in this respect, a healthy rivalry between several of the Unions.

WANT A CREAMERY

J. Rasmussen reports that at the meeting of Standard Union No. 489, on March 21, the members decided to see what could be done towards getting a creamery in their district. A creamery committee was appointed, as well as two other committees to investigate the matter of forming two municipalities. Two new members were also received into the Union.

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

A FARMERS' MARKET

The Farmers' Market Association Limited, organized under the Manitoba Co-operative Act for the purpose of continuing the Central Farmers' Market, established last July under the auspices of the Million for Manitoba League, has secured a three-years' lease of the market annex to the Industrial Bureau in Winnipeg.

At a meeting of the association held a few days ago it was decided to open the market on the first day of May.

The board of trustees of this association is composed of three representatives each from the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the Market Gardeners' Association, one representative each from the Trades and Labor Council (representing consumers), the Million for Manitoba League, and the Industrial Bureau (representing business interests) with a view to getting the producer of farm products, the consumers, and general business interests associated so as to popularize the market and make it as far as possible what a farmers' market should be—a place where the producer will have an opportunity to expose his goods for sale, and the consumer an opportunity of purchasing his requirements of such produce direct from the producer.

Produce from outside points in any part of the province will be received and sold by the management of the market on commission, the aim being to ultimately have all kinds of produce grown on Canadian farms, including meats and fruits, exposed for sale on this market.

Study Thru Operation

One of the great unsolved problems confronting the people of the western provinces is an economical system of distribution of farm produce, a system that will get the consumer and producer as close together as possible. While a properly managed farmers' market will provide a means of distribution for farmers within a reasonable radius of that market, the question of providing a market for producers outside that radius is still unprovided for. One of the purposes of the Central Farmers' Market Association is to study that question thru actual operation and attempt to provide a remedy. The situation that has confronted producers of farm products in the West so far has tended to discourage production. At the season of the year when farmers have their products ready for market the prices realized, on account of lack of proper distribution, were unremunerative, while immediately after the products passed out of the farmer's hands the consumer was forced to pay exorbitant prices for same. For instance, several places in Saskatchewan farmers are selling eggs at 10c per dozen at the present time. The people of the towns and cities, next winter, will be paying 50c and 60c per dozen for the same eggs. Potatoes were sold last fall from 20c to 25c per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg, while the people of Winnipeg during the winter and spring pay as high as \$1.50 per bushel.

It will be part of the business of this market association to study these undesirable conditions and from actual experience endeavor to provide a remedy. Efforts will be made for different branches of the Grain Growers' Association to organize groups of producers and facilitate the shipping of commodities produced on the farm. A campaign of education for raising farm produce and proper methods of marketing will be carried on thru the different branches of the Grain Growers' Association. A proper farmers' market in Winnipeg should be an incentive for establishing market gardens, poultry and dairy farms in the vicinity of the city. This phase of the enterprise should strongly appeal to the business instinct of the citizens.

The officials and directors of the Farmers' Market Association are as follows: President, R. McKenzie, secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association;

vice-president, R. R. Grey, market gardener; secretary-treasurer, T. H. Ashton Martin; directors, T. A. Crerar, president Grain Growers' Grain Co.; C. H. Burnell, President Oakville Co-operative Society; C. H. Paul, market gardener; F. W. Haek, market gardener; F. J. C. Cox, representing Winnipeg Industrial Bureau; J. W. Ryckman, representing Million for Manitoba League; and H. Willoughby, representing Trades and Labor Council.

SOCIAL AT WOODMORE

A Grain Growers' social was held in Woodmore Hall on Friday evening, March 20. Unfortunately, the evening turned out very stormy and many found it impossible to attend, but those who braved the elements spent a pleasant and enjoyable evening. Ellery Post presided. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, was the speaker, and in a very clear and attractive manner addressed the meeting on the burning questions of the day, and concluded his speech with a very clever recitation. Miss Mary Law also gave a recitation in the Scotch dialect. A vote of thanks to Mr. Knowles was passed at the close.

PROTEST AGAINST SUBSIDIES

At a meeting of the Ashern Branch held recently the following resolution was passed. We would recommend this resolution to the careful consideration of all our secretaries and members.

Resolved that this association highly disapproves of more grants being made to the steel trust, railroad companies or other corporations, and consider that such grants would be more beneficial if applied to the farming industry thruout the West. That the secretary notify the central office, and request that the central office take this matter up with all branch associations, and send a combined protest to the authorities at Ottawa.

This branch is growing very rapidly. From 39 members last year we have increased to 108, which is not bad in such a short time. We have done a good deal of co-operative buying chiefly of groceries and flour and feed. We have handled six cars of flour and feed since the 1st of February and the seventh is now on order. The saving to the members on these six cars is approximately \$900, as compared with local prices. At the same time the quality of the flour and feed has met with general satisfaction. At present we are seriously handicapped thru having no building of our own to use for storage purposes. We hope in the near future to get over this difficulty by the erection of a building of our own. When that is completed we shall be in a very strong position in this locality, with every hope of our efficiency increasing as our membership grows.

T. B. BOMFORD, Sec.

ROARING RIVER MEETING

A special meeting of the Roaring River Branch was held on April 9, to discuss a letter received from The Grain Growers' Grain Company re binder twine. Every member present placed his order with the secretary, who was instructed to forward the order to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. We obtained several new members as a result of the cheapness of the twine. After the special meeting we held our regular meeting, at which the following resolutions were passed: "That we pay for the Brandon Convention reports which we have received." "That this Association is in favor of free wheat and agricultural implements, and that we protest against the government bonusing the steel and iron industry and the imposing of a duty on fence wire, and that the secretary write Premier Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. White, and Robt. Cruise, M.P., to that effect." "That the secretary write the three political candidates and invite them to address us at an early date." "That the secretary write to Mr. McKenzie of the Central Associa-

tion for an explanation of the transferring of \$1,500 from the Fighting Fund to the General Fund, and that this association refuses to make any further contributions to the Fighting Fund till we have a satisfactory explanation of the matter." "That we spend \$2.00 on co-operative literature." At our next meeting we are going to consider the question of inviting the Grain Growers' Associations in this district to hold a meeting at an early date for the purpose of starting a co-operative store in Minnetonka.

JOHN LIVESEY, Sec.

DUNSTAN'S ANNUAL

The Dunstan branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held its annual meeting at Shannon school on Wednesday, April 14. A. Parry, president, in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and the interest in the farmers' welfare seems to be growing stronger among the farmers of Dunstan. Five new members joined, and we are hoping for a large membership in the near future.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, A. Parry; vice president, J. Godkin; secretary-treasurer, J. B. Weber; directors, W. Keir, E. H. Spencer, R. I. Cummings, Wm. Keith, H. Loughheed, D. F. Stewart.

The next meeting will be held in May, and we cordially invite every farmer who believes in organization and co-operation to be present and join hands with the Dunstan Grain Growers.

J. B. WEBER,

SPRINGHILL ENTERTAINMENT

It is needless to say that our entertainment of April 8 was a decided success. The program all the way thru was good, being a source of education as well as entertainment for those present. The attendance was all that could be expected, owing to very little advertising on account of not being positively sure of our speakers till near date of entertainment; also that there was to be a magic lantern show the following night. There were eighty grown people besides some children in attendance. Mr. Henderson, one of the singers, is an Irishman sure, with considerable of Paddy's wit. His second song, "It's Just Like Being at Home," was too good to pass, and he was encored back again. Mr. Henderson is a valuable addition to the community when we want to get up a program for an entertainment. Rev. Robert Patterson, of Eden, kindly consented to help with the program, and his song, "A Hundred Pipers," proved that the sons of Scotland can hold their own when it comes to singing a real good song. Geo. Poole, our youngest member and one of the promising Grain Growers of the future, gave a short speech on the "Trust Question." Mrs. W. A. A. Rowe, our elocutionist, gave an excellent reading, "A Yankee in Love," which was so well rendered that the secretary was very much impressed with the idea that Mrs. Rowe would be a good addition to the list of speakers of the Political Equality League. Miss Flett, of Winnipeg, gave a splendid address on "Woman's Suffrage," putting up some very good arguments. Woman's Suffrage is quite popular in this district. At the close of Miss Flett's address it was moved and seconded that we approve of the principle of Woman's Suffrage by a standing vote. All present stood up but about half a dozen. Only one woman refused to vote for the resolution. There is considerable agitation among some of our women folk to organize a Woman's Suffrage Auxiliary to the Grain Growers' Association, and we are inviting the ladies to our next meeting, May 1, to consider the matter. Mr. Dixon's address on the "Single Tax" brought forth a few questions and some discussion. He has got the people here thinking. We are to discuss the Single Tax at our next meeting, and it will soon be as popular as Direct Legislation. At the close, A. J. M. Poole read the paper given at the Brandon convention by D. S. McLeod, on "How Can We Increase the Efficiency of Our Association?" The program was well received all the way thru, and was brought to a close by singing the national anthem.

A. J. M. POOLE

The Importance of Making a Will

Too Many Neglect This Important Matter

Comparatively few people realize the importance of making a will. Many say they have not sufficient property to make it worth while. In other cases it is just neglect. As a result there are many lawsuits and much ill-feeling engendered over the division of even small estates.

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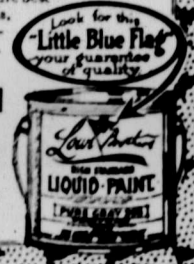


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BECAUSE your spring work requires every minute of your time and a good cream separator will be a great time and labor saver.

BECAUSE your young calves will thrive best with warm, sweet separator skim-milk.

BECAUSE with your increased milk flow your greater waste of cream, without a good cream separator, must run into more money than you can afford to lose.

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

BECAUSE the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming, and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and unsanitary separator mean most when your volume of milk is the greatest.

BECAUSE of the ample and "more than advertised" capacity of the De Laval, with which you can separate more quickly and save time, when time means most to you.

BECAUSE an improved De Laval Cream Separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared

for than any other, and you can't afford to waste time these busy days fussing with an inferior or half worn-out machine.

BECAUSE the De Laval Separator of today is just as superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting.

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



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

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

farmer can, if he wishes, ship his flax to Duluth market without shipping it in bond, but in such cases, he has to pay 20c per bushel duty himself, and would thus get a final result which would be the same as if it were shipped in bond. Practically the only difference would be that either he or his agents would be at a small extra expense for consular documents and would also have some additional trouble in this connection. Under the condition which has existed for some months in the two markets, every farmer in Western Canada, having flax for sale, would have been able to net, at least, 20c per bushel more by shipping it to Duluth than to Fort William or Port Arthur, if it were not for the duty which the U.S. puts on our grain going in there. In conclusion, we might say that we shall be glad, at any time, to answer any further questions such as this of general interest to your readers thru the columns of your paper.

J. R. MURRAY, Manager,
The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

GRAIN GROWERS' IMPLEMENT FACTORY

The following letter addressed to The Grain Growers' Grain company has been handed to The Guide for publication:

Gentlemen:—For the past two years I have shipped my grain thru your Company and can honestly say I have received first class results.

During the past three years I have many times thought of this subject—why could not all, at least a majority of the farmers, ship their grain thru The Grain Growers' Grain company, and they in return erect a plant, in time several plants, for the purpose of making machinery?

In reading The Guide this week I note the co-operative idea, also the handling of coal, flour, apples, etc., which is a very good idea, and can same be carried to success with good handling?

In my farming experience out here, the greatest problem to me seems the handling of grain and purchasing of machinery. I cannot, to save myself, realize where an ordinary binder with flax attachment is worth \$200, as we pay on three payments; a drill \$150, sometimes more; Sulky plow \$70 to \$75, mower and rake \$100, disc plow \$80, wagon \$100 to \$115, buggy \$100, etc. We all know the small figure these can be manufactured for, and that there is considerable expense from the raw material to setting up in the field. Yet, it seems, and it is possible, this machinery could be sold quite a bit cheaper and continue with a good profit. If every farmer, or a majority of farmers, would ship all their grain thru this Company for one year, or several years, how long a time would be required to accumulate enough money to acquire patents and erect at least one plant? What would be the cost? How long a time would be required to erect the plant of ordinary size, or a small one? How much expense would there be to keeping same in operation, etc.? For instance, if one was erected in Winnipeg. I think this plant could turn out a good binder for \$100, a drill for \$65 to \$75, disc plow \$60, sulky \$50, wagon \$70, buggy \$60 to \$75, mower and rake \$70, etc., this only as a glancing estimate, subject to variation either way. Yet, I think in this estimate the proposition would pay and give many thousands of farmers in time a more equal footing to success or at least a living, without sending their last dollar to a machine company, and spending many winter evenings sketching some plan for raising or borrowing enough money to run us over for the next crop.

This machinery could be made of good material and make, and produce ordinary collections. There are enough farmers with head enough to invent these patents. We are the men who use this machinery and could, in time, get our patents O.K. I would favor a small or ordinary plant at the start, with enough surplus to compete with and overcome the competition. Other companies may try to freeze us out. Orders might be carried by mail instead of agents at the start, and as the sale or demand for articles increased, other plants could be erected if necessary. I say, gentlemen, we could do this; many of you may think not, and I would like to hear the reasons and difficulties, whic-

I think could be overcome. "Where there's a will, there's a way."

I, for one, would highly enjoy living in Canada long enough to ride at least one piece of machinery made by the Grain Growers of Canada, and to prove this will donate \$100 to the erection of the machine plant.

Understand I am in harmony with the shipping and sale of all other articles, which may be more important than machinery, as machinery comes heavy on the start, and provisions must continue for our living. If the three farmers' grain companies in the West could unite and work in harmony, it would be of an advantage, as it is strength we need. If anybody can do anything, a farmer or farmers can and with success, with an ordinary sale and the same kind of a purchase. We do not ask for more than an ordinary sale and would highly appreciate the same purchase. Now is a good time to start something for the good of all now and hereafter.

Enclosed please find \$1.00. Please accept my subscription for The Guide and mail same to

ELZA BUCK.

Ettington, Sask.

FOUL WELL

Editor, Guide:—I would like to ask, thru the columns of your valuable paper, for a little helpful knowledge in a very simple matter. I have an old well on a newly acquired quarter of land, where 10 inches of water in the bottom served the former owners well. Now the water level in the vein of coarse sand and gravel at the bottom has fallen several inches, and by decay of the crib in one place at the surface the gophers have littered the bottom with earth, and there are dead gophers. The crib is 30 inches across, with carpentered rings and a small steel crib to go inside the rings 3 feet in depth, is sunk in the bottom a little. Half a barrel of earth, dead gophers and sand out of the bottom of the iron crib sink would make a good well of it, but there is the difficulty. No light will burn down there, and the place is too small to bow over in or use a shovel in. I tried to fill pails at the bottom this spring with a post digger, having freshly opened the well. The digger collided with little sticks out of the rotten crib and I could not see my pail, so determined to get a light. When I tried this it went out half-way down half a dozen times. The bottom is 70 feet down, so I gave it up, even leaving the borrowed digger in the bottom. This fall, the well being open all summer, I tried again, but dare not go down because the light went out worse than ever. Now, I thought an air pump with hose reaching to the bottom would be the thing. I would like to be advised. I do not like the idea of boring a new well because it is expensive, and in that place very uncertain. I might strike the same vein at 70 feet, but the water would not rise in the hole and I would be as bad off as ever.

H. H. M.

Carnegie, Sask.

Reply by H. Cater, Brandon Pump and Windmill Co., Brandon.

An air pump would not be any good. The better way is to open the top of the well full size and throw about a dozen pails of water down it; leave it open for half an hour, then try it with a light. If the light goes out, do not go down it under any consideration. It will be difficult, however, to clean and sink the well even if you do get the foul air and gas out, as it is too small to work in, especially at that depth. The only real remedy is a new well. If after throwing the water down the light will burn alright, it will prove it was merely an accumulation of foul air in the well, caused by the dead gophers and other such material, and you would be safe in digging the well out. If, however, after testing it thoroughly with the water the light goes out just the same, then you had better dig or bore a new well in another location some distance from it, as it is something more than foul air caused by gophers, and if you dig or bore near the present well you will likely strike it again.

Changing the Climate

By R. A. McLENNON, Russell, Man.

According to press reports, it is proposed to change the climate of the east coast of North America by stretching a rope on the bed of the ocean to guide the Arctic current that flows along the coast of Labrador into mid-ocean and allow a warm current to flow along the coast in its place, and so give Labrador a mild climate.

I propose to offer a criticism to this plan, then I will outline a plan which would completely change the climate of all North America in a few years if worked out. It would change the climate of Northern Europe and Asia as well. I invite all and sundry to criticize my plan.

Now, the climate of Labrador is very severe, much colder than freezing point of water a great part of the time, and so this climate cannot be caused by the Arctic current along its coast. The winds from the Arctic ice fields are the main cause of the severe climate. Remove the ice field or reduce it and you will change the climate. But a very limited warm current in place of the present cold one along the coast would not give a climate equal to that of the British Isles right away. The climate of the British Isles is due partly to the direct action of the warm ocean current and partly to the action of that current on the ice of the Arctic for thousands of years past. The ice of the Arctic has receded and is still re-

ceding, and as it recedes it has less and less cooling influence on the winds, and so the climate changes very slowly. The warm current near the coast of Labrador is much less than that past the British Isles, and even if it were changed to run closer to the shore it would take it a long time to reduce the ice field, and so moderate the winds. It would probably take ten thousand years to give the moderate climate like that of the British Isles, and yet there is sufficient warm water in the Atlantic and Pacific to make the change in a year or two.

these oceans that will change the climate of all north lands in a very short time.

It might be well to inquire as to how much the warm currents into the Arctic would require to be increased in order to make a decided change in the climate of these lands. Scientists tell us that the heat carried to the Arctic by warm ocean currents is about equal to that coming direct from the sun to the Arctic and this would seem a fair estimate for the warm current that now flows northward from British Isles past Norway maintains an open ocean throughout the winter for a thousand miles farther north than other parts where the warm current is lacking. So, if we would double the capacity of the discharge currents, the volume of the inflowing currents, of warm water would be doubled also. The Arctic would then receive as much heat in winter as it does now during the summer. This would prevent the formation of much of the ice during the winter. During the summer a half more heat would be received than now, and, with the formation of so much less ice in winter this would cause the reduction of the ice to proceed at a greatly accelerated rate. Summer frosts, severe winters and spring freshets would soon disappear.

Surveys Necessary

There are at least three points where careful surveys should be made to find out the volume of the present currents, the position, depths and extent of the several barriers, and the channels in



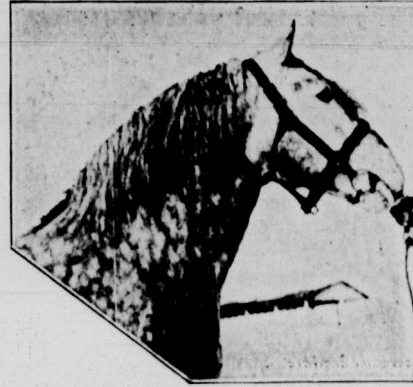
A Manitoba Garden—Home of Alex. Orr, Kenton

ceding, and as it recedes it has less and less cooling influence on the winds, and so the climate changes very slowly. The warm current near the coast of Labrador is much less than that past the British Isles, and even if it were changed to run closer to the shore it would take it a long time to reduce the ice field, and so moderate the winds. It would probably take ten thousand years to give the moderate climate like that of the British Isles, and yet there is sufficient warm water in the Atlantic and Pacific to make the change in a year or two.

An Exchange of Currents

Let us then enquire why there is so little interchange between these oceans and if anything can be done to increase that interchange and so moderate the climate. In the first place the Arctic is practically a land locked ocean having narrow and shallow connections with the Atlantic and Pacific. Then there is a great volume of water poured into the Arctic by rivers from surrounding lands also by rain and snow and there is little evaporation in the Arctic as compared with the Atlantic and Pacific. All this water must flow out before a return current would be possible. So there is little wonder that the warm currents have no more influence on the Arctic. If the Arctic currents could be increased by enlarging the outlets so as to allow the cold heavy waters at the bottom of the Arctic to flow out freely at a number of places there is no doubt but that a corresponding increase in the warm

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

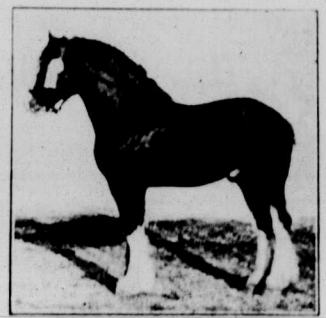
Dunrobin Stock Farms

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.



BARON'S ROCK, No. 12945
Foaled June 19th, 1911

PRIZE WINNERS
REGINA WINTER FAIR
FOR SALE
Prices Reasonable



KING OF CONDIE, No. 11549
Foaled May 27th, 1910

GEO. CUSHING
Condie, Sask.

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.

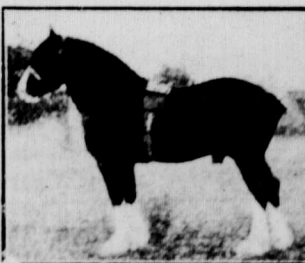
REMEMBER—Prices right, terms to suit and fair treatment. Visit my barn at Olds, 50 miles north of Calgary on the C. & E., and be your own judge.

W. W. HUNTER :: OLDS, ALBERTA

AUCTION SALE of PURE BRED BULLS

At LACOMBE, ALTA., JUNE 2nd, 1914

Transportation paid to purchaser's nearest railway point in Alberta for \$3.00, and to British Columbia and Saskatchewan for \$5.00 each. Entries close on May 2nd.
PRESIDENT, J. L. WALTERS
SECRETARY TREASURER, E. L. RICHARDSON
VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY



"Scotland Yet" 14829

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

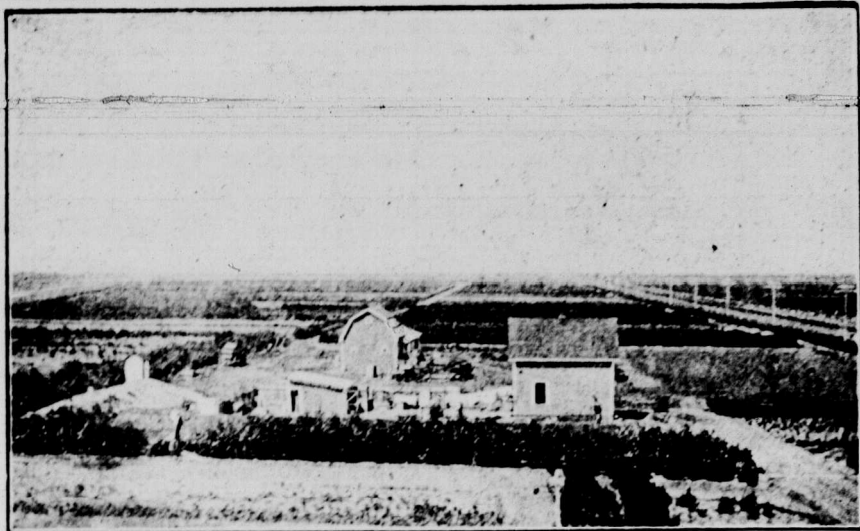
A. L. DOLLAR, Box 223, HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

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.

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.



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.

JERSEYS:

A few choice Jersey Bulls for sale, bred from heavy producing, high testing stock. Apply to

Manager of Demonstration Farm
MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

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.

Donne Lodge Clydesdales, Stallions and Mares

Ninety head of Choicely Bred Stallions and Mares, all ages, including 4 stallions and 10 two-year-old colts by such well known sires as "Perpetual Motion," "Baron of Arcola," "Revelant's Heir," "Baron Romeo" and others. Write me for particulars. BROME, RYE GRASS AND TIMOTHY SEED—A large quantity of each on hand. Brome and Rye, 12c per lb.; Timothy, 8c per lb.; bags included; f.o.b. Arcola.

W. H. BRYCE, Donne Lodge Stock Farm, ARCOLA, SASK.



Champion Producing Holstein Blood

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year. GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

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

H. G. WHALEY, Pres. H. E. CRABBE, Vice-Pres. N. F. McINTYRE, Sec. Treas.

Rice & Whaley Limited

PHONES: **Live Stock Commission Merchants**
C.P.R. Yards G. 302 **UNION STOCK YARDS and C.P.R. STOCK YARDS**
Union Yards M. 5681 **Bill Stock in your Own Name Our Care—we'll do the rest!**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

which the several currents might flow. The Maelstrom, off the coast of Norway, marks one of the points. There is no doubt about the channel and its capacity at this point. The volume of the current and the position and extent of the barrier should be ascertained. Some strait towards the north end of Baffin's Bay would be the second point to investigate. The great icebergs that drift down here from the north would indicate that here, also, there is a channel of ample dimensions for the required current. The barriers at the different straits would need to be surveyed in order to choose the one that would be easiest to cut away. Behring Strait is the third point that should be surveyed and worked. There might be a second barrier to this current at the Aleutian Islands in which case it also would need attention.

In carrying out this work, engineers would have charge, but it is probable that shafts would be sunk on dry land adjoining and tunnels drifted under the ocean at proper depth and extent in every way to give a channel of the required dimensions. Charges of dynamite or some other explosive would then be distributed thru these tunnels and discharged by electricity.

Canada, Newfoundland and Denmark, and perhaps the United States, should operate up Baffin's Bay, as they all would benefit greatly by the successful working out of this part. The United States and Russia might operate at Behring Straits. Norway, Sweden and Russia might operate at the Maelstrom.

Many Men of Many Minds

In submitting my plan of changing the climate of Canada to men in the various callings and positions I have been much interested in the attitude in which the different classes posed.

The millionaire says, "I am quite satisfied with things just as they are. Everyone will succeed who takes advantage of his opportunities."

The man of moderate means says, "Where would we come in if we assisted in advertising or promoting?"

Townspeople generally take no interest whatever in the subject. So long as their wood or coal supply is sure the cold affects them little. The farmer seems to be the one vitally interested, "Would one hundred dollars from each quarter section put the scheme thru?" being a not infrequent question by the farmer. Others thought it would be worked out some time, but not in our day. We will never see it, but wouldn't it be great to be able to plow all winter, and let the cattle run on green grass, etc., etc., and leave your vegetables in the ground all winter and pull them each day as you wished to use them as they do in the Old Country?

SASKATCHEWAN ROAD DRAG COMPETITION

Everybody should be interested in good roads. The road question is a large one and concerns every dweller in cities, towns and villages as much as the farmer, and, therefore, co-operation between all the parties mentioned above would do a great deal to bring forth a better condition of our country roads.

The Saskatchewan government, thru the Highway Commission held a competition for the maintenance of roads by using the road drag during the summer of 1913, and \$3,250 was paid in prizes to twenty-five different municipalities at the end of the season.

The results obtained were so evident that the Highway Commission concluded to hold a similar competition during 1914, and all organized municipalities will be invited to enter the contest. If present appearances are not deceiving, the entries will be double or treble those of 1913, when they totalled forty-nine, and the best part of the enthusiasm shown is that it came about not so much on account of the prize money, altho that was quite a consideration, but more on account of the undoubted benefit that accrued to the municipalities interested and the travelling public by the existence of some stretches of really good roads.

Road building has been going on for many years in all parts of the Province, but road maintenance has always



J. H. GRAHAM
PERCHERON AND
BELGIAN STALLIONS
Barns: 313 20th St. W.
Saskatoon, Sask.

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. DECLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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 Purebred Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, etc. If you want first-class stock, send me your order. I will treat you RIGHT.—Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peter, Minnesota, U.S.A.



DUROCS

Champ Herd Western Canada Show Record, 1913—We won as many special prizes as all breeds and breeders combined.

Fancy Col. Miller 1610 is the only Great Grand Champ Male in Western Canada. Won block hog (special); best three lard hogs (Dom. Ex. special); every special herd prize offered, and won the champ exhibit of swine (special). Showed from June to October, Calgary to Westminster. Write us O. & O. C. MILLER, STRATHMORE, ALTA.

FOR SALE

Large English Berkshires

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

H. E. GEORGE
CAYLEY ALBERTA

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.
Long Distance Phone

Tuberculin-Tested Holsteins

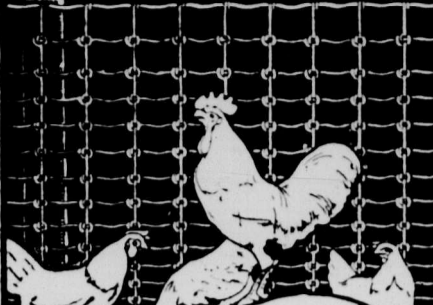
And Large English Berkshires. Single or carload lots. Cows, Heifers, all ages, in calf to the best bulls in Canada; Bulls and Bull Calves, by such sires as "Korndyke Veeman Pontiac," "Grace Fayne 2nd," "Sir Colantha," "Lewis Prilby," "Rouble Hartog," "King Loyons Colantha," "Korndyke Hengerveld Beauty." Am booking orders for young stock, Calves and Pigs.

WM. GILBERT, Minburn, Alta.

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.

PEERLESS PERFECTION



The Fence That's Locked Together

It's close enough to keep small fowl in and strong enough to keep large animals out. Securely locked together at each intersection of the wires. It's many times heavier and stronger than poultry netting, and being well galvanized, will last many years longer. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. No top and bottom boards required. PEERLESS Poultry Fence is built so strong and heavy, that but half the ordinary number of posts are required. It gives you real fence service.

Here's How Strong It Is

Dear Sirs: I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of PEERLESS Junior Chicken Fencing. Mine is four feet high. It turned two horses each weighing 1400 pounds. They ran full tilt into the fencing about 2 rods from each other at the same time. The result was that they both turned a somersault over the fence, striking on their heads and necks, scratching them up some, but the fence remained intact. Yours truly,
 Burry Center, B. C. Joe Boothroyd

Think of it—a poultry fence strong enough to withstand the combined weight of two big horses. And that without a top or bottom board either. If you are interested in such fencing, write us. Ask for our literature. We also manufacture farm fence and ornamental gates.

Agents nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
 Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Save Your Foals—Use



Is a Preventive—Not a Cure
 Used Internally 60 days before Foaling

The following letters substantiate our claim, that FOALINE makes the foal immune to NAVEL disease and JOINT-ILL.

Mr. H. Block, Daysland, Alta., writes:—
 "The mare you ask about has foaled, colt is healthy." Mr. A. J. Wilkie, Zealandia, Sask.:
 "Yours of the 7th to hand and in reply would say that my mare foaled March 23rd, being 15 days before due date. The foal is a good strong one, Navel dried up in short time and have had no trouble since. I think FOALINE is all you claim for it." Price \$3.00 per bottle.

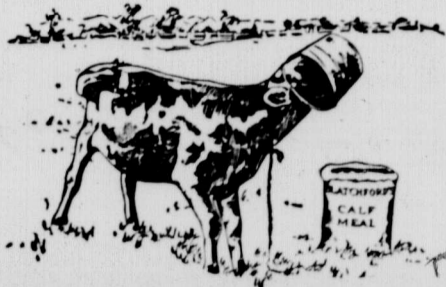
Further Information—Write

Wallen Drug Co.

581 PORTAGE AVE., W NIPEG

"Getting the Last Drop" Blatchford's Calf Meal

As good as New Milk at half the Cost



100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and S successfully Without Milk."

At Your Dealers or

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

been neglected, and last year's road drag competition was the first systematic effort towards that end.

The rules under which the 1914 competitions will be held are as follows:—

1. The competition is open only to the councils of organized rural municipalities, and the entrants will be grouped together in such manner as to form districts with from ten to twelve competitors each.

2. Only one entry will be allowed from each municipality.

3. The roads entered must be at least two miles and not more than four miles long.

4. Entries will be received up to and including Monday, June 1, 1914. No entry will be considered if it bears a mailing date later than June 1.

5. Any road which was entered in the 1913 competition will not be accepted for entry this year.

6. The competing roads must be kept clear of weeds for a width of at least 20 feet.

7. Returns on forms, which will be furnished by the Highway Commission, must be made regularly every month, and not later than the 15th of the month following the one the report covers, and must be filled in carefully in every particular. Returns sent in a bunch will automatically disqualify the municipality from whom they are received in such manner.

8. The prizes to be awarded in each district will be as follows: A first prize of \$200, a second of \$150, a third of \$125, a fourth of \$100, and a fifth of \$75.

9. The judging will be done by points, and the competitor receiving the highest number of points in all the districts will receive a championship prize of \$400.

10. The awards will be made by disinterested judges appointed by the board, the decision of the said judges being final.

11. The competitive roads will be inspected from time to time during the season, and the condition of the roads at the time of entering, the character of the soil, the amount of traffic and other general conditions affecting it, and the state of the road when the competition closes will be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes.

12. Every municipality entering the 1914 road drag competition is required to put up a sign at both ends of the road entered bearing the following legend:—

"This road is entered in the 1914 road drag competition."

As sections 8 and 9 of the above rules show, one of the contestants in this year's competition will receive not only a first prize of \$200, but also a championship prize of \$400, making \$600 in all, besides having the name of the municipality that has the best road in the province. No doubt there will be a keen rivalry for this honor, and the municipality that is declared to have the best road will have ample reason to be proud of its success.

COLIC IN HORSES AND CATTLE

Colic is an inflammation of the bowels characterized by a spasmodic contraction of the intestinal walls. It is a very common disease in horses, and occasionally cattle and lambs are affected with it. Both the small and large intestines may be afflicted or only one of them. There are many causes, but feed and water are the controlling factors. An animal just stopped from hard work and given a large quantity of cold water, especially after eating, may be quickly troubled. And the animal hot from work, on drinking very cold water, often gets colic. Then, too, a change of food, or a change from dry food to green food, or eating some root crop when the animal is not used to it, may bring on the disease.

Then, again, some horses and cattle are more given to colic than others. Some individuals are never troubled, and others are almost constantly under its influence. If much inflammation sets in, a very serious case is on your hands. Two kinds of colic are known—the spasmodic, a contraction, commonly known as cramps of the bowels; and the wind or flatulent colic or bloating. Some

\$15.95 AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR



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

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Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world.

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address:

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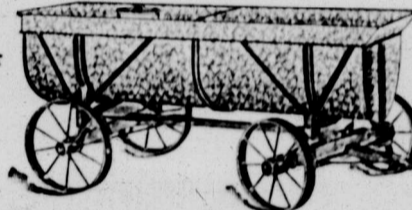
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 Made of 20 gauge Galvanized Iron
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Write For This Book!

Send 10c in stamps to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will mail you a copy of the "Poultryman's Handbook"—160 pages—profusely illustrated. It is not an advertisement, but a complete guide to success in poultry raising. Money back if not pleased.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator

prevents chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expels worms and prevents leg weakness, egg eating and unnatural habits in poultry. It is a guaranteed egg producer. "Your Money Back If It Fails." At your dealer's, 25 lb. pail, \$2.50; 100 lb. bag, \$9.00; also in packages at 25c, 50c and \$1.00. PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited, TORONTO



Mr. Farmer: Do you know that for wells not over forty feet deep CATER'S WOOD PUMPS

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

WINDMILLS AND GASOLINE ENGINES

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

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





These Honest, Time-Tried Ingredients— are the bulwark of RAMSAY QUALITY

In RAMSAY PAINT you get the most accurate and thorough combination of approved raw materials. Master painters will tell you no better materials exist. Your own good judgment will tell you that scientific machine mixing is superior to guess-work and "hand paddling."

Specify Ramsay for your next big-job—and for the odd jobs you do yourself get the right Ramsay finish. Splendid service from the local Ramsay dealer or write the manufacturers. (2)

A. RAMSAY & SON CO. (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.

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Portage la Prairie, Man.
From Our Own Nurseries

Save Money--Buy Your New Fence
Direct from PAGE---Freight Prepaid

These Low Prices Subject to Advance without Notice

Page Heavy Fence

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

STYLE	No. Height of Uprights in inches	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches	PRICES						
			Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		
Bars inches apart			Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car 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	6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.27	.24	.30	.27	.32	.28
9	51	22	4, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 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	Uprights	Spacing	PRICES					
				Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
				Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots
5	36	16	8, 8, 10, 10	.20	.17	.22	.19	.24	.20
6	42	16	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	16	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	16	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	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	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, Money Order or Express Order to our nearest branch. Write for 80 page Free Catalogue

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PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST

authorities add a third, and call it worm colic.

Spasmodic Colic.—This kind of colic is first noticed when the horse begins to paw with his forefeet, cringes, bends his head around as if looking at his side, lies on the ground and rolls as if in pain; then he stands quietly for a while, and repeats these performances again. During the time between the spasms the animal is more at ease, and frequently eats a little. When the spasms come on again the shifting about and the rollings are repeated. If the cramps are severe, the animal breaks out in a sweat. The pulse is accelerated when the spasms are on, ranging from 60 to 65 beats a minute. If inflammation has set in, the pulse instead of rising and falling remains more constant and is high all the time.

When the spasms are on, pressing the bowels seems to relieve the pain and please the animal, but if inflammation is present the pressure seems to increase the pain. The best treatment is to relieve the pain with an opiate, and next to obtain a free action of the bowels by a purge. Many prescriptions have been suggested, among which is the following: 4 tablespoonfuls of sweet spirits of niter, 4 tablespoonfuls of laudanum, 1 tablespoonful of ginger and 1 tablespoonful of common soda. These are added to a pint of water and given as a drench.

Flatulent Colic.—This form of colic, tho not so acute, is much more constant than the preceding form. The body is swollen in the region of the bowels, the gas extending quite generally thru the region. There is also a tendency to inflammation. The pulse will be noticed as more rapid, and at the same time more feeble, the breathing will be more pronounced, and the animal less steady on its feet. In treating the patient it is advisable to unload the rectum with greased hand and arm, and the admission of warm water with soap in it is also likely to be beneficial. A little turpentine mixed with the soap and water is good. The intestine is to be cleaned out as far as the arm will reach, but a violent purge is unwise, as that only intensifies the inflammation. Naturally, the first thing is to mildly open the bowels. For this give 15 to 20 tablespoonfuls of linseed oil and 5 or 10 tablespoonfuls of turpentine. If the case continues, it is advisable to call a veterinarian, and it may be necessary to use the trocar and canula. If the instrument is sterilized, no great risk attaches to the operation, while immediate relief is secured as the gas passes out thru the tube, and the distention is visibly reduced. An excellent mixture for this kind of colic consists of 6 tablespoonfuls of chloral hydrate, 6 tablespoonfuls of laudanum, 3 tablespoonfuls of sulphuric ether, 2 tablespoonfuls of turpentine, and 10 tablespoonfuls of ginger. Of this give 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls in half a pint of warm water and repeat every half hour for three or four doses, and then place the doses an hour apart until all danger has passed.

When there is a good deal of gas with considerable swelling, an excellent drench is made out of 2 tablespoonfuls of powdered aloes, 4 tablespoonfuls of spirits of ammonia, and 4 tablespoonfuls of sulphuric ether. This should be mixed with a pint of water and given promptly. In case of considerable pain use this: 4 to 6 tablespoonfuls of hydrate of chloral and 8 tablespoonfuls of sugar, mixed in a pint of water, and give as a drench.

NO DUTY ON BRITISH BRAN

A ruling has been made by the treasury department at Washington, that, under the new tariff law, wheat bran produced from wheat ground in England is entitled to admission into the United States free of duty, even tho the wheat is grown in Canada.

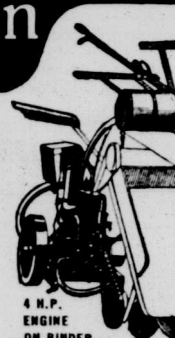
The law imposes a duty on grain and grain products when imported from a country imposing a duty on a similar article exported from the United States into that country. Therefore the duty applies when wheat or its products is imported from Canada, because Canada imposes a duty on American wheat, but does not apply in case of England, which does not impose a duty on wheat from the United States.



The butter makers who win the first prizes use Windsor Dairy Salt

Run your Binder with a Cushman Engine

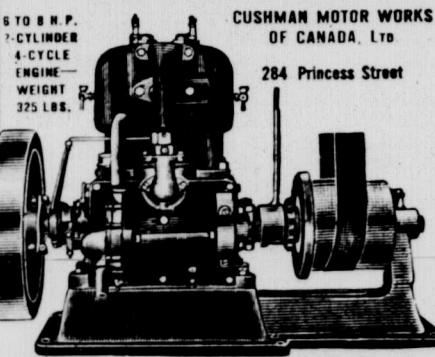
and Save a Team



Use this same engine for pumping and light work, also your grinding and heavy work. It will do both at lowest fuel cost. Throttle governed. Weight under 200 lbs. Move it to where the work is. 10-year guarantee. That's the CUSHMAN ENGINE ON BINDER

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Use our 6-8 H. P., 2-cylinder, 4-cycle engine for hay baling, grinding, sawing and heavier farm jobs. Double cylinders mean double power. Runs any speed because throttle governed. Change speed while running. Cushman Engines are designed to secure greatest power and strength with lightest weight. It's in the design. Write for catalog.



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We mean just what we say and we can point to men, women and children of all ages and classes, in almost every nook and cranny of this Continent, who have learned to play the piano or organ in ONE HOUR. An invention, so simple as to astonish every one, makes this startling statement absolutely true.

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"Just Think! I Never Touched a Piano Before."

You receive the entire method and 100 pieces of music, free, if you just write us thus: "Send me Easy Form Music Method for 7 days' free trial as announced in Grain Growers' Guide." No cash. No C.O.D. All you do is to write as we say. Then when proof is before you and you can play the piano or organ and you know you can play and you are satisfied—then send us \$1.50 and after that \$5.00 in small monthly payments. **Positively this is all you have to do.** Our testimonial proof probably bears the name of some one you may know. Don't wait. Here's a chance to test free this great invention. You know business men well enough to realize that unless we pleased and satisfied customers, we could not afford to pay mailing charges and other expenses, unless we were certain of this great invention. State number of white keys on your piano or organ. Do you read old-style note music? Also give post office. Easy Method Music Co., 404 Wilson Bldg., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

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DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME? Then write at once for particulars. We will show you just how to do it. Send a postal to The Circulation Manager.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Saskatchewan Doctors' Charges

The Secretary of the Keatley branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association writes:—Herewith I send you copy of resolution unanimously passed by the Keatley and Wanganni locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

In order to properly understand the situation we first quote a copy of a notice to the public taken from the North Battleford News, of December 8, and reproduced in The Grain Growers' Guide of January 28:—

A Notice to the Public

"We, the undersigned members of the Northern Saskatchewan Medical Association, hereby give notice that on and after the first day of January, 1914, we will adopt a system of cash payment for all office and maternity practice, and for surgical attendance other than emergency cases.

"In medical cases in which the illness lasts one week or less, payment is to be cash upon the completion of attendance.

"Realizing that in prolonged medical cases and in emergency surgical cases a strictly cash system is not feasible, we will adopt the following measure to secure the eventual payment of our accounts, viz:—

"In all such cases accounts will be rendered immediately upon completion of attendance, and shall be payable within thirty days from the date of rendering.

"In the event of such accounts remaining unpaid at the end of that period, their subsequent payment must be secured by a chattel mortgage, which will be duly registered.

"And further, that a list, which will be frequently revised, shall be kept by the association and its members of all families which are destitute and unable to pay for attendance, and in these cases our services will be rendered free of charge."

The above was signed by eleven doctors.

An Example of a Doctor's Charges

"A homesteader's wife, for the purpose of maternity, went to reside during the critical period at Hafford, on the C.N.R. On a particular afternoon the nurse in attendance, not being quite satisfied with the patient's condition, suggested that a doctor be called in. The husband immediately telephoned for a doctor from Battleford, about forty miles distant, who came out in a motor car, and after attending the patient, which only occupied a few minutes, demanded as his fee \$135. Only being a homesteader, the money very naturally was not forthcoming from him, so the doctor insisted upon a chattel mortgage upon all the man's possessions, and got it, returning the same day to Battleford."

In view of the foregoing notice to the public and of the unwarrantable extortion as shown by the example quoted, which is only one instance out of many, we, the Keatley and Wanganni locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, not being able to reconcile such conduct with what we have been taught to associate with this hitherto honorable profession, have unanimously passed the following resolution:—

That the eleven doctors be requested to moderate their exacting attitude, and that some adequate measures be adopted to prevent the continued repetition of such cowardly extortion as instanced, under cover of a doctors' combine and out of people's stern necessities, for either a man may risk the life of some member of his family for want of medical attention or he may call in a doctor and impoverish them indefinitely.

While recognizing that doctors should live, we also claim the same right for ourselves and families. None pays more willingly than a farmer when he can, but to attempt to extract ready cash from the average homesteader is a cruel absurdity. Of all men, surely, the doctors themselves know the terrible amount of suffering already endured upon the prairie, largely for want of proper medical attendance, without wilfully adding to the sum total of miseries by this latest move. The say-

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 \$1.80; 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, \$1.80. BREECHES, \$2.
(3 PAIRS, \$4.50) DUTY & POST PAID (3 PAIRS, \$5.50)

Just to introduce this remarkable cloth we offer a pair of well-fitting smartly cut Gents' Trousers for only \$1.80, 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 a Cent stamp for card and free patterns, measure chart and fashion, to our Toronto office, THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING CO. (Dept. 2), 128 HURON STREET, TORONTO, ONT. or send \$1.00 for sample pair of Trousers (3 pairs \$4.50), with waist and leg measure and colour, direct to England. Don't send money to Toronto.

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

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED

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

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It is not what you pay but what you get that determines fence value

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IDEAL FENCE is full-gauge wire, made-to-last, quality fencing
Write today Dept. C., for full information

THE IDEAL FENCE CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG

SEED GRAIN For Sale

REGISTERED SEED BARLEY—WE OFFER a limited quantity of Eclipse barley 12nd generation—a splendid six-rowed variety. Price ex warehouse, Regina—Less than 5 bushels, \$1.50; over 5 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks included. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 17tf

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

CLEAN RYE GRASS—9 CENTS LB. BAGS free, f.o.b. Stoughton. L. Merritt, Stoughton, Sask. 15-4

CLEAN, REGISTERED RED PIPE, 2 CENTS per pound, sacked. Isaac Bros., Aberdeen, Sask. 15-4

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. 17tf

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., at 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

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

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

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS—WE HAVE some of the best seed obtainable in Western Rye, Brome, Timothy, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Alfalfa, etc. We want your business. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 17tf

SEED WESTERN RYE GRASS BETWEEN May 25 and June 15 without crop, with large drill box, for best results. 10c per lb. Test 90 per cent. F. J. Scully, Cut Knife, Sask. 15-4

POTATOES

WANTED—QUANTITY SEED POTATOES true to name: Early Ohio, Sutton's Satisfaction, Beauty of Hebron, Six Weeks, Also flax seed. Mail sample parcel post. Name quantity and price. J. J. Murray & Co., 153 Queen's Ave., Edmonton. 15-4

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. 14tf

SPRUCE TREES, 3 FEET HIGH—PRE-paid, \$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. 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

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. 34tf

CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CAL-gary.—Specialties "Sarcee" Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed. 15-4

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—CHAMPIONSHIP breed. Sire Corona Commander, champion dam Corona Lady; registered. Veals, Postmaster, Ituna, Sask. 17-4

FOR SALE—SPANISH JACK—900 LBS., Price \$800.00. Harold Davis, Leslie, Sask. 16-2

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED—QUALIFIED TEACHER, FER-tile Valley S.D. 1847. Commence after summer holidays. W. J. Stewart, Mos-ton, Sask. 16-4

AUCTIONEERS

LAYZELL AND DURNO—LIVE STOCK Auctioneers, 520 Centre Street, Calgary. Have always on hand carload lots of Horses and Cattle. Ship your Horses and Cattle to us. We guarantee satisfaction. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary. 17tf

ing so common on the prairie. "That it is cheaper to die than be ill," has become a truism.

Therefore, unless some redress is speedily forthcoming we have, after most thoughtful deliberation, decided that the gravity of the situation is such that we feel it our duty, in the interests of common humanity, to warn all intending immigrants, and especially those with families, of the intolerable conditions prevailing upon the prairie, and with this end in view we shall give these facts, and others, the widest possible publicity. We know and shall make use of reliable and widely read newspapers in various countries, which would willingly open their columns to such flagrant instances of oppression.

And our secretary is instructed to send one copy of this resolution to the minister of municipal affairs, the Hon. Geo. Langley, one copy to the Battleford Board of Trade, and one copy to The Grain Growers' Guide.

A 'RUINED' INDUSTRY

The 1914 edition of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Directory, published by Messrs. John Worrall Ltd., of Oldham, furnishes an interesting commentary upon the decadent state of the cotton industry of England. Among the particulars relating to the staple industry of Lancashire it is recorded, according to the Westminster Gazette, that the net increase in the number of spindles is 836,156 on the previous year's total, while the net increase in looms is 19,247 on the year.

The total number of firms is now given as 2,011, the machinery amounting to 59,317,187 spindles and 805,452 looms. The figures for ten years ago were 1,764 firms, with 45,195,641 spindles and 653,120 looms.

The chief increases in spinning compared with twelve months ago are: Oldham, 442,746 spindles; Leigh, 183,616; Manchester, 137,572; and Rochdale, 46,908. In weaving the principal increases are: Blackburn, 4,955 looms; Preston, 3,277; Nelson, 1,799; and Darwen, 1,212. There are decreases on the year in spinning of Blackburn, 46,288 spindles, and Bury, 8,292, whilst the largest decrease in weaving is Glossop, with 362 looms.

The chief spinning town in the county is, of course, Oldham, with 16,914,050 spindles; then follow Bolton, with 6,790,787; Manchester, with 3,731,032, and Rochdale, with 3,652,810. The principal weaving town is Burnley, with 110,843 looms; then follow Blackburn, with 98,484; Preston, with 70,767; Nelson, with 59,323, and Accrington, with 39,956.

An annual increase of roughly 3 per cent. forms a typical illustration of the Tariff Reform theory that expansion and decadence are synonymous terms.

WHAT THE GRAIN GROWERS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

It was the grain growers of the three Prairie Provinces, organized and articulate and constantly increasing in strength, and the farmers in the pranges of Ontario, who ended the bounty system in 1910. These forces are carrying on a continuous agitation against the high duties of the Fielding tariff of 1907. They must succeed because they are numerous and well organized, and because between now and the next general election in 1915 the representation of the Prairie Provinces in the House of Commons will be increased from twenty-seven to forty-two. Moreover, the United States is now on a low tariff basis, and Canada cannot maintain a high tariff in face of the reductions of the Underwood Act. The monetary stringency and the poor trade in both Canada and the United States at the present time make it incumbent on investors to scrutinize prospectuses for industrial issues in Canada with extra care. They must also keep in mind the fact that bounties are now at an end, and that the high duties for the protection of Canadian manufacturers are more seriously threatened and in a more precarious position than at any time since the inauguration of the National Policy by Sir John Macdonald forty-five years ago.—Truth (London, England), April 8.



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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

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Canada's Greatest Seed House

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Write us when you want Lumber and Building Material

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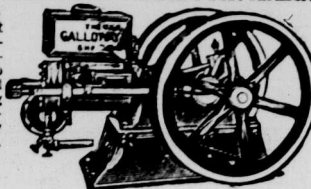
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Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now, we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to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

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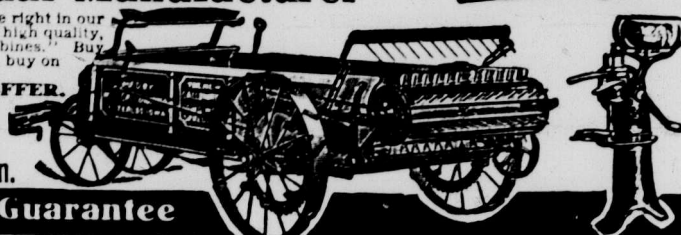
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Our Nursery was established in 1883. It is the oldest and largest in the West.

That is what makes us reliable. We offer for Spring planting:

100,000 Russian Golden Willows, 2-4 ft. high, per 100	500,000 Maples, 2-4 ft., per 100	\$ 5.00
3000 Russian Golden Willows, 6-8 ft., good trees, per 100		20.00
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500,000 Maple Seedlings, per 100		1.00

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, hardy varieties, two years old; Raspberry Plants, hardy varieties; Rhubarb Roots, Horseradish, English Mint, Lilacs and all Hardy Shrubbery and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

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We ARE and have been for 31 years the biggest GROWERS OF SEED POTATOES IN WESTERN CANADA



SEED POTATOES are unusually scarce this year. We offer:

Early Six Weeks	Honeyeye	Manitoba Wonder	Drier's Standard
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Brome Grass, per 100 lbs.	\$14.00	Timothy, per 100 lbs.	\$ 9.00
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Name
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"Everything in Horticulture"
ESTABLISHED 1883

BANKERS GIVE \$1,000 FOR PRIZES

The Canadian Bankers' Association has generously offered to donate \$1,000 to the Manitoba Winter Fair Board to be used in prizes for beef animals fitted and exhibited by boys under 17 years of age. The prizes will be awarded at the Brandon Winter Fair in March, 1915. The competition is for grade steers or heifers calved in 1914, and is open to boys under 17 years of age. Competitors must have fed, cared for and fitted the animals exhibited for at least six months previous to the date of the exhibition, and must themselves exhibit the animals in the show ring for judging purposes. Parents, guardians or employer must furnish a certificate that the boy has cared for and fitted the animal for at least six months, and also certify as to the boy's age, giving name, date of birth and address, and also certify as to the age of the animal. No entry will be accepted unless this is done. The prizes are: 1st, \$100; 2nd, \$90; 3rd, \$80; 4th, \$75; 5th, \$70; 6th, \$65; 7th, \$60; 8th, \$55; 9th, \$50; 10th, \$45; 11th, \$40; 12th, \$40; 13th, \$35; 14th, \$35; 15th, \$30; 16th, \$30; 17th, \$25; 18th, \$25; 19th, \$25; 20th, \$25.

In addition, the Manitoba Winter Fair donates a gold medal to the winner of the first prize and a silver medal to the winner of second.

C.M.A. PLEASSED

W. H. Rowley, ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is well pleased with the budget. "I think," he said, "it would have been a serious mistake to have declared for free wheat. Not because I have anything against the farmer, but I believe Canada would have suffered greatly by its crops being shipped across the border. (A confession that there is a market there). The reduction on implements was reasonable, and I think the manufacturer will benefit by bituminous coal being placed on the free list."

GOT HIS REWARD

Still another concession to protectionist sentiment has been made at Ottawa. Dan Johnston, of Forest, Ont., has been appointed head of the fruit division of the department of agriculture. He was a prominent member of a delegation of farmers who waited upon the Government last fall when the representatives of the western grain growers were there and protested against a lower tariff on farm products. The representatives of that delegation were organized to offset the demands made by the other delegation. The deputation was described at the time as having been organized by the Government. Whether that was true or not, the prediction then made that Mr. Johnston would get the reward just given to him has been verified.

A SIGNIFICANT VOTE

Significant is the result of the trial referendum taken by The Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg. The organ of the farmers of Western Canada, it has secured from its readers an expression of opinion on various subjects. The result shows that no misrepresentation by plunderbund agents—such as led the farmers of Oregon, California and Missouri to vote against their own interests in 1912—can have similar results in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Politicians in those three Provinces who feel inclined to oppose progress, had better scan The Grain Growers' Guide's returns and carefully consider their future course. The trial referendum shows that an overwhelming majority of the farmers of these three Provinces favor equal suffrage, direct legislation in an effective form, absolute free trade and single tax. The result shows not only the extent of intelligent progressiveness among the rural voters of Western Canada, but demonstrates the ability and influence of The Grain Growers' Guide.—The Public, Chicago, Feb. 27, 1914.

Society owes more to its manual workers than it is willing to admit, and should not be satisfied with a constitution based upon so large a substratum of squalor and penury unrelieved by any of the higher privileges of existence.—Sir Oliver Lodge.

To Fight Ocean Combine

Continued from Page 7

the cost of the new Welland Canal, and less than half the amount which the ocean freight combine took out of the pockets of our farmers on the wheat crop of 1912, and that they may again take out of their pockets this year unless the government steamers are put on to relieve the situation.

When you consider the enormous sums that the government has given to the railroads—hundreds of millions of dollars to the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Grand Trunk Pacific—to carry our grain to the ocean, it looks very strange that they should sit still and allow a foreign steamship combine, even if the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway are leading spirits in it, to mulct from Canadians millions of dollars in excessive freights yearly when it only calls for a capital investment of \$2,500,000 to give us reasonable rates on our traffic both to and from Great Britain.

Government Ownership Only Solution

We know that the Dominion government and the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta have for two or three years had the best lawyers procurable fighting to get equitable freight rates from our railroads, which are under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and after long fighting and great expense judgment has at last been given reducing the rates in some cases, but the ocean steamships are not under the control of any government, and, as Mr. Drayton might truly have said: "It is impossible for the government to control except by putting on a line of ocean steamers," for if we put restrictions on our ports it would tend to drive the steamships away, and we want more steamers and not fewer.

There is nothing except a government line of steamers that can prevent the railroads raising the ocean freight rates on traffic to and from Great Britain, to recoup themselves for the reduction in freight rates ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners, as they can say: "Well, if you reduce freight on land, why we will advance it an equal amount on the seas," and thus deprive our people of the benefit they should derive from the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners reducing rail rates.

If the government were being asked to give millions of dollars as a bonus to some private corporation, or grant huge subsidies to private steamship lines, or to embark on an expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars from which they would receive no revenue, as the big deputations which visited Ottawa lately asked them to do in deepening the St. Lawrence Canal and in building the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, we could understand the government hesitating. When, however, they are asked to spend only \$2,500,000 in buying ships which, if found unnecessary in a few years, could be sold again for nearly what they cost, and when this expenditure would save Canadians in reduced freight rates probably more than \$2,500,000 yearly it is hard to understand the government hesitating a moment to do so, no matter how powerful the influence of the railroads and steamship companies may be against the proposal.

Free Wheat

If wheat were free for five years and the Canadian government then put on an export duty of 4 1/4 cents per bushel, our farmers would hold indignant meetings in every hamlet, our members of parliament would be deluged with telegrams, our Grain Growers' Associations would arrange a huge deputation to urge on the ministers the immediate removal of the imposition. When, however, the Ocean Steamship Combine, to put money in the pockets of their foreign shareholders, advances freight 4 1/4 cents per bushel in one year and reduces the price to the farmer 4 1/4 cents on every bushel he sells, no effort worthy of the name is made by the farmers to get relief.

The reason undoubtedly is that the farmers did not know this, but now that the plain facts are before them, the writer is much mistaken in his opinion

of the virility of the farmers if they do not rise up in their might and tell the government at Ottawa that this robbing of the Canadian producer and consumer by a foreign steamship combine must be stopped, and stopped now, at any reasonable cost.

1913 CROP FIGURES

Ottawa, April 20.—A bulletin issued today by the census and statistics office reports on the proportion of grain of last year's harvest that proved of merchantable quality and upon the quantities in farmers' hands at the end of March, 1914, the report being based upon returns by crop reporting correspondents on March 31.

Of the total estimated production of wheat in Canada in 1913, amounting to 231,717,000 bushels, 224,810,000 bushels, or 97 per cent., proved to be of merchantable quality. This is a larger proportion than in any previous year since estimates were first obtained in 1910. The corresponding percentages in previous years were 92, 87 and 94. About 16.5 per cent. of the total Canadian wheat crop in 1913 is reported as remaining in farmers' hands at March 31, 1914, this proportion representing 38,353,000 bushels. This, too, is a lower figure than in any previous year and is consistent with the high records of inspection and shipment.

Of the oat crop of 404,669,000 bushels, 94.58 per cent. is estimated to have been of merchantable quality, representing 383,754,000 bushels. The figures for 1913 are the highest on record. The amount in farmers' hands at March 31 is placed at about 40 per cent., or 161,537,000 bushels, the proportion of the 1912 crop on hand in 1913 being 44.22 per cent., or 173,178,000 bushels.

Barley, the total yield of which was 48,319,900 bushels, proved of merchantable quality to the extent of 46,185,000 bushels, or 95.58 per cent., the proportion in previous years being 87 per cent., 1912; 90 per cent., 1911; and 92 per cent., 1910. The quantity remaining in farmers' hands on March 31 was about 30 per cent., or 14,440,000 bushels, as compared with 17,289,000, or 35 per cent. of the 1912 crop on hand at March 31, 1913.

FARM BOYS' CLUB

So successful did the Farm Boys' Club feature of the 1913 Winnipeg Exhibition prove that the directors have decided to repeat it, and are now distributing a folder inviting the farm boys of the Province to enter the competition for prizes in the club of 1914, by writing an essay of 400 to 500 words on the following subject: "How Waste on a Manitoba Farm May Be Reduced."

The contest is open to boys residing on farms, or those intending to make farming their life work, and who were not members of last year's Farm Boys' Club. The essays must be in the Exhibition office not later than May 15, 1914. A copy of the folder giving full particulars may be obtained by addressing the secretary of The Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association, Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

LINCOLN ON THE TARIFF

(Horace White, in N.Y. Evening Post)
The "familiar Lincoln quotation" which you copy from the Philadelphia Ledger, but which you have not been able to find in any authentic works of the great man, must be a fiction. The quotation is in these words:—

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much, when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy manufactured goods at home we get the goods and the money."

My reason for thinking that Lincoln never said this is that he was not a fool. He knew that a good rule must work both ways. In the case supposed both the foreigner and ourselves could double their wealth by not trading at all. How strange that the world never before discovered this method of amassing riches by abolishing commerce altogether!

The fallacy in the quoted saying consists in the misuse of the word money. When we buy goods abroad we do not pay for them with money.

SMOKE

FOREST & STREAM

TOBACCO

IT IS EXCEPTIONALLY MILD

Per **10c** Tin

McKinnon Electric-Welded Chain

Made in Canada  Made in Canada

The Chain with Perfect Welds

Sizes 1-8 to 3-4 inclusive

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

LOGGING CHAIN  BINDING CHAIN

Better Chain at No More Cost to You

PLOW SHARES

Cheap Plow Shares kill horses. These fitted Plow Shares are absolutely guaranteed first class in every respect. They are standard in Make and Quality. Stubble, Breaking or Engine Plow Shares same price.

WRITE FOR CATALOG  Plow Shares of Every Make

PRICE LIST

12 in. Shares, each	\$2.00
14 in. Shares, "	\$2.25
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Every extra moving part adds its weight to the load you must turn and adds friction which takes its toll of the life of a separator.

Choose then the

EMPIRE DISC SEPARATOR

because these features eliminate waste of power and friction:—

- Its bowl is smaller and 20% lighter than any other disc bowl of equal capacity.
- It has only 6 points of contact of moving parts. Its three main bearings are of unique design that are infinitely superior to closed bearings.
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For the use of small dairy herds we recommend the *Baltic* separator—the smallest of which sells at \$15.00.

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Daily Capacity 1300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
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\$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.

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WINDBREAK OF WILLOWS AND SCOTCH PINE PLANTED ONE YEAR

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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Your Guarantee of Goodness

The name "SALADA" on the sealed lead packages is your strongest guarantee of all that is best and most fragrant in tea

"SALADA"

IS THE CHOICEST TEA GROWN ON THE ISLAND OF CEYLON—clean, whole leaves—with the delightful flavor of the fresh leaves brought to your table by the sealed lead packages.

BLACK, GREEN OR MIXED

Farm Women's Clubs

INTRODUCTION

So many Women Grain Growers' Associations have come into being since the convention in February that we feel that some space must be set aside for their reports and for those of other women's organizations. Therefore, it is our intention, as soon as the number of reports justifies it, to turn the Sunshine Department into a Women's Club Department.

In this section we will print the reports of the Women's Auxiliaries to the Grain Growers, Home Economics Societies, Homemakers' Clubs and Women's Institutes. You can help, if you will, to make this department a great success by sending in regular reports of your work, and whenever a particularly useful paper is given at your meetings I would be glad if you would send it to me and allow me to summarize it for this department.

You will find below an announcement from Miss Stocking, provincial secretary of the Women Grain Growers, and several reports from these farm women's organizations.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A MESSAGE TO THE W.G.G.A.

The splendid reports of W.G.G.A. meetings that are being sent to the provincial secretary will probably be an encouragement to other local Associations.

It will be wise for secretaries to correspond with one another, thereby gaining information to assist in the working of their local clubs, and also interlinking the Associations into a more compactly organized body.

The executive committee, at its meeting in March, strongly favored active assistance in the Banish the Bar campaign, and members are urged to do all they can to aid the work.

Petition forms asking that a referendum to abolish the bar be submitted to the people, which in this particular case includes women, have been sent to the W.G.G. secretary, and may be obtained from her upon request.

Members of the Women's Auxiliaries should keep in touch with the men's local Association. It is said that visits from the women cause the men to have more interesting meetings.

Two members of the Netherhill Association, Mr. Pewtress and Mr. Bowington, expressed their interest in the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers in a most tangible and pleasing manner by giving three dollars to Mrs. Thompson, woman director for District 13, to add to the provincial funds.

Do not neglect to send reports of club meetings to the provincial secretary.

ERMA STOCKING.

Delisle, Sask.

AVONDALE W.G.G.A.

The Avondale Women Grain Growers' Society met on March 13, at the schoolhouse, with fourteen members in attendance.

A very instructive and interesting paper on gardening was read by our president, Mrs. A. M. Crofford, which was followed by a short program of readings and recitations.

The gentlemen Grain Growers were also present, and a hearty repast of sandwiches, cakes and pies, followed by tea, was served, after which we adjourned.

MYRTLE R. NODWELL,
Secretary.

The following program has been arranged for a few months:—

- April—Farm Bookkeeping.
- May—Values of Different Foods.
- June—General Cooking.
- July—Preserving Fruit.

Names of officers of the Avondale Women Grain Growers' Society:—President, Mrs. A. M. Crofford; vice-president, Mrs. A. Currie; secretary, Myrtle R. Nodwell; treasurer, Ada F. Rutledge; directors, Mrs. Colbourne, Mrs. E. Frey, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. J. Shillington, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Welwood.

HOME NURSING AND BABIES

Dear Miss Stocking:—The ladies of the Kamantha Women Grain Growers

met at Mrs. J. H. Devine's home on Thursday afternoon, April 2. After dispensing with a few items of business, a most practical and interesting program was given. Mrs. Butler gave a useful address on "Home Nursing," in which she emphasized the use of the thermometer. Mrs. Butler said that fever might be prevented by keeping a pail of cold water under the bed, changing it every morning. She gave some practical recipes, which I will send in separately.

Miss Bell then gave an interesting address on "Getting the Best Out of Farm Life," in which she emphasized organization and co-operation, making use of the schoolhouses as social centres, and a school library. Pleasure in the home and health matters were also emphasized. This interesting paper was followed by a practical address from Mrs. Jno. Moar, on the "Care of the Baby." "Babies," says Mrs. Moar, "should be well born, and the life of baby depends largely upon the mental condition of its mother." In closing, Mrs. Moar remarked that mothers should never forget to pray without ceasing for their babies.

Mrs. Butler's Remedies

For Colds.—One pound of flax, one quart water, slice of lemon (no white), one ounce liquorice. Steep five hours. This is beneficial to babies as well as grown-ups.

Sore Throat.—Toast bread real brown, boil in vinegar, make a poultice of and apply to throat. Then apply olive or camphor oil in morning.

Officers

President, Mrs. Thos. Benson; vice-president, Mrs. Jno. Moar; secretary, Miss Nan Hobkirk; treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Booth; directors, Mrs. Jno. Potts, Mrs. Thos. Marshall, Mrs. Wm. Lewis, Mrs. Geo. Butler, Mrs. Dan Bell, Mrs. Jno. Milburn.

NAN HOBKIRK,
Secretary.

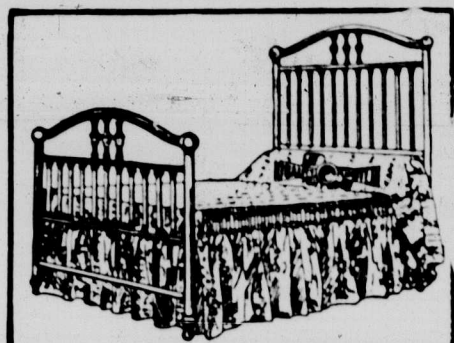


A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

- 8085—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With long or short sleeves.
- 8065—Blouse in Russian Style, 34 to 42 bust. With long or three-quarter sleeves.
- 7842—Fancy Blouse with or without Tunic, 34 to 42 bust. With low V-necked or high neck. To be worn over any skirt.
- 7671—Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With high or natural waist line, with or without circular flounce that gives tunic effect.
- 8067—Two-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small women, 16 and 18 years.
- 8079—Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With high or natural waist line.

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.



Buy Beds Right From the Factory

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

DO YOU WANT A BUTTON?

Several times lately I have had letters from little folk telling me about their school or their brothers and sisters, and asking me to send them a button. Now you don't have any idea how much I dislike having to disappoint these little people, but that is not the way to join our club.

If you would like to have one of the pretty little maple leaf buttons of Young Canada Club you have to do more than scribble off a few lines about how many horses you have and how many miles it is to school.

Last year we gave buttons to little folk who sent us real good garden letters—that is, stories telling exactly how they planted their gardens, what they learned from this experience. We will do the same again, if the letters show that the writer has made any real effort to have either a good vegetable or flower garden.

Or go outside and find twenty-five different colored leaves of plants and when you have found them write and tell me the names of the plants and describe the colors of the leaves the best way you can. Remember, I want the leaves, not a part of the flower, described. Then I will send you a button.

Lastly we always give a button to any boy or girl sending us a good original story.

DIXIE PATTON

A PRAIRIE FIRE (Prizo Story)

When I ask myself which of the many strange happenings of my childhood appears to stand out before the rest several at once present themselves, but I think that the one which I am about to relate stands out before the others.

I shall never forget the day. It was one of those hot, misty days of golden September, when the sky is hidden by a veil of mist or haze. The hot sun beat down without mercy upon the parched earth and drooping leaves. There was not a breath of wind. The water in the horse trough fairly bubbled in the sweltering heat.

Late in the afternoon I discerned smoke along the horizon in the west. A hot breath of wind sprang up from the same direction. The big hay stacks on the marsh were not fire guarded and if the fire got into them it would enjoy itself. The creek that curved around the stacks had been dammed up, but the water was high and threatened to creep over the dam. If I wanted to save the stacks, as I dearly did, the only thing to do was to saddle Jess and Queen and ride three miles away to where my brother Jack was working. He could break the dam and let the water run down in the dry creek bottom, and the creek nearly encircled the stacks.

I saddled the ponies and galloped away to Jack. Jess thrust her long, delicate muzzle up into the smoky air and gave a low whinny. I can tell you we lost no time in getting to those endangered stacks.

Away we dashed over ridges dotted with yawning wolf dens and down long narrow gullies. A flock of prairie chickens wheeled aloft in their noisy flight, a coyote skulked along the margin of the slough, a jack rabbit bounced along over the ridges like a heap of down blown by the wind. All the time that fearful fire was coming closer. Great columns of smoke rolled up in the air and the fire, like the tongues of so many demons, shot up and darted thru the long rank grass, and seemed to laugh and scoff. The wind grew stronger and lashed the mad fire and smoke into a fury.

We saw that it would be a race between that fire and ourselves. When we reached the dam the fire was not half a mile away. Jack made a large opening in the stones and forced an outlet for the water.

When it rushed down the dry creek

bottom and fumed and struggled I thought of—

"And like a horse unbroken,

When first he feels the rein,

The furious river struggled hard,

And tossed its tawny mane."

When the fire came up, I'll bet a dollar it was surprised to see the water. It looked so hungry, angry and baffled. Part of it crept off in the wet grass and died. Now and then a flame shot up defiantly and hurled, or seemed to hurl, "I don't care," in our very faces. We didn't care either, because we had saved the stacks.

CLARA SMITH, Age 16.
Lakeland, Man.

TONY AND I AND THE FIRE

My narrow escape happened eleven years ago, when I was four years old. We were living in Oregon, and in those days fireplaces were a very common thing, and we had a large one in our dining room.

It was springtime, but the weather was quite chilly and a small fire was sparkling and crackling in the fireplace. Mother and my two oldest sisters were upstairs, and the younger ones were away at school. I was sitting on the hearth, playing merrily with my little dog, Tony.

A puff of wind came down the chimney, blowing the blaze out, and it caught in my hair. How it blazed up! Was I going to burn? No, Providence wouldn't allow such a cruel and painful thing. The little dog barked and tried to bite out the blaze, while I was screaming unmercifully loud. Mother and sisters came running downstairs and, seeing me on fire, my sister wrapped me in her woolen skirt to put out the blaze. My hair was all burnt in the back, but my having had a woolen dress on kept the fire from burning me any more. That was the last time I sat on the hearth with my back to the blaze.

Age 15. ESTELLA LITTLE.

A QUEER HAPPINESS

A number of years ago, when I was but a little girl five years old, my father and mother and I were living in a warm country in the United States.

My father was getting ready to move out to a town in Manitoba. He got a car and put the furniture, machinery and stock in it, and started about a week ahead of us.

My little friends told me that they thought Manitoba was about as cold as Greenland, and the people lived in snow houses, and dressed from the animals' hides they got. They said they thought I would have to live in a snow house and wear the same kind of clothing. I was very much disappointed and scared that I might freeze to death some day. I told my mother what they said and asked her was it true, but she only made me feel worse by saying that I would see when I got there.

In a few days, then, we started for Canada on the train. After a week's travelling we came to our stopping place. When I got off you may imagine my astonishment. It was in the month of May. The birds were singing and flowers were in bloom, everything was perfectly charming and I thought I could cry for joy.

FERN A. BOWLES, Age 15.

AFRAID OF WATER

When we first came to Saskatchewan we had no well and the horses drank out of sloughs. I liked to drive into the water and watch the horses drink and was always wanting papa to.

One time in the spring, when the low spots were full of water, papa and I were going over to one of the neighbors. I wanted him to drive into one and he did. But one of the horses laid or fell down and I began to cry.

Papa had to walk thru the water and carry me to the bank. The next week we were out again and papa made believe to drive into it again, but I coaxed him not to. After that I was always afraid to see horses go into water.

DORA M. ANDERSON, Age 9.



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- 13—It will do everything we claim for it, or we will return every cent of your money.
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Are Illustrated in the 1914 Catalogue of

Big Ben Alarm Clocks ↑ **D. R. Dingwall Limited**
Jewellers : Winnipeg

Write for a Copy of this Book

Ontario Farmers Organizing

Continued from Page 7

pany. Mr. McKenzie had come east expressly for the purpose of conveying greetings from the western organizations. He spoke twice, explaining the character and the success of the farmers' movements in Western Canada. Telegrams were also received from officers of the Saskatchewan and Alberta associations expressing their desire that the farmers of Ontario would unite with them in a great farmers' movement, which may ultimately become truly national in character.

Successful Co-operation

The outstanding success that has attended the work of the Farmers' Dairy Company, of Toronto, was described by A. J. Reynolds, of Solina. Some seven years ago about 200 farmers who were selling milk in Toronto, decided that they were not receiving fair treatment at the hands of the milk dealers of Toronto, and organized the Farmers' Dairy Company. Since then the company has grown until now it has 370 shareholders and \$40,000 of paid up stock. It is handling about 400 cans of milk a day. Its sales this year will amount to about \$300,000. It has paid its shareholders a premium of six per cent., and in addition pays them about 10c a can more for their milk than its chief competitor in Toronto.

T. H. Adams, of Essex, spoke about the seed corn growers of Essex county. He showed that there is room for a strong farmers' organization to be formed in that county, which would enable the seed corn grower of Essex to supply corn to the other farmers' organizations throughout the province. E. G. Hoover, of Selkirk, told how some 400 farmers who belonged to the Erie Farmers' Association in Haldimand county, have made a specialty of producing clover seed, with the result that their sales of seed clover last year amounted to about \$100,000. These farmers are in a position to furnish clover seeds, thru the United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited, to the other farmers' associations of Ontario.

Telephone Companies

The development of the farmers' telephone movement in Ontario, was described by Anson Groh, of Hespeler. Mr. Groh touched on the opposition to this movement that had been raised by the leading telephone company of the province and told how, in spite of this, farmers have got together and organized. Farmers belonging to this company had been told that if they organized independently they would be unable to obtain long distance connections or connections with the near-by towns and cities. In spite of this threat the farmers had organized and later found no difficulty in obtaining the necessary connections.

G. A. Brethen, of Norwood, described how the Holstein cattle-breeders in the Belleville district were led to unite in the holding of annual public auction sales of cattle. As they got to know each other better and to have more confidence in one another the sales grew in success until now buyers are attracted from long distances and are delighted with the purchases they are able to make, while the breeders are able to place their stock before many more buyers than they could by individual effort and thus obtain better prices.

Representatives of a number of farmers' clubs and subordinate granges told how their organizations had co-operated in purchasing supplies, and of the great savings that had been effected. Practically all the speakers expressed an earnest desire that strong central organizations should be formed.

The United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Limited, has secured its charter. The share capital of the company is \$10,000. This is divided into 400 shares of \$25 each. The company is incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act.

The by-laws of the company provide that it shall be conducted on as purely co-operative lines as the provisions of the Ontario Companies Act permit. They contain the following among other provisions:

That dividends on the stock shall not exceed seven per cent.

That the net profits of the company, after providing for payment of interest on capital stock and after setting aside such sum as the directors may determine for a reserve and contingent fund, shall be divided among the shareholders of the company in proportion to their purchases or sales, from, to, or thru the company, or be retained or applied by the company for the general advantage of the shareholders or of the farming community, as may, from time to time be determined by the shareholders in general meeting assembled. Non-shareholders may, within the discretion of the directors, be granted half the rate of rebate payable to the shareholders of the company.

"That every shareholder shall have one vote only, irrespective of the number of shares he holds, which vote shall be exercised by him or her in person, except as provided in the following clauses:

"Branch associations of the United Farmers of Ontario, holding one or more shares of stock in the United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited, may elect one delegate to represent them at shareholders' meetings.

The directors of the company realize that they will have great difficulties to overcome. Therefore, they will move cautiously.

The company will work in harmony with The United Farmers of Ontario. It will conduct its main operations thru the various branches of this organization.

The first step will be to ascertain where it can purchase supplies such as mill feeds, seed grains, flour, salt, sugar, binder twine, fencing, and other similar commodities of good quality, in large quantities, at low prices. A price list will then be prepared and copies sent to the various branches of The United Farmers of Ontario. In this way the work of all these organizations will be simplified and promoted, and their individual members be benefitted financially. In addition they will be brought into closer touch with one another and a strong central company established.

It is probable that the first price list will not be issued before May. The company is not likely to get in full working order before next fall. Once it gets started, however, it should quickly work up a large business and effect savings of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for the farmers of the province who are affiliated with The United Farmers of Ontario.

Ready for Business

A meeting of the directors of the two recently formed farm organizations—the one educational and the other for the purpose of promoting business co-operation—was held at the Grand Union Hotel, Toronto, Monday, April 13.

J. J. Morrison, Arthur, was appointed secretary of both organizations.

An executive committee consisting of W. C. Good, Anson Groh, C. W. Gurney, Col. Frazer and E. C. Drury was formed to assist the secretary in the management of the business of the co-operative organization.

An office will be opened in Toronto very shortly, but meantime correspondence will all go to Arthur.

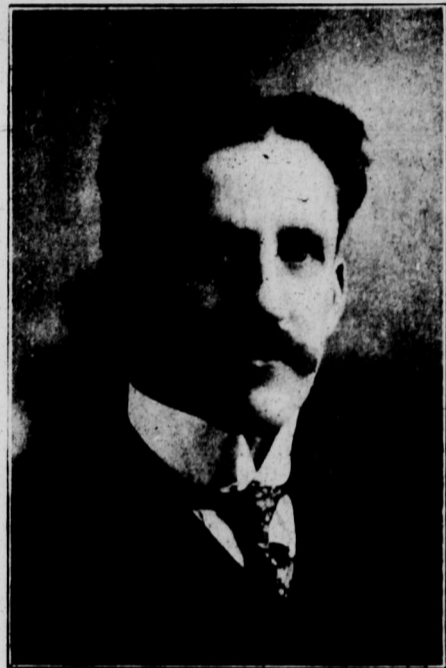
Arrangements were made for a vigorous prosecution of organization work, and development of the business the association has been formed for the purpose of carrying on. Already, indeed, while yet the organization was incomplete, a good deal has been done, several cars of sugar, mill feed, grass seeds, and so on, having been supplied to local co-operative associations thru the central organization.

Every real and searching effort at self-improvement is of itself a lesson of profound humility. For we cannot move a step without learning and feeling the waywardness, the weakness, the vacillation of our movements, or without desiring to be set upon the rock that is higher than ourselves—W. E. Gladstone.

The High Cost of Living

Continued from Page 10

An enormous volume of new capital has during the last decade been sent forth from creditor nations of Europe to the development of new countries on other continents. A great deal of this money has been invested in railway construction and other development work which is not immediately productive. This, however, serves to open up large areas of country with vast natural resources, which will eventually produce increased supplies of food and material and in time possibly produce a reduction in prices. But for the time being this development work involves a reduction of the capital and labor directly available for producing foods and other consumable goods, and the men engaged in such work have to be supported and their maintenance, while they are not producing goods immediately marketable, is an additional strain upon the productive industries of the world. In fact, a temporary state has arisen which particularly affects Canada whereby a more than usually large proportion of productive energy is being applied to make possible future sources of production and a smaller proportion to processes of immediate production of goods. But the fact that Canada is devoting her energies to the development of future productive sources is no reason why during the time of strain she should not proceed to remove the high tariff which is never likely to produce any development of production worthy of the sacrifice involved by it upon the mass of the community.



J. B. MUSSELMAN
The New Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

MANITOBA PLOWING MATCH

The annual provincial plowing match of Manitoba will be held at Portage la Prairie on June 24. The Department of Agriculture is supporting this institution, and \$1,200 is being offered in cash prizes in addition to six silver cups and two gold medals. The plowing match will be supervised by the Portage Plowing Association, together with the cooperation of the Extension Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

A WESTERN INDUSTRY

Medicine Hat, Alta., April 23.—Gilbert Hunt and associates of Walla Walla, Wash., today signed a contract with the municipality of Dauntless to build a big plant for the manufacture of threshing machines, feed grinders and other farm implements. This industry, which will be known as the Dominion Harvester Company, is the first of its kind in Western Canada, and will supply parts for repairs as well as the new machines. The plant will ultimately employ about 500 men, and will represent an investment of \$750,000. Construction is to start within two or three weeks.

The only freedom I care about is the freedom to do right; the freedom to do wrong I am ready to part with on the cheapest terms to anyone who will take it off me.—Huxley.

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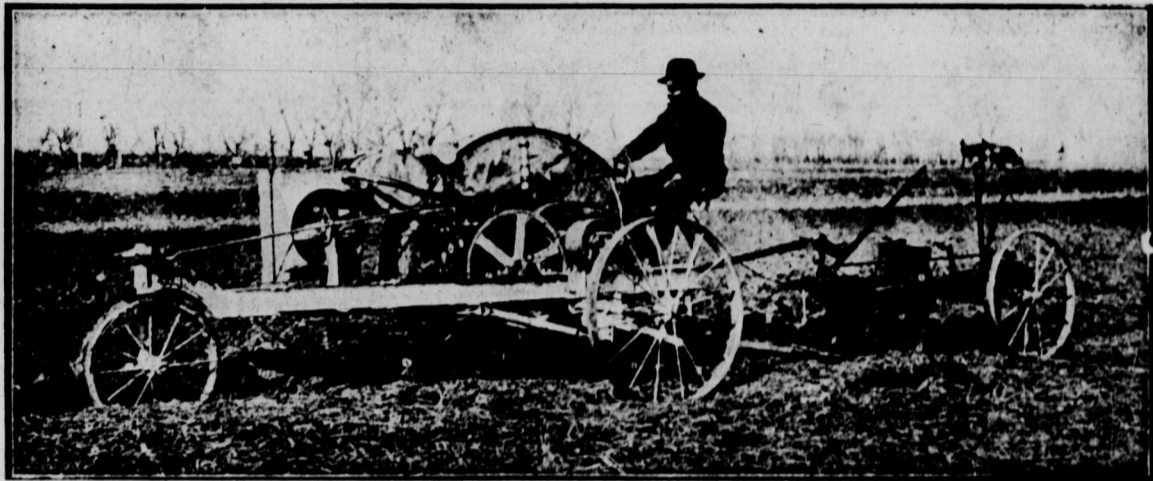
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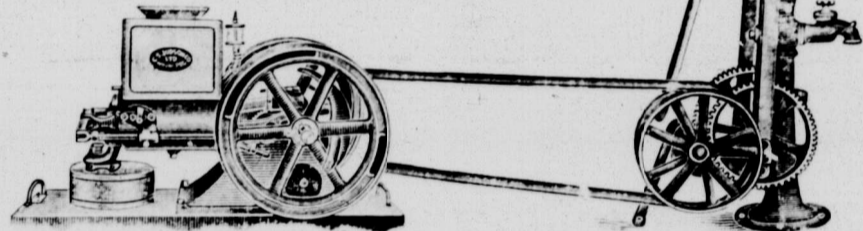
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*ALSATIAN June 4	Virginian June 23
GLASGOW SERVICE from MONTREAL & QUEBEC	
Hesperian May 23	Scandinavian June 13
Corsican May 30	Hesperian June 20
Grampian June 6	Corsican June 27
LONDON-HAVRE SERVICE from MONTREAL & QUEBEC	
Corinthian May 24	Tonisian May 31
	Ionian June 7

*Largest and Finest Steamers in the Canadian Trade—18,000 Tons Each

For rates, sailing dates and descriptive literature, apply to any Railway or Steamship Agent, or **W. R. ALLAN, General Northwestern Agent, WINNIPEG.**

Free Wrist Watch

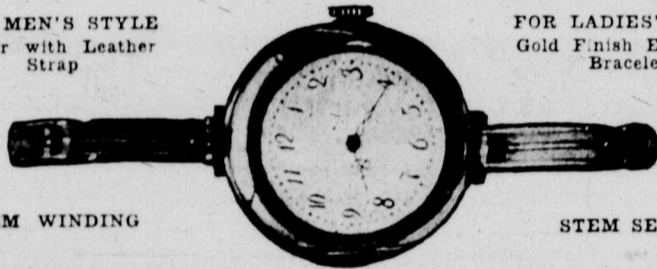
The Latest Thing for Well Dressed Ladies and Gentlemen

Why is This Watch Set at 20 Minutes Past 8?

FOR THE BEST ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTION WE WILL GIVE ABSOLUTELY FREE OF ALL COSTS THE HANDSOME "L. G." WRIST WATCH

FOR MEN'S STYLE
Silver with Leather Strap

FOR LADIES' STYLE
Gold Finish Expanding Bracelet



STEM WINDING

STEM SETTING

You can tell the time at a glance without delay or trouble. It cannot be lost, mislaid, or stolen, and is never in the way. Can be worn at all times and on all occasions.

LAWRENCE-GLASSCO CO. 1501 Keewayden Building WINNIPEG, MAN.

Cheap Lumber for Farmers

THE CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO.

901 Hornby Street Vancouver, B. C.

Are now selling carloads of Coast Lumber to farmers direct from the mill co-operatively, in mixed cars of Dimension, Shiplap and Boards, Finish Lumber, Doors and Windows, Shingle, Lath, Mouldings, etc. We can save you \$150.00 per car and upwards. All lumber guaranteed first quality. Shiplap, all widths, \$21.00 per 1000 square feet, delivered your station. All other lumber equally as cheap. Write for Price List. AGENTS WANTED.

We pay highest Prices For

RAW FURS

And Remit Promptly

FREE

Sixty Thousand trappers send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada. Write to-day

HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE
French or English
A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also our "Up-to-the-minute" for quotations, sent ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking.

Mail Dept. 472
111 Front St. East, **TORONTO**

Address **JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED**

When You Think Stock Tank, Thresher Tank Or any other Wooden Tank

Think "Saska" And write to "Saska"

Use three G's, and get our Special G.G.G. Price delivered at any Railroad Station in Western Canada

Address:

Saska Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

JUBILEE LOCKSTITCH AWL

Sews leather quick—This is the Awl that meets every condition for a handy tool to mend old or new harness. Indispensable for repairing shoes, carpets, grain bags, pulley belts, buggy and auto tops, etc. Can be used to sew up wire cuts on horses and cattle. Before using always soak old or dry leather in water, same as harnessmaker and shoemaker does. Full directions in box. Retail Price \$1.00. Postage paid. Money refunded if not satisfied.

MERRICK-ANDERSON CO. LTD., Wholesale Hardware, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SALE OF MACHINERY

Saskatchewan Commission Will Study Law and Recommend Improvements

Regina, Sask., April 23.—For the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the law of the province concerning the sale of farm machinery, with a view to the introduction at the next session of the assembly of legislation dealing with the question, a commission of five members was appointed by the Saskatchewan government body today. The members are Mr. Justice Newlands, Mr. Justice Lamont, Hon. A. Turgeon, attorney general, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, and J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The commission will hold preliminary sittings at once and will arrange to hold a series of meetings throughout the province during the spring and summer, to take evidence from all parties who will be affected by special legislation.

The action of the government in appointing the commission is in fulfilment of a pledge given at the last session of the House. J. E. Bradshaw, member for Prince Albert, introduced a motion asking the government to consider some legislation and suggesting that the Alberta act be adopted in whole or in part. The matter was referred to the committee on agriculture who reported to the House that the question was of so far-reaching character that it was thought advisable not to pass precipitate legislation.

The object of the commission is to enquire into conditions surrounding the sale of implements and other chattels to farmers, the nature and extent of the security required, terms and warranty given and methods employed in collecting, all with a view to considering possible legislation that would secure to purchasers: First, freedom from undue pressure to buy; second, protection from the giving of excessively large credit and the taking of exorbitant security; third, a uniform and equitable contract and an implied warranty of the chattel.

ALBERTA FARMERS!

CREAM WANTED

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

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

WOOL

Before Selling Your Wool be sure to get Prices from

FRANK MASSIN

DEALER IN FURS, HIDES, WOOL, SHEEP PELTS, TALLOW AND SENECA ROOT
BRANDON, MAN.
WOOL SACKS FURNISHED FREE

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.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.
Quebec Winnipeg

What is wrong with the world now, and what was wrong with it in the year one, and what I am perfectly certain will be wrong with it when it composes its old bones to rest in eternity—is selfishness.

Canada's people's savings were the highest per capita of any country.

Increase of Canada's post offices in ten years, 3,901, or from 9,958 to 13,859.

A NAME! A NAME! A NAME!

A Fortune For a Name

The Miners of Rice Lake Gold Camp Offer You This Great Reward

\$2,500⁰⁰ IN GOLD



Offered Freely for a Simple, Easy Name
Men! Women! Boys! Girls!

MANITOBA'S GREAT GOLD CAMP

Needs a Townsite; the Townsite Needs a Name
Everyone May Try. Don't Delay. Try Today
Your Name May Win the Prize in Gold

THE MONEY'S UP AND GUARANTEED

To Whom it May Concern:
Sufficient money has been paid and guaranteed to the Rice Lake Publicity Association, of which Association I am Trustee, to cover the prize of \$2,500.00 offered in this advertisement, and the money as soon as the contest is completed will be promptly paid by me to the successful contestants.

(Signed) F. WILLSON FOLEY,
Trustee.

Solicitor at the office of Campbell, Pitblado & Co., Farmer Bldg., Winnipeg.

Mining Companies and Miners Behind this \$2,500.00 Contest

Sixteen incorporated Mining Companies, representing millions in capital stock and money invested, and over 500 miners, are back of this wonderful town naming Contest. They must have a town: They must have a place to bring their families. They put it up to you to name the town and win the Big Reward of \$2,500.00 in gold.

Send in the Coupon now. Don't wait. This Contest will be conducted in a clean, open, honest manner. You need have no fear. The \$2,500.00 in gold will be paid gladly to the winners selected by the judges. Now, send in the Coupon.

HERE'S THE WAY TO MAKE \$2,500.00

So that each Contestant may have a fair chance to know something about Big Rice Lake Gold Camp, to understand the wonderful new mining district that has been opened there, to have the information which will enable you to intelligently choose a proper name for this Townsite, The Rice Lake Publicity Association has published an **AUTHORITATIVE, EXHAUSTIVE, VALUABLE BOOK OF INFORMATION: "RICE LAKE DISTRICT AND ITS MINES,"** Necessary to Every Contestant—Invaluable for its General Information—Compiled from Original Sources—Information to be Secured Nowhere Else.

You cannot successfully compete in this great Contest, nor could you hope to win this \$2,500.00 cash prize, unless you have this book with its store of information. The book tells all there is to know about this wonderfully rich district; it gives information which you can get nowhere else, and without it you cannot intelligently choose a name which may win the prize.

THIS BOOK IS SOLD AT THE PRICE OF \$1.00 PER COPY.

The Coupon attached to this advertisement for your entry, as a Contestant in this Naming Competition is also an Order Form for a copy of the book, "RICE LAKE DISTRICT AND ITS MINES." Remember, the book itself is an invaluable addition to the library of any person interested in the development of this country, or to any person who wants to know about Canada and Canada's mining opportunities. Remember, further, you cannot intelligently pick a name for this new Gold Camp—a name that is apt to be selected by the judges—unless you know something about Rice Lake District. This book tells the story. It gives you all the desired information.

THIS POSITIVELY AND ABSOLUTELY IS THE SOLE AND ONLY CONDITION OF THE CONTEST.

Buy the Book! Learn All About the Big Rice Lake Gold Camp

Name the Townsite. Win the \$2,500.00 reward. Remember, there are no strings to the prize. It is paid at once **IN GOLD**. If you win it, it is yours.

Pin a Dollar Bill to This Coupon and Mail at Once

FILL OUT AND FOLLOW THIS FORM IN MAKING YOUR ENTRY.

TO THE RICE LAKE PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION,
12th Floor, McArthur Building,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

No. _____
Do not fill this blank in.

Please find enclosed One Dollar (\$1.00) for which send me one copy of your book, "Rice Lake District and Its Mines," and at the same time enter me as one of the Contestants in the **TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR** prize Naming Contest for the new Rice Lake Townsite.

(Signed) _____

(Write Name and Address Plainly)

RULES OF \$2,500.00 CONTEST

The entry forms for the Contest, as they are received, will be numbered serially. Each Contestant will have an official form mailed him upon which he must write the name he desires to submit, and at the same time will be provided with an official addressed envelope into which must be placed the form, after it is filled in, and mail the same direct to the Judging Committee. The only identification which the Judging Committee will have will be the serial number on the form they receive, corresponding to the duplicate number on your entry blank in our office; thus there will be no possibility of any collusion or knowledge of any of the Judging Committee or the officials connected with this Contest as to whom the person is submitting any name until after the winning names have been selected and announced, and the prize money will be paid directly by the committee to the winners of the Contest.

JUDGING COMMITTEE

NINE MEN PROMINENT IN THE BUSINESS, EDUCATIONAL AND POLITICAL affairs of the Province of Manitoba will be chosen to act as the Judging Committee. They, and they alone, will inspect the names received from this Contest, and from them make the selection of those which, in their opinion, are the best names for the new Townsite. The final decision as to the name of the Townsite will rest entirely with them, and the \$2,500.00 in gold will go direct to the successful competitors from this committee.

HOW THE \$2,500.00 GOLD PRIZE IS TO BE DIVIDED AND PAID

Capital Prize—TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS in Canadian GOLD coin. The Judging Committee will select six names which in their opinion are the best names suggested for the new Townsite. From these one name will be chosen, which will be the name of the town. The total prize money will be divided as follows:—

FIRST GRAND PRIZE—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD to be paid to the person selecting the winning name.

FIVE PRIZES OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH IN GOLD to be paid to the five persons suggesting the best following five names out of the six originals selected as the best names.

In case two or more persons suggest the same name, which is selected by the judges, priority will be established by the receiving post mark, at the point where the envelope containing the name suggested is mailed. **THE PERSON MAILING IN THE WINNING NAME GETS THE \$2,000.00 IN GOLD.**

NOTE TO CONTESTANTS

This form of contest is not objected to by the Dominion Postal Department, and the winning name will be adopted as the official name of the Post Office. The name must not be the same as any other Post Office in Manitoba. For the information of contestants a printed list of Post Offices in Manitoba is included in the book, "Rice Lake District and Its Mines." Send for your copy today and enter the \$2,500.00 cash Contest.

PROFITS FOR A MINER'S HOSPITAL

The book of information, which is at \$1.00 per copy, and its purchase price only helps to defray the expenses of compiling and publishing the book and of conducting this Contest. Should there, however, be any surplus remaining, it will be donated to the new Townsite as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a hospital for the miners in the Big New Gold Camp.

Rice Lake Publicity Association

12th Floor, McArthur Building, Winnipeg

Mixed Farming Made Possible



*The
Co-operative
Movement
is Growing!*

*Help it along with
your patronage*

*We can save you
from*

\$100.00

to

\$200.00

a Car on Lumber



For years the crying need of the Canadian West has been for mixed farming and more livestock. Agricultural experts advised it. The Commission on Agricultural Credits recommended it. The Banks demanded it. But the high price of Lumber and Fence material has heretofore made stock raising impossible. The Grain Growers' Grain Company, however, has solved the price problem by handling Lumber and Fence material.

Lumber

We can supply every piece of Lumber for a House or Barn, from the heaviest timber to the finest finishings, including doors, windows, mouldings, etc. If you send us a list of the particular materials you will require, and dimensions of same, we will give you the exact cost of the whole lot delivered at your Station. If you find it difficult to figure out your requirements, send us a general outline of your plans, showing size and kind of house or barn you intend building, and our expert will accurately estimate the amount of each kind of lumber required, and we will quote you the lowest price at which it can be delivered at your station.

Our lumber is all of the very highest quality. It is carefully graded and inspected, and has not been picked over or regraded after the best boards have been sorted out, as is so often done. Our stock is practically unlimited, and we are able to fill all orders promptly. We can save you from \$100 to \$200 a car. Let us know what you require and we will do the rest.

Fence Wire and Posts

We can furnish you with the very best Wire Fencing on the market at lowest possible prices. This wire is guaranteed and money will be refunded if not as represented. We also sell in carload lots Peeled Cedar Fence Posts in all sizes. Write for description and prices.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg Fort William Calgary New Westminster, B.C.