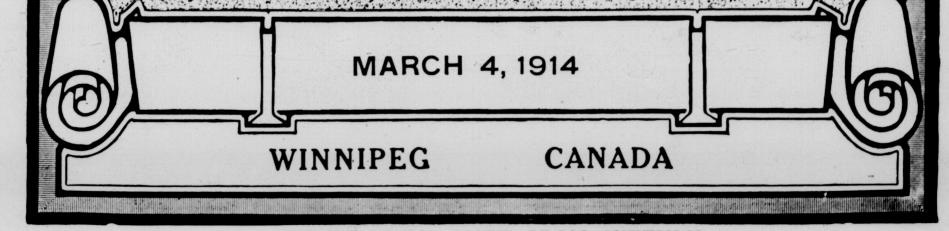
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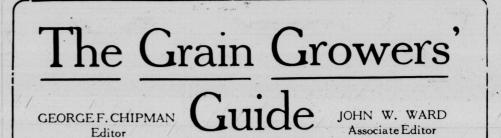
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The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organ ized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in 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

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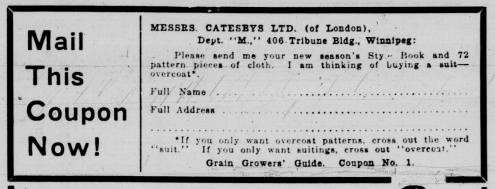






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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



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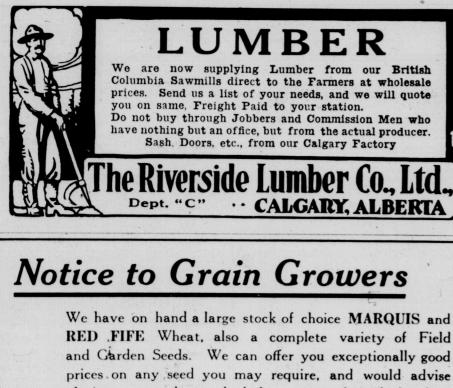


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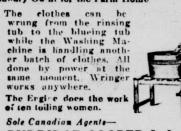
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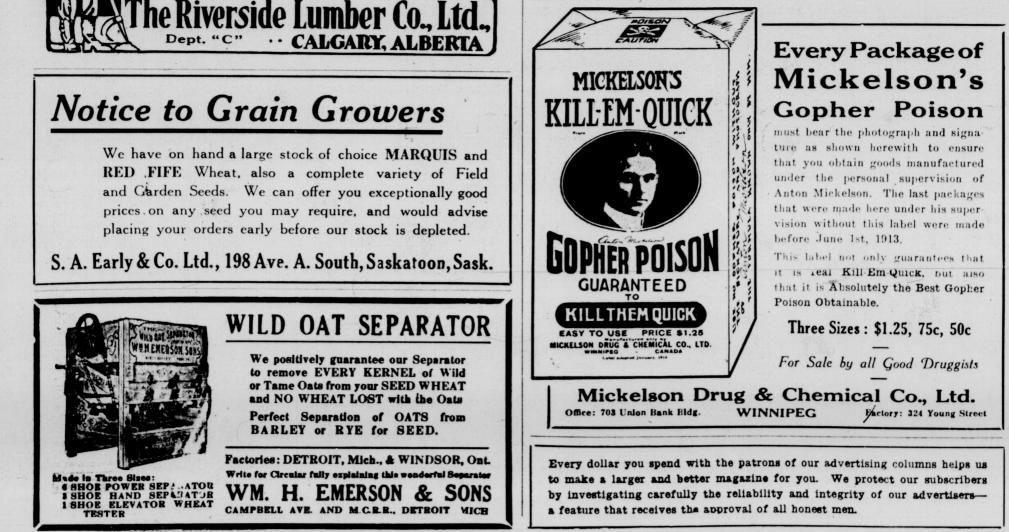


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The Grain Browers' Buide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 4th, 1914

THE C.N.R'S. DEFENCE

On page seven of this issue of The Guide will be found a statement issued at Ottawa last week by Sir William Mackenzie, dealing with the question of public assistance to the Canadian Northern Railway system. Sir William's statement is a reply to criticisms which have appeared in the press from time to time, and since The Guide has probably been as persistent as any paper in Canada in condemning the policy of giving land grants, bond guarantees, cash subsidies and loans to Mackenzie and Mann and other railway promoters, we are, in accordance with our practice of allowing both sides to be heard, publishing the C.N.R. president's reply in full. The very fact that the C.N.R. has at last been forced to make a public statement as to its raids on the public treasury is a victory for the people. Hitherto the C.N.R. has made no concessions to public opinion. They have never made any explanations and have never replied to criticism, but have simply gone to the government and used private persuasion to secure the money they have sought from the public treasury. One thing that The Guide and some other papers have insisted on is that Mackenzie and Mann should tell the public what they have done with the money they have already received from the governments and thru government guarantees, before getting any further assistance. And now, for the first time, such a statement is issued. This clearly indicates that Mackenzie and Mann, and the Dominion Government, have at last realized that the public have some rights in the public treasury and the public credit, and that public opinion must be reckoned with. It is also evident from the issuing of this statement, that Mackenzie and Mann are once more seeking public aid for the C.N.R., and that the denials which were made by those gentlemen a few weeks ago were matters of diplomacy rather than statements of fact. In view of this, perhaps it will be pardonable if we do not accept Sir William's statement as a complete and convincing proof that all our past criticism has been unjustified. Sir William says the completed and uncompleted mileage of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. has cost for construction and equipment to December 31, 1913, \$303,319,232. According to the balance sheet of the Canadian Northern Railway Co., as at June 30, 1913, however, the road and its equipment cost only \$221,257,996.74, while advances to lines under construction amounted to \$9,590,268.47. Evidently there is something which Sir William has not explained in his explanation. Sir William places the amount which his company has received from the sale of bonds guaranteed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to December 31, 1913, at \$131,222,660, and explains that "statisticians" have charged up a much larger sum against the C.N.R. by including guarantees which have been voted by parliament but not made use of by the railway company. Sir William's own figure of \$131,000,000 odd is quite large enough, however. It does not, of course, include the guarantees which have been given by the governments on bonds which have not yet been sold, but for which the credit of Canada is pledged and which will be sold in the near future. Sir. William strenuously denies the charge which has often been made that funds raised on the guarantee of the Provincial and Dominion Governments have been diverted from the C.N.R. and invested by Mackenzie and Mann for their personal advantage in South America or elsewhere. He states that Sir Donald Mann never had

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any interest in South America, and any money he, Sir William Mackenzie, invested there came from his own personal resources. This statement, however, is not entirely satisfactory. The charge that has usually been made against Mackenzie and Mann in this connection is that they have enriched themselves at the expense of the C.N.R. by letting contracts for constructing C.N.R. lines to the Mackenzie and Mann Construction Co. and other companies of which they are the chief shareholders, at excessive prices. For instance, for lines in Saskatchewan and Alberta the Provincial Governments gave guarantees of \$13,000 a mile and upwards. Some of those lines, as everyone knows who has travelled over them, consist of very little more than rails spiked to ties laid on the bare prairie. According to the allegations which have been commonly made in the West, Mackenzie and Mann, as officers of the C.N.R., have let contracts for these lines to Mackenzie and Mann, as railway contractors, and have paid themselves a great deal more than the line was worth, securing the money from bonds guaranteed by the Government. Sir William, in his statement, does not deal with this matter at all, altho, of course, he is fully aware of the fact that this is one of the chief causes of criticism against him. Since Sir William has at last condescended to make one statement perhaps he may be induced to make another, and when he does we hope he will deal fully with this question of letting contracts to himself. Another question we should like answered is, where did Mackenzie and Mann get their millions? Both were born poor, and neither was rich when they met and started to build the C.N.R. Sir William states that neither he nor Sir Donald Mann has drawn upon the C.N.R. for salaries nor even for travelling expenses. They have worked for nothing and boarded themselves, and out of their spare cash have acquired the Toronto and Winnipeg street railway systems, great timber limits, sawmills, mines, hotels, and shares in banks and iron companies in Canada, and Sir William has secured large interests in railways and other enterprizes in South America. How did they do it? The public have an excusable curiosity on this matter and will look with pleasurable anticipation for an answer.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA

Christopher West, the author of that remarkable book, "Canada and Sea Power," has recently earned the thanks of all lovers of peace by rediscovering and publishing in a pamphlet entitled "The Defence of Canada," an important, but apparently forgotten memorandum which was prepared by the executive council of that day, based upon a report made by four of the Fathers of Confederation, nearly 50 years ago. This port was presented to the Canadian Government by a commission that was sent to England in 1865 to confer with the Imperial authorities on the defence of Canada and to plan the basis of confederation, and the commissioners were Sir John A. Macdonald, the first premier of the Dominion; Sir George E. Cartier, the first Dominion Minister of Militia; Hon. Geo. Brown, the great champion of the people's rights; and Sir Alexander T. Galt, the first Dominion Minister of Finance. The period at which this report was made was not one without its troubles. The first Fenian raid had occurred only two years before, and in beginning the report the council referred to "the disturbances on the Canadian frontier, the imposition of the passport system, the

notice given by the American Government for the termination of the convention restricting the naval armaments on the lakes and other events which tended to revive the feeling of insecurity." They admitted also that "the position was further complicated by the formal notice given by the American Government to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty in March next."

They pointed out to the members of the British Government that "While fully recognizing the necessity, and while prepared to provide for such a system of defence as would restore confidence in our future at home and abroad, the best ultimate defence for British America was to be found in the increase of her population as rapidly as possible, and the husbanding of our resources to that end; and without claiming it as a right, we venture to suggest that by enabling us to throw open the North-west Territory to free settlement and by aiding us in enlarging our canals and prosecuting internal productive works, and by promoting an extensive plan of emigration from Europe into the unsettled portions of our domain, permanent security will be more quickly and economically achieved than by any other means."

The council showed how this might be done without cost to the British exchequer. and how it might actually lighten the burden of defence about to be assumed by the people of Canada. They said the expenditure for militia had increased recently from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000 a year, and they agreed to train a militia-force "provided the cost did not exceed the last mentioned sum annually, while the question of confedera-In their opinion tion was pending." volunteer organization alone was suited to the country, and there was "a decided aversion to compulsory service." Moreover, "the people of Canada are doing nothing to produce a rupture with the United States and having no knowledge of any intention on the part of Her Majesty's government to pursue a policy from which so dire a calamity would proceed, are unwilling to impose upon themselves extra burthens. They feel that should war occur it will be produced by no act of theirs, and they have no inclination to do anything that may seem to foreshadow, perhaps to provoke, a state of things which would be disastrous to every interest in the Province. On this ground their representatives in Parliament rejected the proposal to organize 50,000 men or even to commit the Province to a much smaller force, and the recent elections, embracing more than one-third of the population, have shown that public feeling has undergone_no change."

The Duke of Newcastle had expressed the opinion that by increased military preparations the credit of Canada would improved, but the council contended that not the least important consideration was a due regard to the means at the command of the Province, "and they hold that they are more likely to retain the confidence of European capitalists by carefully adjusting expenditure to income than by embarking in schemes beyond the available resources of the Province. They are prepared to expend money on the Intercolonial Railway and similar works, but they are not prepared to enter upon a lavish expenditure to build up a military system distasteful to the Canadian people, disproportionate to Canadian resources and not called for by any circumstances of which they at present have cognizance."

We earnestly commend this document to

Premier Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Col. Sam Hughes, and Hon. W. T. White. They occupy somewhat similar positions to those filled by Macdonald, Brown, Cartier and Galt 50 years ago. Unfortunately, however, the statesmen of today are departing from the policy which their great predecessors enunciated and whose wisdom has been demonstrated by uninterrupted peace and goodwill between Canada and her neighbors. The permanent naval policy has not yet been decided upon, but already the estimates for this year provide for a naval and military expenditure of \$18,792,000. This is fifteen times as much as we spent 20 years ago, tho the population has increased in the same period only from 5,000,000 to 8,-000,000. It surely is time to call a halt.

THE KINGDOM OF CANADA

We desire to call the special attention of our readers to an article which appears on page seven of this issue, under the heading, "The Kingdom of Canada," by John S. Ewart, K.C. Many readers of The Guide will probably not agree with Mr. Ewart, and after his articles have appeared we will publish carefully considered and dispassionate letters of criticism from our readers. The question, however, is worthy of the most careful review and consideration. Mr. Ewart is universally recognized as one of the greatest authorities on constitutional law and Canadian history, his books and pamphlets have a wide circulation, and he has given addresses on the subject before Canadian Clubs in all parts of the Dominion. Under these circumstances we felt that the farmers, who are endeavoring to solve the problems of the nation and the Empire, should have an authoritative presentation of Mr. Ewart's argument laid before them, and we, therefore, asked Mr. Ewart to write us a series of short articles. There can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who will think about the subject that the relations between Canada and Great Britain are in a most illogical position. In theory, the British Government has power to veto any act passed by the Canadian Parliament, and thus to control the legislation of this country. In practice, Canada is entirely self-governing, for, as Mr. Ewart points out, it is many years since a Colonial Secretary withheld consent to any Canadian legislation, and, practically, that power no longer exists. There are other respects in which the present position is quite illogical and generally misunderstood, as our readers will observe by following Mr. Ewart's articles. An important point to be noted is that Mr. Ewart does not advocate any change in our relations with Great Britain, but merely that the changes that have taken place and which Canadian self-government has evolved during the past hundred years, should be recognized.

Mr. Ewart claims that Canada is already a Kingdom-a Kingdom independent of, but owing allegiance to the same King as Great Britain. All he asks is that that fact should be recognized and proclaimed, so that Canada may be regarded as a full-grown nation and have the same rights to make foreign treaties and to enter into definite, written undertakings with Great Britain and other countries that other nations have. One result of this would be that Canada could be represented by its own delegate at The Hague Peace Conference and other international conventions, and would be able to make a definite and businesslike arrangement with Great Britain on the question of defence. Whether Mr. Ewart's arguments are sound and his proposals deserving of support, is a matter for the people of Canada to decide, and the case which he presents is certainly worthy of consideration. We believe our readers, whether or not they agree with Mr. Ewart, will be glad to consider his views. It would be advisable for everyone to keep an open mind until they have read all

of Mr. Ewart's articles, as his complete case is not clear until the whole has been read.

BOND YOUR SECRETARY

We notice that some of the local associations that are doing co-operative buying have bonded their secretaries. This is a sound, businesslike proposition, that is followed in every business organization in Canada, and should be adopted by the farmers' organizations generally. It costs only \$5.00 a year to bond a secretary for \$1,000 thru any reliable bonding company. We have a report of one instance where a secretary collected money to pay for a carload shipment, and then absconded with the money, leaving the purchasers to pay it again. Had this secretary been bonded, the guarantee company would have provided the money to the amount of the bond which the secretary took. By bonding the secretary the local association in its buying is on a much better basis to deal with the manufacturer or distributor, as they will then be assured of no hitch in payment. A bond from a guarantee company is more satisfactory and less trouble than the guarantee of the secretary's neighbors.

THE IMAGINARY DEBT

In the Halifax Herald, of January 31, we find a most unwise article, written by Rev. Dr. E. M. Saunders, a venerable clergyman from the Maritime Provinces, now living in Toronto. The text upon which Dr. Saunders writes is the visit of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to Ottawa, in December, and the "Farmers' Case," which they laid before the Government. Dr. Saunders maintains that Eastern Canada made a great sacrifice to purchase the West from the Hudson's Bay Company, and a further sacrifice to build the C.P.R., and on this account the protective tariff should be maintained, in order that the people of the East, and particularly of the Maritime Provinces, should be enabled to recompense themselves by supplying the needs of the people of the Prairie Provinces today. We have pointed out before the absurdity of this claim, and the fact that the protected manufacturers are fostering this spirit thruout the East. In this case, however, Dr. Saunders is undoubtedly sincere, and is not working for the Manufacturers Association. This fact makes the situation all the more serious. If the people of Eastern Canada are encouraged to believe that the Western people owe them a debt of any kind whatever, and should be made to pay it, there can only be one result, and that disastrous to the development of a united people.

The price paid to the Hudson's Bay Company for Western Canada was \$1,500,000 in cash, and one-twentieth of the best fertile lands in the Prairie Provinces. \$1,500,000 was borrowed by the Government, and became a part of the national debt, towards which we are all paying our share. The land in those days was worthless, but today has a value of untold millions. The present value of this land is due entirely to the presence and labors of the people in this country, and they, on this account, have been taxed at least twenty times heavier to pay for the country in which they live than were ever the people of Eastern Canada taxed for the same purpose. The C.P.R. received from the public treasury \$25,000,000 cash and completed railway valued at \$37,000,000. That also became a part of the national debt, towards which everyone is paying. In addition, however, the C.P.R. received 25,000,000 acres of Western land, which have become worth at least \$200,000,000, and this tax is entirely upon the people of Western Canada, because it is they who have created the value of the C.P.R. land. These are facts which Dr. Saunders, and others of the same mind, should consider carefully when they talk

about the East being taxed for the benefit of the West. They should also remember that we in the West pay 78 per cent. higher freight rates than the people of the East. from 3 to 4 per cent. higher mortgage rates, and 2 to 5 per cent. higher bank interest, and that this extra toll goes largely to Eastern corporations. Dr. Saunders labors under the impression that the Western farmers are prosperous, yet the truth is that the farmers of the Maritime Provinces and of Ontario are far more prosperous than the farmers of Western Canada. The free land of the West has been more than offset by other heavy burdens, which we have explained many times over. We are quite prepared to agree with Dr. Saunders, that Nova Scotia has suffered from the protective tariff. We believe that if there had never been any tariff wall between Canada and the United States that Nova Scotia would have been one of the greatest manufacturing provinces on the continent. But because Nova Scotia has suffered, there is no justice in demanding that the people of the West should be plundered to make up the loss. The proper remedy for Nova Scotia is free trade with the world. The Western people have the utmost good feeling towards the people of the East, and are anxious to join hands with them in the development of our common country. But this great work can only be accomplished on a basis of equality, and not upon any basis that forces one portion of the Canadian people to pay tribute to another. The West is now in the minority, but will not always be so. It would be well for those "nation builders" who have the welfare of Canada at heart to avoid fostering antagonism between the East and the West. Dr. Saunders did not find his inspiration for this advice to the grain growers in the Sermon on The Mount.

We have noticed in several journals that circulate among Western farmers, an advertisement signed by the "Grain Growers" Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C." We wish to state that this company has no connection whatever with The Grain Growers' Grain Company. Neither, so far as we are aware, is the company morally entitled to use the term "Grain Growers" in its name. The term "Grain Growers" has become a valuable business asset in Western Canada, and entirely because of the great struggle and great success of the Grain Growers' organizations. The organized farmers, therefore, should not permit indiscriminate use of this term, but restrict it entirely to the organizations of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces.

We have the following resolution from the Wheatsheaf Local of the United Farmers of Alberta, located at Wilhelmina, Alberta: "That this Local agrees to support The

Guide in all practical ways, especially in the matter of buying from Guide advertisers."

If each of the Local Associations in the three Prairie Provinces will take hold of the matter in this same manner, they can do a great deal to develop The Guide into a farmers' weekly magazine of a very high quality.

"Let us dash away and specel the public money," said Mr. Nicholson, M.P. for Prince Edward Island, the other day in Parliament, according to The Toronto Globe. But Hansard, the supposed verbatim record, omits this indiscretion. The question is, should the people pay thousands of dollars for a complete and accurate record of the speeches delivered on the floor of the House and then get a revised report, shorn of all expressions which might offend the electors?

Don't forget that our annual Co-operative Number will be published on March 18. We are paying \$50 in prizes for the best reports received. Help us to make it a real good number.

Sir Wm. Mackenzie Explains

Statement by C.N.R. Magnate on Bond Guarantees, Land Grants and Cash Subsidies granted to his railway

Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, has at last condescended to make a public statement with regard to the financing of that road and the assistance which has been given to its construction by Canadian governments. The statement, which is given below in full, was handed out at Ottawa last week, when Sir William was at the capital urging upon the government the necessity of giving further assistance to the C.N.R At the same time, Sir Donald Mann, vice-president of the company, gave an interview in Toronto, stating that construction of new branch lines in the West depended on the government giv ing aid to the C.N.R.

Sir William Mackenzie's statement follows:

"Guarantees have been granted by provincial governments for lines which have never been commenced, which may never be built, and which, in some cases, were never asked for by the company. These guarantees, with un earned cash subsidies to certain branch lines within the system, are charged up by statisticians, casually referring to the blue book, as against the construct ed mileage of the Canadian Northern Railway system.

"So much for the origin of representations that have taken place. Now, as to the facts: The Canadian Northern Railway Company has under construction. and expects to have completed by the end of 1914, 9,943 miles of railway. There are completed 8,694 miles, and under operation 7,152 miles. The completed and uncompleted mileage has cost for construction and equipment to December 31, 1913, \$303,319,232. From the Dominion and the Provincial gov-

ernments, and from municipalities, up to the same date there have been received, by the companies forming the Canadian Northern Railway system, whilst under control of Mackenzie, Mann & Co., \$20,992,566, in cash subventions, or about 6 per cent. of the total cost of the railway mileage constructed. These figures are correct.

has been over-subsidized, its bonds over-guaranteed, or, to put it mildly, there has been even an opportunity to reinvest the subsidies in outside ventures.

As to Land Grants

"The critic, at this point, naturally asks what about the land grants. Let



SIR DONALD MANN Vice-President C.N.R

me explain in a few words this almost hopelessly misrepresented fact of the case. Briefly, the grants were made between 1882 and 1890 to three companies: The Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Co., the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway Co., and the Manitoba & Southeastern Railway Co., for the construction of certain defined lines in Manitoba and the then Northwest Territories. The 'lands at that time had little value, as by reason of inadequate transportation facilities there

was no eagerness to take up farming in Western Canada, and under the homestead regulations the few settlers coming into the country obtained all the land they required for the discharge of homestead duties. The promoters, who had more confidence than finance, were anxious for Western development, and hawked the charters from one end of Canada to the other, seeking, in vain, support from the financial interests. The promoters of the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway The promoters of Co. visited New York, London and Paris is a fruitless endeavor to arouse an interest in the undertaking. Years after the land grants had been authorized by parliament, Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann bought the charters carrying the land grants and built the railway. They did what the financiers of Canada, of the United States, of England and of the continent, after careful scrutiny, repeatedly refused to do. After the railways had been constructed and the statutory provisions for the grants discharged, Mackenzie and Mann owned the land exactly in the same way as the man on the street owns his watch. If they had then retired from railway building, and had retained the lands, they would be in an enviable position in today's world of finance. One would not need go far back in Canadian history to find examples of men who have done this very thing

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Company Got Benefit

"However, this was not the course of action. The lands were turned over to the Canadian Northern Railway Co. and used for issuing land grant bonds. Lands were sold from time to Continued on Page 25

The Kingdom of Canada By J. S. EWART, K.C.

policy-say, in war-and the other did not, what would happen? Is there any precedent for one sovereign reigning over two separate sovereignties?" 1 am afraid that you are not very familiar with British history. In modern times and until the accession of Queen Victoria, England

never had a sovereign entirely to herself. From William the Conqueror until 1801, the sovereigns of England were in the earlier days actually, and, in the latter years, claimed to be sovereigns of France, or portions of it, also. In 1603, James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England; and

King of the United Kingdom is again King of another land-of our own Canada. There is no novelty in the

"But, would such an arrangement be permanent?" I have no gift of prophecy. I do not know. But I am quite

sure that our present position of mean colonialism cannot be permanent; that it has already lasted, too long: that it. must be got rid of in some way; and that I know of no way, except by as-serting that it is finished. A rheu-matic gentleman at certain hot-springs, finding himself no ch worse for his visit, was advised he had come tha

I am not strong

enough to stay here

over seventy years since the Colonial office seriously contemplated interference with our tariff policy. It is a quarter of a century since a Colonial Secretary ventured to withhold assent to-legislation of any kind, and his function in that regard may now be said to have forever ceased. If some of our lawsuits still go to London for final decision, that is only because we have not yet chosen to abrogate, in civi cases, the traditionary jurisdiction. By statute we have stopped it in criminal cases. We can do as we wish, and have, therefore, self-control.

Treaty-Making Power

"Yes, Mr. Ewart, but these are do mestic matters only. What about foreign affairs — the treaty-making power and war?'' Before demonstrating our freedom with reference to treaties, let me quote three competent authorities in order to show what our position would be if we had that free dom. In 1882 in reply to a motion made by Mr. Blake demanding power to enter into direct communication with foreign states for the purpose of negotiating commercial arrangements, Sir John A. Macdonald said: "Disguise it as you will, this means separation and independence." (b). Replying to a somewhat similar motion in 1892, George E. Foster said: "Now, sir, there is only one thing left, there is only a single power left which would show the difference between Canada as she is today and a complete and absolute sovereignty, and that is the power, the Imperial and absolute power of making treaties

Why do I want Canada to become a Kingdom? I don't. As a matter of fact, Canada is a Kingdom now, and all I want is that her title should conform to her status. Her official designation is the "Dominion" of Canada -which means that she is still in the colonial stage, and under the control of the Colonial office and the British parliament. But from that leading-string condition we have emerged, and we object to being called a colony. It is derogatory and offensive. And for precisely the same reason we ought to resent the continuation of the word "Dominion." We are no longer the dominion or the domain of the British people. But, if not, what are we?

According to his official title, King George is King of Canada as well as King of the Unifed Kingdom; and a Kingdom is a self-governing state of which the chief officer is a King. If, then, Canada is a self-governing state.

SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE President C.N.R.

They include all the cash subsidies received from public sources, as a set off against the three hundred and three mi...ons of costs before mentioned. When compared with the cash subven tions given to either of the other transcontinental railways or when compared with the total cost of the work and the great economic good which has been and is being accomplished by the Canadian Northern Railway system, these figures must disabuse the public mind of the idea that the Canadian Northern-

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she is a Kingdom, but carrying - 21 derogatory name. And what I want is, not that she should become a Kingdom. but that she should have a correct title. But is that not too monarchial? Are we not too democratic? Do we want a King? Such questions are in no way involved in my proposal. We have a King. I, for one, do not suggest his deposition. I advocate no change, save that being a nation-that being a Kingdom-we should officially say so, and take our place among the internationally recognized nations of the world.

Two Kingdoms With One King

"But," you ask, "if Canada is to be a Kingdom, must she not have a King to herself? Can one man be King over two co-equal nations? If one red from the throne of Hanover; but nation wanted to pursue a certain

from that time until the parliamentary union, in 1707, the two parliaments were as independent of one another as the parliaments of France and Italy. For seven years afterwards Great Britain, save for her French claim, had

a sovereign to herself, but from 1714 until 1837 she shared her Kings with Hanover. And during that period the complete separateness of the two sovercignties was acknowledged internationally (a). Because of the Salic law, excluding females, Victoria was debarafter no very great interval, a



situation.

JOHN S. EWART, K.C.

so I better try it."

A Self-Governing State

"But is it true that Canada has now complete power of self-governmentthat she is now a self-governing state, and therefore, in reality, a Kingdom?" Yes, she is. All that she lacks is international recognition of that fact. It is

Continued on Page 23

(a) This' subject is fully dealt with in Kingdom Papers, Vol. 1, pp. 178-184.
 (b) Hansard, p. 1078

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Why Teach Agriculture in Rural Schools?

The rural school has done little during all these years toward the solution of the difficulties and life problems of the class that maintain it. It is acknowledged, however, that an evil exists, and an effort, which is constantly gathering momentum is being made to apply remedial measures. The anxiety for this reform is showing itself in many ways—by the inquiry thru the Technical and Industrial Commission, thru the establishment of the Agricultural High School, the appointment of district representatives in Ontario, and in Alberta, by the establishment of agricultural schools, by which, it is hoped, a larger percentage of men may be benefitted. The rural school is, however, the greatest single factor next to the home in influencing the life of a nation, and much still remains to be done to render the teaching of agriculture in the rural school effective.

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The Rural Pupil's Rights

Education has two functions, first to prepare for citizenship and make men intelligent and happy, second to fit them for service—work. In the past there has been little recognition on the part of our schools that work was essential to human progress-to our very existenceinsofar as any effort has been made by the schools to prepare pupils for work. The only approach to preparation for any life work has been toward what are commonly known as the professions. Until the introduction of manual training, the work of the hand was disregarded and only that of the head given preeminence as tending to education and culture. Because ninety per cent. of the boys and girls never pass beyond the public school and because their training therein did not fit them for their life work, those who went back to the farm were bound and gagged by an ignorance of any of the principles of agriculture-a condition which might have been greatly changed had the time spent in the public school been at least partially and wisely directed to a consideration of some of the problems with which they were shortly to come face to face. We say shortly to come face to face. knowledge is power. Lacking power and lacking insight into the growth of plants or animals, these pupils, the finished product of the rural school, were ineffective and hence were properly classified lower than so-called professional men, to whom minds trained along special lines of work had given power. The handicap under which the rural school pupil has labored in the past it is now sought to remove. This is a duty owing to the pupils of the rural school, for they have a right to be given the opportunity to know in regard to their business in life, and then, when facing these difficulties, they will be qualified to act with promptitude, judgment and precision. A school cannot, of course, be called to account for lack of natural gifts on the part of the pupil, but at present, thru

By G. A. HUTTON

Superintendent of Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alberta ing, can be held responsible would be wisely advised to grant liberal

lack of training, can be held responsible for failing to qualify these pupils as well as possible to meet life's problems or to deal in a capable way with the serious business of earning a livelihood on a farm, or to enjoy the life a farm offers. If it is granted, then, that the intro-

duction of the study of agriculture to the rural school would not detract from the efficiency of our schools in training men and women for citizenship and in making them intelligent and happy, but would add immeasurably to the value of the child's equipment for the battle of life by training the mind and the hand to practical things—this being granted, the question is, how best can the study of this science be introduced?

Need of Sympathetic Leaders

First, the inspectors should be in sympathy with the movement and be prepared to give it every encouragement. The work accomplished by J. H. Smith, M.A., Public School Inspector in Western Ontario, is a matter of record as showing what may be accomplished by an enthusiastic inspector in a movement of this nature. Under the direction of this gentleman, school fairs have been held at which the entries have numbered over one hundred and at which judging contests were conducted, in which the keenest interest was displayed. The representative of the "Farmer's Advoreferring to these fairs as held cate.' some three or four years ago, made the following comment: "At the fairs in Chatham, Raleigh, Cover and Romney townships, there were addresses by the judges on corn culture, and Mr. Smith took the opportunity to emphasize the importance of school gardening and nature study. He thinks in these fairs they have found a very valuable aid in stimulating rural life—a conclusion in which the 'Farmer's Advocate' most heartily concurs. We have, on previous occasions, commended the excellent work of Inspector Smith, who is creating, in his inspectorate, no small interest in agricultural education and rural life. Next year they expect to have four schoolgardens in operation, under the charge of teachers who have been trained at the Ontario Agricultural College. Would that there were such an inspector in every county in rural Canada."

Teachers Must Be Trained

The second essential to the success of this movement is that the teachers be specially trained for the work. The need of this special training is receiving recognition and an increasing number of courses for teachers is being offered. It is hoped that every rural teacher will take advantage of these opportunities for increasing their equipment to teach agriculture, and trustees of rural schools

increases in the salary of those teachers who are so equipped. I take the liberty who are so equipped. to quote from President Murray, of the University of Saskatchewan, speaking of three classes in the West who need special education, the boy, the parent, the foreigner. Of the needs of the first class, he says, "What the future calling will be is not difficult to decide. For three out of four boys in the West it will be farming. Let, then, his school course be tinctured with agriculture. Usually nature study is thought to be all that is necessary. But this nature study too often deals with objects remote from farm life. What is wanted is nature study of such objects as grains, roots, grasses, weeds, animals and birds in their relation to the farm; in other words, simple courses in agriculture, studied, not from books, but from nature. Similarly, courses in cooking, sewing, etc., are desirable for girls. If, with these, manual training in wood-working and iron-working could be given, the vocational tinge would be complete. These additions, however, might require too much equipment and at least a second teacher. The consolidated school solves this problem. In the single school, however, the elementary courses in agriculture, with probably a school garden, could be given. This plan requires trained teachers. Without good teachers, such a course will not only become a farce, but will disgust the children and turn them from the farm, To secure such teachers our high schools must have good courses in agriculture. No shams, no make-believes; but strong and thorough courses, taught by men and women trained in agricultural colleges and universities. The agricultural specialist in the high schools should be the equal of the mathematical, the English or any other specialist. He should be a college trained man. If good teachers are secured, these courses can be given in the public schools and the high schools without neglecting any of the present work. Capable teachers soon grasp the essentials and avoid the waste of time and labor caused by ignorant and inefficient persons who ramble all over the territory and beyond seeing little and learning less."

Home Gardens and Text Books

Third, text books, having an agricultural setting, should be prepared and the curriculum arranged with a view to emphasizing the importance, socially and financially, of agriculture as a profession. In the study of arithmetic, for example, all the questions at present relate to the business of merchandising. Training of equal value can be had in working out questions relative to the farm.

Fourth, various means may be em-ployed to create and hold interest in agriculture in the rural school, among which are—the home garden, the school garden, making collections of injurious and beneficial insects and plants. The home garden has been successfully worked out by F. C. Hart, the Waterloo representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Pupils were given the option, first, of taking any part in this work, and if deciding to do so were then given choice of a variety of crops to be grown, according to rules laid down. In the fall a school fair was held and prizes awarded to the various competitors in each section. This work was made the basis for material for use in the classroom in arithmetic, geography, com-position, etc. The far-reaching effect of either home or school garden work is illustrated by this sentence-an extract from a letter from Mr. Hart, dealing with his work-"The parents are interested in the varieties the children are growing and in comparing them with their own seed." This shows that by interesting the parents in these questions, the beneficial effect of the introduction of agriculture to the rural school would commence as soon as the subject was introduced. Improved practice on the farm homes of the country would thus defray any cost connected with the change in the curriculum or in providing the necessary equipment to train teachers for the work.

How To Finance It

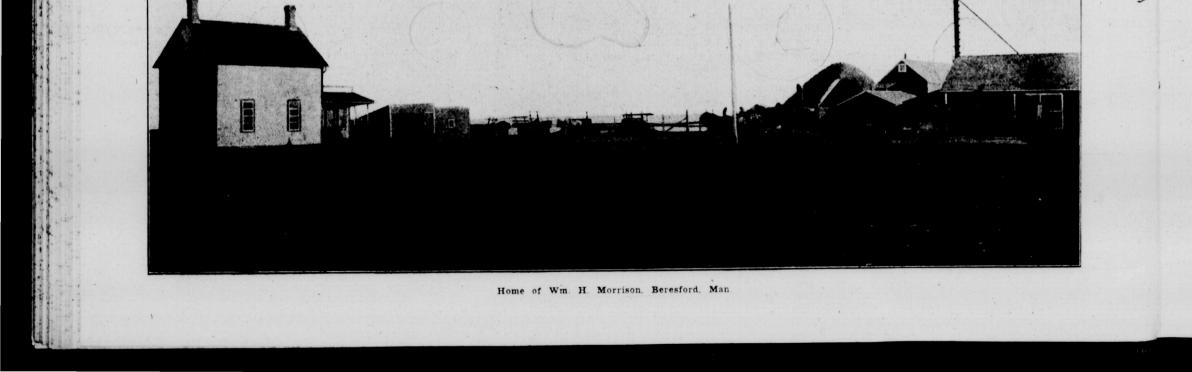
The local fair may also be made a factor in contributing to the interest of agricultural education. The prize list may be so arranged as to provide a wide variety of competition in which the children from the whole constituency from which the local fair draws its support may compete.

As to how the rural schools may provide for the financing of any of these projects, I am not prepared to offer very positive opinion. In Ontario, the County Council has occasionally made a grant, in some instances as much as \$500 per annum, for the purpose of encouraging agriculture in the rural schools of the county. I am of the opinion that a system of taxation by which the trustees could levy for this purpose would best meet the needs of the case, but I am informed that such a levy under the present law would be illegal. If it is true that to raise money for this purpose in this way would be illegal, I think a change in the law, which would make such action legal, would be in order.

Back to Farm Movement

Having trained and sympathetic inspectors and teachers, with text books having a vocational tinge, much would be accomplished in promoting the "Back Continued on Page 26

March 4, 1914



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

The Mail Bag

FOR PEACE

Editor, Guide:-I should like to air my feelings on a few public questions. I should like to say, first, that I greatly appreciate the editorials in your paper. They are good reading on good lively topics, but there is one question which I should like to see The Guide take up more prominently, that is the question of peace. That is one question that merits supporting and supporting very rigorously. I understand that there is to be a meeting at the Hague in 1915, and I have no doubt but that they will arrange things some, that is, they will be arranging some international laws and I hope arranging things so that the great nations of the world can quit building navies on so large a scale and begin to settle their disputes by arbitration. Of course things cannot be done in a minute. Rome was not built in a day, but I think that all fair minded people have come to the conclusion that it is time to call a halt. Of course we all agree that they will have to have some basis to work on. There will have to be some international laws made to govern the great world's powers by, but I venture to say that if Great Britain and her colonies and the United States of America were to make a move in that direction the rest of the world would soon follow. I have been greatly taken aback lately not to have seen some letters in The Guide and hope that true lovers of peace will write some thing this winter. Surely there is no more live topic than peace for the world. The great Teacher of the world said, "Peace I leave with you," John 14-27. Surely when we have this encouragement we should try to bring peace to the world. He has promised to give peace to the hearts of all that love Him. JAMES HARDWICK.

Nesbitt, Man.

PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL ACTION

Editor, Guide:-I have heard a lot lately about a third party or a new party, as I have been travelling much thru the country I have heard it talked of everywhere I go, particularly at the Saskat-chewan convention. This is a matter I have made a close study of for several years, and during that time I have heard hundreds of opinions expressed for and against the question, and, as a result, I have a suggestion to make to those who think that an improvement can be made and should be made while those two old line parties hold the field with the power they now possess. The first thing I would desire to do would be to get away from anything that savoured of a third party or new party. I have an idea that the following might accomplish the desire: We will call ourselves Programication

We will call ourselves Progressives, nothing more, nothing less. We will have no platform other than "vote the desire of our constituents.

Our plan would include:-

First, a working committee of say three or more for each constituency that we can form in and wherever we have an elected candidate, the committee along with the candidate will take a referendum of the constituency on all important questions, where the committee, after due consideration, consider it advisable. They will take the feeling of the people by mailing a post card to each voter in the constituency, which might be 2,000, at a cost of \$20. On this printed card the question or questions will be explained in

idea of beating the Conservatives, and I meet some others who say that that it is a Conservative dodge in order that the Conservative party can do as they please. In my opinion, here is the important point of having no party and no platform. If you have a platform it must be com-posed of a number of planks. If the candidate is pledged to that Independent or new party and is pledged to all those planks, then his hands are tied and he cannot in all cases vote the will of the people. I contend that it would not be fair for a man to pledge himself to a number of planks in a political platform. If Direct Legislation is the right thing it is up to him to not pledge himself to any platform, but be ever ready to vote the will of the constituents as found by the referendum when the question is voted upon. I have also heard some men say that it would be breaking down responsible government, for they claim that a man should reserve his judgment on important matters in legislation and that the will of the people might not always be good judgment. Of course those men must be opposed to Direct Legislotion.

Also by this means we should be a body of men combined in an effort to creat a balance of power for good legislation, it matters not what party that legislation came from, and voting against legislation it matters not which party it came from, if the people so desire. It would matter not to us which of the old parties were in power, it would be just the same. I also claim that if we ever hope to get a good man placed in the legislative halls by the Progressives that the easiest way to do it would be to go out in the country when

that splendid success. I feel very strong on this point, that if we had half a dozen Progressives who would stand shoulder to shoulder for justice we would find men in both old line parties many times who cases remain with us. JOHN KENNEDY would come to our assistance and in many

Winnipeg.

CO-OPERATION IN LUMBER

Editor, Guide:-In your issue of February 18, in your Manitoba page, under an article headed, "Co-operation in Lumber," you make mention of the Consumers' Lumber Company of Vancouver as marketing their product direct to the farmer in carload shipments at wholesale prices. This article intimates that this move on the part of the Consumers' Lumber Company is due to the action of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and also asks the question: "Is this a scheme to head off the sale of lumber by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, who proposed to establish a lumber department in connection with their other cooperative lines?

In order that your readers may understand the situation, we feel called upon to state that the Consumers Lumber Company did not adopt this economical plan of marketing their lumber thru any action of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, but on account of the policy of the prairie line yards. These yards operating at hun-dreds of different points thruout the



Suffolk Down Breeding Ewes at Pasture on the farms of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

we receive nomination and advocate our cause by strictly and religiously leaving the old parties alone, and do not start to abuse either of them, as I have no faith in any person or persons who wins a victory by the abuse of their opponent. If our movement cannot seem to the Progressives to be just, then they are entitled to vote for their old line party, and if it does seem to be just we will get splendid support from both old line parties.

I think it would be a grand lesson if we as Progressives could go out and teach this whole Western country that we can carry on a progressive campaign, composed of men who do not have to pound anybody but stand on their merits. If there are any Progressives in the West who can see anything in my suggestion that is worthy of support, but yet may need a lot of improvement, I would be very glad if they would take it up in The Grain Growers' Guide, and if there are any Progressives in the West who think that this scheme is not feasible, the quicker we can learn it the better for all concerned, and I would also like to hear their views upon it. I think if ever there was a time that such a movement could be carried forward it is now, but we certainly have to get the proper idea, the sensible idea, and something that is practicable before If we could only get we can succeed. half a dozen Progressives elected in a Province in the first effort, I would call

Prairie Provinces supply the independent dealer and harassed him until he was obliged to discontinue business, thus removing from the field the legitimate lumber dealer who made a market for the independent mill owner. Not only do the line yards dictate the price at which lumber will be sold to-the farmer, but they also state the price at which the mill owner must sell to them. This price has been forced so low that the average mill cannot operate profitably, and, as a result, a large percentage of the mills are closed down, being unable to operate at the price dictated by the line yards. On the other hand the price of lumber to the farmer is maintained at such a figure as to make building almost prohibitive for the farmer. It was therefore necessary for the mill owner to find a solution of the matter, and the Consumers' Lumber Company have done this by eliminating entirely the line yards and their unjust profits and quoting mill prices direct to the farmer for carload We, furlots of assorted lumber. ther wish to say that the Consumers' Lumber Company have no stock for sale at any price, altho our methods and policy are one of co-operation; by that we mean, we divide with our customers the profits of the transaction at the

time of the sale. / Trusting that you will give this explanation space at your earliest convenience, and in the meantime we remain, yours very truly, THE CONSUMERS' LUMBER CO.

Jno. H. McCrae, Mgr. Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 21, 1914.

PREMIER BORDEN'S RESPONSI-BILITIES

Editor, Guide:-In view of the fact that so many of the farmers are folding their tents and quietly stealing away, it is hard indeed to understand the stubborn refusal of the government to grant the farmer free access to the rich and profitable market to the South of us, in the matter of free wheat and other farm produce. From the beginning Mr. Borden has steadily refused to entertain such a proposition. The question natur-ally arises—has he any moral right to pit his individual opinion against the large body of organized farmers who

demand that this market be given them? As a farmer, I personally feel that I can answer unhesitatingly, "No!" As a -sop or balm to their grieved feelings in the matter, he proposes to give them "Good roads and the flag," both commendable but not vital. Cer-tainly we should have good roads but tainly we should have good roads, but without the hurrah. What I believe to be the want of a majority of the farmers of the West is to handle more of that vital commodity known as cash. Many of them go 364 days in the year practically without any, and to a certain degree feel themselves little better than serfs, humiliated and disheartened. Personally, as far as vital measures go, I cannot see where Mr. Borden has done much for the farmer. He has, to be sure, marked time and upheld the dignity of his great office. The present premier, in restrain-ing the profits of the farmer in the matter of free markets, is under a frightful burden of responsibility. It is to be siveerely hoped that he will himself recognize his solemn duty and responsibility in the matter. He has only to look at the handwriting on the wall to see exactly what Woodrow Wilson saw, viz., that the time is at hand, nay, it is here, when it is incumbent on those in authority to now legislate for and in the interest of the great masses of the common people.

H. M. THOMPSON. Dauphin, Man.

MACHINE CONTRACTS AND REPAIRS

Editor, Guide:—As you are aware, the Alberta Legislature has passed an act defining the liability of the vendors of farm implements, and legislation upon the same subject was introduced into the Saskatchewan House, but was too late to be finally disposed of at the last session. While excellent legislation has been passed in the one case, and doubtless will be in the other, with regard to the liabilities of the companies and their agents concerning contracts, I think that one matter, namely, the duty of the vendors to supply repairs and those at reasonable rates, does not seem to have consider attention received attention.

To show the necessity of some proision in this respect, perhaps I cannot do better than to recite a case that occurred in my own business recently. In 1911, I purchased from an American company a separator, and received therewith a price list of repairs. The following year, upon sending for some repairs, enclosing value as shown by the list furnished, I was told that it would be necessary to forward an additional 25% to cover freight and duty from the factory to Winnipeg. This I did, but informed the company that no such additional charge for repairs in Canada was mentioned upon the price list sent with the machine. I was then forwarded a new Continued on Page 24

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the most fair manner possible, and space set forth for the word "yes" or "no" on the question, and that the count will take place on a given date. When the count takes place by the committee and the candidate, and the result ascertained, the candidate will then, according to articles signed, either vote the will of the people, or instruct the committee to put into effect his already signed resignation. Of course that would happen only where the candidate believed he could not vote the will of the people conscientiously, but he might vote the will of the people, even if he did not agree with their findings, He could say to them "while this is not my opinion I will vote the will of the people. He has his choice to do either this or resign. This, you see, is Direct Legislation in the true sense of the word.

I find some amusing opinions expressed by some individuals. Some tell me that that is a Grit dodge worked up with the

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is main-tained especially for the purpose of pro-viding a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of ex-perience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publica-tion. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

March 4, 1914

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

HOME ECONOMICS CONFERENCE The Presidents of the various Home Economics societies thruout the Province of Manitoba met in conference with Principal Black, of the Agricul-tural College, and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in the college building.

on February 18. Principal Black presided and did his utmost in true parliamentary fashion to prevent the simmering discontent that was known to exist among the women from being voiced. He spoke at some length, himself, on the work that had been done by the College for the societies, and the generous contribution of \$2,910 made by the Minister of Agriculture for carrying on their work, and stated that nineteen hundred addresses had been delivered by the members of the staff during the year.

He then called upon Mr. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to make an important announcement, which was that it had been decided to make the societies a grant of fifty cents a member up to twenty members, and above that number a grant of twentyfive cents for each member. He called their attention to the fact that they had engaged a woman, Miss Gowsell, to take entire charge of the Home Economics work.

Mrs. Salisbury, Superintendent of Home Economics, was next called upon to give a report of the work of the societies. Four new societies had been organized during the year, which was considered very satisfactory, as no ef fort was being made to urge organization upon the women. It was felt by the College that societies flourished better when the demand for organization came from themselves.

Finally, Miss Gowsell was asked to address them, and spoke of the course of lessons that were being sent out from the college, the object of which was to disable the high cost of living by the elimination of waste from the homes.

All this time none of the women in whose interest all these tremendous efforts are being made had been given an opportunity to speak, and when President Black called for a threeminute report from the Presidents of the societies in alphabetical order, one of the Presidents rose indignantly to her feet and said that they had a resolution to bring forward which they felt should come next.

President Black said that this was the order of business that had been arranged, and that he could not see his way clear to change it without a good reason being offered. The women stoutly maintained that there was a very good reason, as there would be no time left for the discussion after twentytwo speeches had been delivered.

At this juncture the President of the Miami society rose to her feet, and said, "I have no report to make from Miami."

Seeing that the women would refuse to report, President Black was compelled to yield, and a resolution was brought in asking to have Clause 22 of the Home Economics act amended so to be the President of these societies, instead of Mrs. Dayton, who was elected by the women in convention.

Another complaint was brought up that the board of directors had seen fit to discontinue the annual convention without consulting "the women them-

In reply, Mr. Black said that they could lay their resolution before the Minister of Agriculture, as he had no power to deal with it, but said, quite frankly, that he did not understand the women's board of directors and President to have any other purpose than to preside at the annual meeting, which was a very great honor, indeed.

"How can the duties of the advisory board be for the President to preside over the convention?" someone asked. Whereupon President Black, greatly to the amusement of the ladies, admitted that it was perhaps a mistake ever to have allowed them to have an advisory board at all.

Mr. Bedford undertook to lay the resolution before the Minister of Agriculture and let them have a reply inside of a week, after which the meeting adiourned.

FRANCIS M. BEYNON.

IMPARTING LIFE'S TRUTHS

Dear Miss Beynon:-I wish to express my appreciation of the wonderful amount of good our page, and also the whole paper, is doing for the uplifting children away without satisfying their fruit. Inoculate by hand, on a bright curiosity.

I do not believe parents should tell children when they begin to inquire, that God sent them their brother or sister. "Teach them something they are able to understand," has been my theory since associating with children for a number of years. They will not be put off by such answers and will turn to others for the desired information.

Now, Miss Beynon, I did not mean to write so much on this one subject, for there are other subjects that I should like to write upon, but I shall not do so now. In closing, I wish you would give us your opinion on the Boy Scout movement. I feel, from what I have read and know of it, that it is a detriment to our present, to say nothing of our coming, generation, and I wish to hear some arguments for it, other than that it teaches boys to be obedient.

RED DEER.

About the Boy Scout movement, I feel that its greatest evil is that it keeps the military idea and ideal before the youth of our country, when my dearest wish is to see war die out as speedily as possible. F. M. B.

A GARDENER AND SUFFRAGIST

Dear Miss Beynon:-It is not likely that I would qualify for the fifty cents offered for letters in the new Home De



or any other garden enthusiast

[Courtesy of Steele-Briggs Seed Co. Big, luscious Tomatoes, such as would gladden the heart of "Chuckle-Head"

of the grain growers and their fami-When I read The Guide I often lies. tell my husband we should induce everybody we possibly can to become readers. We have every copy of The Guide that we have received in the last four years, and treasure them very highly. I agree with you so closely that I often feel I partment, no matter how correctly worded, etc., etc., I wrote, even supposing I could write that way. So here goes to tell you all what little I know, and how much I would like to know. I am a firm believer in the perfect

right of every woman to vote if she wants to, whether she be black or white;

sunny day, by breaking off the male blossom (which has no small green fruit at the base), and turn upside down over the blossom where you find the small fruit and leave it there, and then all you need to do is just watch them grow (and crow to your neighbors if so inclined). I am going to try pumpkin growing this year, and tomatoes again.

I am very fond of mushrooms, and have sent for a brick of mushroom spawn. Would somebody please tell me how to grow them?

By the way, "An Easterner," don't you think that if the young lady you referred to in your letter were allowed to vote she would take a sane interest in other people? Instead of her own goodness, she would think of the good of others, and not be so "morbidly shy and lacking in self-esteem, tho not in self-respect," but what she could have backbone enough to turn that loathesome fellow out of her sight without the "strengthening influence" of a whole community of friends.

Why isn't there a law forbidding such lepers to marry?

Have any of the members tried the White Wyandotte hens, and how do they compare with the Barred-Rocks in hardiness, as layers, for market, and non-setting?

CHUCKLE-HEAD.

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WOMEN SHOULD MIND THEIR **OWN BUSINESS**

Dear Miss Beynon:-Here I am again. This is the second time I have written to your interesting paper. I like the Sunshine Guild and the Country Homemakers very much. What do women want to be in everything for? They, indeed, try to imitate the men more and more every day.

Women! Do you think for one moment you can govern the men? Men are of a stronger sex than women, then let them make the law. It says in our Bible that the men shall be the heads of the family. Are you going to go against the Bible? I think if women would stay at home and mind their own business they would be much more thought of.

I do not want anyone to think I am siding with the men, for I am not. There are just as many shameful men as women. If the women stay at home, where they belong, and do their housework as they should, and be kinder to their husbands and children and not bother their heads about the voting polls, their husbands would like them a great deal more. How can a man love his wife when she is continually finding fault with him and voting for, perhaps, things he does not like? Believe me, if the women get the vote there will be more trouble than they have now. There will be more trouble between man and wife.

I think it a shame for a young girl to devote her young life to woman suffrage (as one of our readers suggested that it would be better for them), always arguing and wasting her time, which is so valuable. Would anyone be so kind as to tell

that the executive would be composed of the Minister of Agriculture, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, six representatives from the convention, one from the college and a paid secretary. They made it clear that while the theoretical part of their work, which was supplied by the College, was very valuable and greatly appreciated by the women, they felt that they who were doing the real work, and who were in part the ratepayers who made the College and extension work possible, should have representation on the board of directors.

The trouble has been that, in the past, the women have been encouraged to elect a President and Board of Directors, which have been mere figureheads. In the report of the last annual convention, no mention is made of the election of officers, and Mr. Black himself is, according to these reports, reputed

should like to tell you so personally. I like your broad, unselfish views, also the stand you take in regard to teaching children the reproduction of life.

I have a little boy, not yet five years of age, and, since seeing the chicks hatch last spring, has been very curious to know if everything comes into the world the same way. Now, when he came to me so confidently, asking me where the baby calves came from, I did not put him off by telling him he could not understand, but very carefully told him that the calf grew in the little bed the mother had for him, and it was wonderful how he grasped the idea and associated the little calf with the egg and the chicks, and, in reality, told me what I was just about to impart to him. I knew he had studied about this, and it all seemed so natural and easy that I wonder how parents can put

also to be a member of parliament or dishwasher, whichever she can do best. Otherwise, a woman ought to be tied up with a "visible" rope, in a nice, warm stable, and fed three times a day. and properly cared for in sickness.

If any of the members are fond of vegetable marrow they are very easily grown in Saskatchewan, and this is a hard district because of early frosts north of Canora. Plant as directed on the packet of seeds, then thin them out. The frost froze mine all down once, but seven seeds were still underground and safe, and that was enough plants for a plot ten by ten feet, or more. When the runners start, break off all except the one main big runner of each plant, and when it is about five feet long it will be full of big yellow blossoms and buds. Then step on or break off the runner to give all the growth to the

how I could clean feathers. I have an owl, and would be very much pleased if I could find out how to clean it. I am, as ever,

Yours against woman suffrage, DELLA.

MUFFINS AND WAFFLES Muffins-Mix a quart of wheat flour with half a teacupful of potato yeast, two beaten eggs, a heaping teaspoonful of salt. a pint and a half of lukewarm milk, and 2 tablespoonsful of melted butter: set to rise, and when very light turn into well-buttered muffin rings, and bake a clear, light brown.

One quart of flour with 3 teaspoonsful of baking powder sifted in the flour, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonsful of sugar, 2 eggs; stir the egg and sugar together, add water enough to make a stiff batter: bake until they are a light brown

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Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the

Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

J. C. HILL & SONS WIN TROPHY

By winning the \$1,500 trophy for the best peck of oats exhibited at the American National Corn Show three times in five years, J. C. Hill & Sons, of Lloydminster, Sask., become entitled to permanent possession of the cup, which was put up for competition some years ago. The Saskatchewan men have thus secured one of the highest honors which could come to any grain grower on the continent. The National Corn Show is the biggest agricultural convention held in the United States, and is an annual event.

The trophy which is now the prop erty of the Saskatchewan exhibitors was provided by the State of Colorado, in 1909. In that year it was won by a Montana exhibitor, and in 1910 by an exhibitor from the State of Minnesota. Messrs. Hill exhibited first in 1911, when they were the winners of the trophy, and in 1913 they again scored highest honors. The corn show was not held in 1912.

Other Saskatchewan Exhibitors

The effect of the success of Mr. Hill and his sons was of a twofold character. Because the corn show is the most important agricultural exhibition in the republic and the publicity accruing to the winner of the trophy for oats is of the most valuable kind, a number of the best of Saskatche wan's grain growers followed Mr. Hill's example and sent exhibits to the show. Had any Canadian exhibitor other than Mr. Hill been the winner the trophy would have been lost to Canada, at least for some years to come. E. J. Lanigan, of Elfros, winner of the sweepstakes for oats at the Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, sent an exhibit to the corn show this year for the first time.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR

The Provincial Seed Fair, held at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, from February 17 to 20, was quite an advance on previous years, especially with regard to the quality of the grain exhibited, and shows a very evident desire on the part of the exhibitors to produce good clean, plump seed. The quality of the seed wheat was especially high, and the Marquis wheat grown by James Carr, of Warren, Man., was awarded the grand championship, the sample submitted by S. Larcombe, of Birtle, Man., coming second.

The judges were F. J. Harrison, superintendent of the Experimental Farm, at Indian Head, and W. F. Mc-Killican, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm. Their awards were as follows:-

Sweepstakes

Red Fife-1, S. Larcombe, Birtle; 2, Thos. Maynard, Deloraine.

Marquis-1, James Carr, Warren; 2, S. Larcombe. Championship-1, James Carr; 2, S.

Western Rye Grass seed, open to all Geroux; 3, H. Bremner, Headingly. 1, John Loblau, Carman. Southwastern District 3, G. W. Webster.

Southwestern District

Red Fife Wheat-1, Thomas May nard; 2, Howard Holden, West Hall; 3, J. L. Johnston, Oak Lake; 4, Geo. Fer-

guson, Cartwright. Marquis Wheat-1, Chas. Disney,

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF MANI-

TOBA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

About 120 delegates attended the an nual convention of the Manitoba Agri-



"Gay Palmerston," by "Barney W.," yearling Clydesdale stallion. Futurity winner at the last International Stock Show, Chicago. Weight 1,500 lbs. Owned by Alex. Galbraith, Brandon, Man.

Holmfield; 2, Thos. Maynard; 3, Howard Holden; 4, J. B. King, Fairfax. Oats-1, Francis De Roo; 2, George Ferguson; 3, Wallace Drew, Treherne. Barley-1, George Ferguson; 2, Fred Brock, Elgin.

Northwestern District

Red Fife Wheat-1, S. Larcombe; 2, Horace Hey, McCreary; 3, Roy Murray, Hamiota; 4, Joseph Willis, Binscarth. Marquis Wheat-1, S. Larcombe; 2, Horace Hey; 3, Thomas Law, Foxwarren; 4, Thomas Wolstenholme, Petta-

pièce. Oats-1, N. Dickinson; 2, Henry Por

ter, Ogilvie; 3, Thos. Law. Barley-1, R. W. Brethour; 2, Hill

cultural Societies, held at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, on February 18 and 19, and quite a considerable amount of good live business was put thru in the two days' session. S. R. Henderson, of East Kildonan,

was appointed chairman, and, after the preliminary announcements and opening ceremonies had taken place, introduced Principal W. J. Black, of the Agricultural College, who welcomed the delegates, and gave them a short address on the advantages to be derived by the farmers of the Province from such an institution as the college.

The chairman endorsed Principal Black's statements, and congratulated the government on the liberal manner



spoke of the success of the seed fairs and plowing matches, but mentioned a decrease in the good farming competi-tions, owing to the judging of same be-ing too expensive. Mr. Jones also strongly supported the boys' and girls' clubs, which were another agency thru which the department carried on its work, and to which prizes of a setting of a dozen of eggs of a good laying strain, seed potatoes or seed corn were given, as an incentive to the young people on the farms to foster an increased interest in their probable life work.

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Mr. Jones then submitted a comparative statement showing the money spent in connection with his depart ment during the last two years. He pointed out that 1913 had shown general progress over the preceding year, despite the fact that returns from three societies had yet to be made.

The membership increased from 8,263 to 8,353. Municipal grants from \$20,249.10 to \$21,073.50. Cash prizes for agricultural exhibits during the year 1913 amounted to \$48,846, an increase of over \$10,000.

Mixed Farming

Professor Grisdale, director of Ex perimental Farms for the Dominion, then addressed the convention, and spoke of the need of more mixed farming in the Canadian West, criticizing the Western farmer for not being fully alive to his opportunities, and strongly advocating a system of crop rotation, including the growing of clovers and grasses, raising feed for live stock, and turning out the finished product in the shape of beef and pork. Mr. Grisdale was emphatic in his statement that the best of cattle food could be grown on the Western Prairies, and that the Experimental Farms had proved this and that thousands of farmers had endorsed the fact, and if the best uses were made of the land, increased prices could be obtained for the farmers' products and the pro-fits of the middleman would be greatly lessened.

Beef Production

Professor Peters, lecturer on Animal Husbandry at the college, gave a high-ly interesting talk on the "Problems of Beef Production," and illustrated his remarks with eight good Aberdeen Angus heifers from the herd of J. D. McGregor, of Brandon. The lecturer strongly advocated raising more stock and less wheat, and putting back on the land in the shape of manure the ingredients of which the grain crops impoverished it. He advocated the farmer starting with good grade females and a good purebred sire, and deprecated the putting up of expensive buildings, emphasizing the fact that the raising of live stock and the thorough finishing of the same for market was one of the best methods of keeping the young folks on the farm.

Public Abattoir

On the second day the matter of a public abattoir and a resolution that the old C.P.R. Stock Yards be closed

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Larcombe.

Championship Oats-1, Francis De Roo, Swan Lake; 2, N. Dickinson, Solsgirth; 3, S. Larcombe.

Championship Barley-1, D. Munro, Warren; 2, R. W. Brethour, Hamiota.

Special Prizes

Any variety of wheat other than Red Fife or Marquis-1, Chas. Darrell. Birtle; 2, Geo. Chapman, Plumas; 3, J. R. Gugin, Minnedosa.

From fields entered into field crop

competition-1, Jas. Carr. Flax, open to all-1, Narcisse Mo-quinn, St. Joseph: 2, N. W. Burchill, Kelwood.

Timothy seed, open to all-1, C. W. Webster, Roland; 2, W. Carnegie, Cy-press River; 3, A. J. Reimer, Plumas.

"Pontiac Calamity Mercena," six-month-old Holstein bull, First and Reserve Champion, Winnipeg, 1913, and "Mercena Bonheur," Holstein bull calf, second in same class. Owned and exhibited by Glenlea Stock Farm, Winnipeg, Man.

Bros., Gilbert Plains; 3, Thomas Law.

Eastern District

Red Fife Wheat-1, Jas. Carr; 2. John Wiener, Miami; 3, J. L. Parkinson, Roland; 4, Louis Kastner, Morris. Marquis Wheat-1, James Carr; 2, John Fraser, Morris; 3, John Wiener, Miami; 4, Walter Lytle, Roland. Oats-1, James Carr; 2, James Glover.

in which they had endorsed the college, which stood for the advancement of good farming thruout the province.

Extension Work

E. Ward Jones, of the Extension Department of the college, then gave a review of his work for the past year, and drew attention to the special train system of reaching the farmers. He

up came in for the attention of the delegates, and the resolution, together with an additional one, that a public abattoir and cold storage plant be erected at the Union Stock Yards, passed by a large majority.

Education Scheme

A resolution, the substance of which was the placing under the direction of the Extension Department of the Agricultural College of the educational work in agriculture, presently conducted in the rural high schools, and instead of this work being controlled by the Department of Education, it be controlled by the Department of Agri-Continued on Page 16

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

A B C in Co-operation

Why not sing? Let there be song in our Local Association meetings. One of our first lessons in practical co-opera-tion is to be learned and applied in song; doing something in unison. The duet, trio, quartette, choir and public or congregational song. What better illustration can you have of hearty cooperation than in public song? Let all sing. What shall we sing?

In the near future I will attempt to put together a book of Grain Growers' Association history, rules, song and topic cards. In the meantime, sing these two songs found in the Canadian Hymnal. These should be sung with a bounding optimistic vision and lively, elastic, staccato movement. Let all commit them to memory. Try to improve in tune and style until your members can sing them with faith, hope and determination to make them real

-F. W. G.

Married vs. Single Life

The Senlac branch held a very successful oyster supper and entertainment in the school house, Friday evening, to pay expenses of our delegate to the convention at Moose Jaw. In spite of the bad weather and drifted roads, the tidy little sum of \$16.65 was made clear of expenses.

After everyone had had their fill of oysters and the other good things provided by the ladies, President J. Groves proceeded with the program prepared for the occasion. One feature was a debate between the married men and the bachelors on the joys of married life versus single life. The speakers for the married men were Messrs. Forbes, Ennis, Holtby and Tyndale, and for the bachelors Rev. Morrow, Rev. W. Harrison, Messrs. Anderson and Rhodes. The judges, of which two were married men. awarded the victory to the bachelors, very much against their will, no doubt. R. B. Pratt gave a very interesting address on the Association and what it had done for the farmers, and closed with the advice to all farmers to become members, and I have no doubt we will have some new members at our next meeting. A number of songs and recitations were given. Among those contri-buting were: Mrs. Holtby, Mrs. Wright, Miss Anderson, and S. Harrison. After passing a vote of thanks to all who had

assisted in making the evening a suc cess, the crowd all joined in singing "The Maple Leaf," and so brought to a close one of the most pleasant events in the history of Senlac & H. GUY,

Secretary.

Muirland's Social Evening Our first social evening was held on Saturday, February 7. H. S. Hagan opened the meeting with a short address. stating the many ways in which the ladies could assist the branch in its work. After Mr. Hagan's address a short concert took place, the following members filling the

R. W. Skelton H. S. Hagan Mrs. A. Ridgewell Comic Reading ... W. Campbell Song—"The Rosary" Miss M. E. Delayen Recitation—"His Mother-in-law" P. Padberg

Violin Solo-"The Blue Bells

of Scotland"......A. W. Stewart During the interval H. T. Busby, the president of the branch, took the chair, congratulating the branch on its large membership of forty-five, but telling them not to be satisfied till every local farmer becomes a member. He told them the secretary was always on hand to collect membership fees. As four new members were made, his little talk was evidently "getting there." The program then proceeded with a very good dialogue entitled "A Mistaken Identity." We can only say the audience was in uproarous laughter from start to finish as the antics of Mrs. A. W. Stewart (as Angelina, the of Mrs. A. W. Stewart (as Angelina, the slavey) and A. W. Stewart (as the horse dealer) and A. Ridgewel! (as the baby) occupied the stage. H. S. Hagan and Mrs. Skilton were the old folks and Miss Delayen the daughter, R. W. Skelton as Lord Fitzgerald, were all good. This was supposed to end the evening, but the audience kept asking for more and so it kept on till 12 p.m., when all went home, delighted with an excellent evening. These socials are to be held once a month, and by the looks of it the

once a month, and by the looks of it the social committee is the most popular body at present. This branch is wide awake, have had a car of coal and a car load of flour just ordered, on which it will save its members 80 cents per bag. Everybody is welcome to these socials,

as they are planned simply to unite the people, and of course to induce new members to come along. DAVE RITCHIE,

Sec.-Treas.

F

A BETTER DAY IS COMING

1. A better day is coming-a morning promised long, When girded Right, with holy Might, will overthrow the wrong; When God the Lord will listen to ev'ry plaintive sigh, And stretch His hand o'er every land, with justice, by and by.

Chorus

Coming by and by, coming by and by! The better day is coming, the morning draweth nigh; Coming by and by, coming by and by! The welcome dawn will hasten one, 'tis coming by and by.

- 2. The boast of haughty Error no more will fill the air, But age and youth will love the Truth, and spread it everywhere; No more from want and sorrow will come the hopeless cry, And strife will cease, and perfect Peace will flourish by and by.

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3. Oh! for that holy dawning we watch, and wait, and pray, Till o'er the height the morning light shall drive the gloom away: And when the heav'nly glory shall flood the earth and sky, We'll bless the Lord for all His Word, and praise Him by and by

MAY EVERY YEAR BUT DRAW MORE NEAR

1. May ev'ry year but draw more near the time when strife shall cease, When truth and love all hearts shall move to live in joy and peace; Now sorrow reigns and earth complains, for folly still her pow'r remains.

Chorus

But the day shall yet appear when the might with the right and the truth shall be, When the might with the right and the truth shall be,

And come what there may to stand in the way, that day the world shall see.

2. Tho interest pleads that noble deeds the world will not regard. To noble minds, when duty binds, no sacrifice is hard; In vain, and long enduring wrong, the weak may strive against the strong.

3. Let good men ne'er of truth despair, tho humble efforts fail, Oh, give not o'er until once more the righteous cause prevail; The brave and true may seem but few, but hope has better things in view. 1914

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by B. C. Henders, President

MR. MCKENZIE AT GRASSMERE Grassmere held their regular monthly meeting in Grassmere school on Tuesday, February 11. Tho it was a very cold night a good number of farmers were disposed of the president introduced Mr. McCuish, provincial organizer of the Association, who spoke of the great need of better organization of the farmers in Western Canada, and urged the farmers present to be loyal to their organization and company, and by so doing the farmers of Western Canada would be in a position to stop begging for their rights and could demand them. R. McKenzie, general secretary, was next introduced and addressed the meeting at some length on the economic and social problems, paying special attention to the tariff and by a number of illustrations pointed out the burdens that they were carrying by means of a protective tariff. Until the farmers of Western Canada had a majority of the farmers affiliated with their organiza. tion there was little hope for us but to continue to pay toll to the manufacturers of this country. Mr. McKenzie urged the young men of the district to take hold of the Grain Growers' work and study the public questions of the day, as there was no association in Western Canada more adapted to promote the social side of rural life than the Grain Growers' Association. If any one present came to the meeting with the opinion that there was not the present need of farmers organizing, they got facts and figures sufficient to convince them that only thru better organization would they receive value for their labor and money invested. Grassmere Association will hold their first social and entertainment early in March and extended to Mr. McKenzie and Mr, McCuish an invitation to be with them on that night.

TEULON ORGANIZING ITS DIS-TRICT

On Friday, February 13, Mr. Stanbridge secretary of the Stonewall district Association, E. R. Sutherland, reeve of Rockwood, and Mr. McCuish, organizer, journeyed north to Teulon to address the members of that branch. Mr. McCuish was the first speaker and outlined the policy of the organized farmers in Western Canada and urged all present to be organizers in their own district. Mr. Stanbridge spoke on the farmers' co-operative market in Winnipeg, and out-lined the work which the Stonewall district Association are going to take up, and invited the members of Teulon branch to attend a district meeting to be held in Stonewall shortly. Reeve Sutherland, president of the Balmoral branch, related the past history of farmers' organizations which he had been connected with in Manitoba for the last 25 years. Mr. Sutherland joined with the two previous speakers in urging the Teulon farmers to organize more and organize better. Teulon branch is not yet a year old, but the members are convinced there is no class of people that need organization more than themselves, and are in hopes of having 80 per cent. of the local farmers wearing the Grain Growers' button before the present year is out.

Deepdale Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting on January 14, and invited all the members of our neighboring Association at Carronbrook to attend this meeting. It was then decided to form one Association out of the two and call the joint Association the Deepdale Association. Twenty members paid in their dues on the night of our meeting, and we are hoping for a large membership in the near future. The interest in farmers' welfare seems to be growing stronger among our members, and we hope to be able to take advantage of offers for merchandise in a wholesale way this fall. We are all looking for a better paying crop this year, and also to be able to send a representative from our Association to the annual meeting next year.

with us the Rev. H. G. Crozier, Presbyterian minister of Neepawa. Mr. Crozier gave us a splendid address on the subject "Indifference to Citizenship." He brought out some strong points. He told of an incident in regard to coal in New York. Coal, he said, was put on the cars at the mine in Pennsylvannia for \$1 per ton. In one night's travel it was landed in New York, but in that one night's travel it raised in value to \$5 per ton. In a certain section of New York the people had been unable to buy a ton of coal at one time as they had no place to put it, so they bought it by the pail full at 10 cents per pail, or \$15 per ton. The result was many people had not enough coal to keep themselves comfortably warm at times. At the mines where the miners worked, they were restricted to two days' work a week in order that there would not be an over production of coal. They bought their necessities of life from the company's store, and were always indebted to the company, with the result that they got only a bare existence under very undesirable conditions. All this hardship and poverty was suffered by the many in order that a handful of half a dozen men might abound in luxury. This was one of many examples of how corporations and commercial organizations working like a sort of grinding machine, which kept the people poor, while a few became exceedingly wealthy and had luxury in abundance. Some people, Mr. Crozier said, were always ready to say that corporations like the C.P.R., for example, were a blessing, and had done a great deal of good for the country. He admitted that they had done some good, but he was of the opinion that when all things were taken into consideration as to what the C.P.R. cost the people of this country, the good they had done would be very small. Some people like to think of heaven as somewhere beyond the stars, but what we need is the kingdom of heaven brought right down here on this earth. Mr. Crozier had a few remarks to make on education and Direct Legislation. He gave party politics a hard knock. He referred briefly to our immigration policy, which he claimed would have to be changed. He spoke of the problem of the foreigner which Canadians would have to grapple with. Mr. Crozier is a great admirer of Lloyd George, and firmly the conviction that he is a prophet of the Lord, God's man sent to God's people. He believes that when the history of the present time in Great Britain is written Lloyd George will be spoken of more, and loom up higher, than any other man. All the way thru his address he showed how indifference on the part of our people to the duties of citizenship was largely to blame for conditions as they are at present. In answer to a vote of thanks tendered him he said he was so much in earnest about these matters that it was a pleasure for him to come out here and address our Association and hoped some time in the future to have the pleasure of visiting us again to speak more specifically on some particular question. Mr. Crozier is a young man with a splendid voice and exceptional ability as a speaker. He is a deep student of the questions that are agitating the public at the present time and is on the right track. He is just the type of man the people are badly in need

negotiations are now being instituted to get this bond put thru. The secre-tary having got hold of a reliable man to handle wood, it was decided that the Association would sell their wood accordingly thru the secretary, each member to pay \$1.00 on each car shipped, the \$1.00 to go towards the building fund for the co-operative store. It was also decided to bond this man who is to handle the wood. E. H. Sharpe, delegate to Brandon convention, read out his report. It was very lengthy and very interesting, and, above all, it was of vital importance to the Association. His report was received with loud applause, and, on a motion by Thos. Mitchell, was accorded a vote of thanks, which called for more applause, after which Mr. Sharpe returned thanks. Arrangements were made for some of the members to haul some lumber for the store, the foundations of which are already laid. A concert will be held in the schoolhouse at Mulvihill, on March 14, in aid of the building fund. The Ladies' Auxiliary proposed having a raffle that evening, and this was met with approval. The president, E. B. Lindley, urged in a few words the members to push the business ahead, and after Mr. Hoover had given us some very good advice, a successful meeting was brought to a close.

Dance to Help Fund

Another dance was held on Friday, February 20, at the residence of Mr. Prestage, one mile north-west of Mulvihill, in connection with the building fund of the co-operative store. Danc ing commenced at the usual time, and was continued with much zeal until supper time, when everyone was beginning to feel that it would be absolutely. impossible to do without our Ladies' Auxiliary. This branch of the Association provided an excellent supper, of which there was ample provision. Some of the younger folk made a very big hole in the cake supply. Meanwhile, Mrs. Thos. Mitchell, secretary of the Auxiliary, arranged a small program, which proved very acceptable. Prestage gave us one of the old time songs and was met with loud applause, whereupon he had to sing again. W. Wilson gave us a poem on "The Ter-rors of Married Life" (we learned afterwards that he is a bachelor). Mrs. Abbott was next on the program, and sang exceedingly well, but took considerable coaxing before she would start. Mr. Prestage gave a violin solo accompanied by Mrs. Thos. Mitchell. This was very good, indeed, and ere the applause had died away, Mrs. Mitchell gave a splendid production of "The Brook," retiring amid loud cheers. Mr. Roberts gave a song, and then one in Welsh. E. B. Lindley gave a very good song. He started a little shyly, for he was afraid the sound of his awful voice would make his wife faint; however, he got over it very successfully, and was loudly cheered and encored. Mr. Tournquist, a visitor, gave us two choruses, which were well received. After this dancing was continued until the early hours of the morning, a most enjoyable evening having been spent. THOS. MITCHELL,

S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

BALMORAL AIMS AT 100

This branch held a very successful concert, luncheon and dance on the 11th inst. On all sides people could be heard

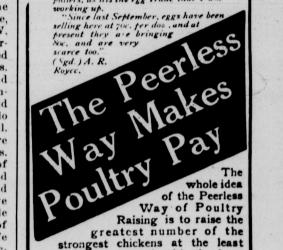


gressive farmers who have investigated the Peerless Way. These men are alive to the fact that Canada does not produce one third of the poultry and eggs consumed in this country, and that handsome profits go across the border to the American farmer who is called upon to supply the shortage.

You, Mr. Farmer, can have this profit, plus the amount spent in Customs duties and long freight hauls importing eggs and poultry from the States, and you will always have an eager market waiting to buy up all the poultry and eggs you can raise. Read what this British Columbia

Read what this British Columbia farmer says:

Greenwood, B.C., Dec. 1, 1913. "I am pleased to report a good season for the past summer with the foultry ... Fullets are just commencing to lay. Figs hatched well and I raised practically all in the Brooder and only lost (1) chick out of 500 hatched. I sold 20 dosen baby chicks and am keeping over 150 pullets, as it is the egg trade that I am working up



outlay of money and with the least expenditure of time. We know that a farmer's regular duties do not leave him much time to look after chickens, so we have bent all our energies to perfecting a system whereby a farmer can take care of 400 or 500 chickens the Peerless Way in less time than he can look after 30 or 40 the old way.

The Booklet Tells You How We want to tell you all about it so that you can study the question from all sides before you spend a do'lar. We have written a book called "Money In Eggs," which we want to place in the hands of every up-to-date Canadian farmer. We want you to read and study thin book. It will cost you the price of a post card, and it will be the means of adding hundreds of dollars to your income every year. Mail this coupon NOW. Lee Masfé. Ce. Ltd., Pembroke, Ost. Please send me the booklet "Money in Eggs" Name Address MAMUFACIURING CO. LTD. 120A PEMBROKE ROAD PEMBROKE ONTARIO

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REV. MR. CROZIER'S FORCEFUL ADDRESS

At the regular meeting of the Springhill branch on February 6 we had something more interesting than usual. We had address a Grain Growers' meeting anywhere and at any time when he can do so without interfering with his work. Any Association that could arrange with Mr. Crozier to address them would make no mistake. He would give them an address which would be of more than ordinary interest and a good source of education.

of. He is so interested and so much in

earnest that he would be only too glad to

A. J. M. POOLE, Sec'y.

MULVIHILL BUILDING CO-OPERA-TIVE STORE

The regular monthly meeting of the Mulvihill Association was held on Saturday, February 14, at 2 p.m. There was quite a large attendance, and everyone was interested in the work being done. It was decided that this Association take out a bond for the secretary-treasurer, Thos. Mitchell, and

remarking that it was the best concert they ever attended. Those not wishing to join in the dancing went home after supper. The object of the entertainment was to get new members and increase the amount in the treasury, and, with an admission fee of only twenty-five cents for adults, we took in \$48.30, and added nine new members to the roll. We are not up to last year's paid membership yet, which was sixty-four, several not having renewed. We hope they will come and renew, as, in doing so, they will not only benefit themselves but will, at the same time, make the president and secretary happy. Our aim is one hundred of a membership before the end of the year. J. H. SLATER, Secretary

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Hon.	PresJ	ames H	Bower -	Red Deer
Presi	dent-W.	J. Tr	egillus .	Calgary
Ed Per	monton; nhold; Th	Second hird, E.	, James	Warner, Speakman, Red Deer; thcona.
Hon.	SecE.	J. Fr	eam -	· Calgary
Sec	TressP	. P. W	oodbridge	- Calgary

REVIVAL OF TOFIELD-KINGMAN Jas. Fletcher sends in the following report of the re-organization of Tofield-Kingman Union, No. 74: "P. S. Austin, of Ranfurly, director for the U.F.A., delivered a very able and masterly address to the farmers at Kingman on the evening of January 14. The object of the meeting was to endeavor to resurrect the Kingman Union of the U.F.A. which had been defunct for some time. A basket social was held in connection with the meeting. The seating capacity of the place was taxed to its limit and even standing room was at a premium. The farmers had brought their wives and meeting. sweethearts along with them on the occasion. Mr. Austin outlined the workings of the U.F.A. He explained what it stood for, how it had fought tooth and nail in the past to bring about legislation that would greatly benefit the farmers of the province. Some of the legislative enactments which had been secured within the last year and which had been largely brought about thru the untiring energy of the executive of the U.F.A. were the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Act, the Act governing the sale of Farm Machinery and the Direct Legislation Act. Mr. Austin explained that these enactments might not be perfect in every detail, but were the best that could be secured at the time. It was a step in the right direction and it remained with the people themselves, thru the power of the Initiative and Referendum, to change those measures as they thought The Initiative and Referendum Act fit. placed the law-giving power into the hands of the people. Thru it the sovereignity of the people must be respected. When Mr. Austin concluded his address, Stirrett, chairman for the evening, called for a show of hands of all those who wished to re-organize a union of the U.F.A. at Kingman. From the number of uplifted hands it was significant that the farmers of the Kingman district felt the need of organization. Not a few had become conscious to their own interests, and having listened to the able address of Mr. Austin, it dawned upon the minds of many for the first time the great injustice the farmers were subjected to by the ruling class even in this glorious land of Canada of ours. Twenty names were enrolled and the next thing in order was to elect the officers of the union. Mr. Stirrett was elected president, Mr. Currie vice-president, and Mr. Fletcher secretarytreasurer. It was decided to postpone the election of directors until the next meeting of the union. A motion was made that the members decide upon a subject to discuss at the next meeting. The question chosen was 'What is the cause of the high cost of living.'? The next thing in order was the auction of the baskets. The chairman explained that the proceeds of the sale were to raise funds to help defray the expense of the delegate who would attend the annual convention of the U.F.A. at Lethbridge. The proceeds from the sale of the baskets amounted to \$12.80. Mr. Stirrett, president of the union, was elected delegate to the convention.

The Valley View Local U.F.A., No. 360, held their annual meeting on December 20. The attendance was good and the following officers were elected: T. A. Thompson, president (second term); Chris. Anderson, vice-president; Chris. Johnson, Anderson, vice-president; Chris. Johnson, secretary-treasurer (second term): board of directors; Messrs. R. H. Kurpjuweit, C. M. Larson, Ole Nerland, H. T. Hend-rickson, A. J. Fedge and Einer Storvick. It was decided to send one delegate to the convention at Lethbridge. Our local is in a thriving condition. The members begin to realize the advantage of cooperative buying. We have saved considerable in the past year. buying on this plan such commodities as wire, fence posts, lumber, flour and coal.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

lberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

January 24, 1914. Geo. Fink acted as temporary chairman by unanimous vote, and Frank Nejedley temporary secretary. Lawrence Doran was elected president, Jock Rattray vice-president and Geo. Fink secretary. It was decided to postpone electing the directors till the next meeting. Mr. Kelly moved that we postpone naming our branch until next meeting and it was moved as an amendment to this that each of the members suggest a name at our next meeting. Carried. A motion was then moved, seconded and carried, that we hold our next meeting at 1.30 p.m. at the Pigeon Creek schoolhouse, the secretary to notify all prospective members in the neighborhood by mail of said meeting and to post public notice of this meeting at the post-office. Part of the constitution and by-laws were read by the chairman, which was followed by a resolution to adopt same as read.

At our second meeting the roll call found a goodly number present. The secretary reported that he had received appropriate literature from the Central office to distribute at the present meeting. He read two official circulars and also parts of the constitution and by-laws for the benefit of the many prospective members present. Mr. Nejedley gave an able talk on the general principles and objects of the union. This was followed by the signing up of six new members. The matter of naming our branch was then taken up with the result that the name of 'Chesterwold' was chosen. Six directors were then elected, namely, H. Vuland, Frank Nejedley, Sam Bed-dinger, J. James, Geo. Kelley and R. Allen. It was decided that Geo. Fink act as secretary-treasurer until it was found necessary to secure a bonded treasurer. We hold our regular meetings on the second Saturday of each month. The board of directors were instructed to find out the cost of the use of Chesterwold Hall for future meetings. The school board being present kindly con-sented to our using the schoolhouse for another meeting. Our next regular meeting will be held in the Pigeon Creek schoolhouse on the second Saturday of March at 1.30 p.m. A recess was called to allow the secretary time to collect the initiation fees, \$18 being realized in a few moments. Constitutions and other literature were distributed. The directors were instructed to supply an instructive or entertaining program at our next regular meeting. everal members expressed their intention of attending the meeting of the neighbor-ing branch of the U.F.A. at Ferry Bank."

Alfred Clarke, secretary of Parr Union, No. 547, reports:--"Our union now numbers twenty-five

and our meetings are very interesting and instructive. We were disappointed in not having a delegate in Lethbridge at the convention as there is no part of Alberta that needs concerted action more than the pre-emption belt. At our coming meeting, February 11, the report of the convention will be read and no doubt there will be some interesting discussions. Our president, Mr. Smith, presides over our meeting in a way most satisfactory to all."

Dance Organized by Ladies

We are requested to publish the fol-

of the delegates to the recent convention at Lethbridge and other business. After routine matters the secretary read the bulletin re co-operative egg circles and the subject of marketing eggs and poultry, which was listened to with much interest, and elicited many questions and considerable discussion. The meeting expressed itself in favor of the egg circle proposition and the matter was left for further discussion at a future meeting. The secretary reported having received a reply from the Red Deer City Council relative to a resolution sent them a short time ago asking them to consider the advisability of appointing a market day and that it was the council's intention to enquire of the local unions in the neighborhood of Red Deer their opinion as to the practicability of the scheme. This was considered a step in the right direction. On the call for new members Victor Ellis, Edwell, was elected a member.

The delegates to convention were then called upon to give their reports and J. Comer went fully into the directors' report, the address by Hon. D. Marshall, the elevator report and the address of Live Stock Commissioner Stevens. Subsequently the secretary went into the secretary's report, drawing attention to the very satisfactory increase in the number of Local Unions formed during the past year and to the large increase of members, the number of which is in the neighborhood of 17,000 and pointing out that it was the duty of every individual member of a Local Union to persuade others to come into the fold and make their own Local as strong as possible. He also reported on the address of Mr. Foley, the poultry superintendent; the Hon. C. Stewart; Mrs. Newhall's on the Consumers' League, and also touched on his impressions of the Convention generally. As the hour was getting late, the resolutions passed in convention and otherwise were left for discussion at a future meeting.

The Secretary reported having received prices on salt by the carload, and it was suggested that he obtain local prices, which, if as reasonable, would help the local market and incidentally the "other man." At the suggestion of the secretary it was resolved to name some subjects for discussion at each meeting after the regular business had been dealt with, and the subjects for discussion at the next meeting, on March 5, are "The pure-bred bull," "Pests and how best to fight them, "' "Care of the ewe at lambing season," and "The best method of treating seed grain." It was very gratifying to see so large an attendance, and it is hoped that it will continue and thus make our Local both interesting and instructive. The subject of the ladies auxiliary and local reference library will be brought up at the next meeting.

FRED JAS. POWELL. Sec.-Treas.

The energetic secretary of the above nion has also for varu ing poem or parody, of which we presume he is the author. The poem is quite inspiring and if the author's consent can be obtained, others of our Unions might copy it and use it as a recitation for social evenings:

March 4, 1914

District Directors:

Victoria-P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Ed-monton-F. C. Clare, South Edmonton; Strathcona-W. G. Vicary, Strome; Red Deer-D. Buckinghām, Stettler; Calgary -H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod-J. Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat-W. D. Trego, Gleichen.

Ruled the members, staunch but gay, Keeping order with watchful eye Assisted by the vice- and, Directors, ready to do or die For the Edwell Local Union.

Hear the sound of the clanging bell See the windows ablaze with light At the schoolhouse, you can tell The monthly meeting is on tonight, Discussing ways and means and then To help themselves and other men, Because they are the members of The Edwell Local Union.

Comes a telephonic message; Binder twine is now on hand, Forward then the U.F.A. Men of Edwell noble band; See the rush of many teams To get their quantum safely in, These are the busy members of The Edwell Local Union.

Colder still, colder still, Colder still the weather. Comes the order sharp and clear, Get a car of coal, for fear We freeze and shiver in our shoes And then the members we shall lose Of the Edwell Local Union.

Wagons to the right of him, Wagons to the left of him, Clattered and thundered. The secretary wondered: Would the car weigh out the same As was ordered in his name, For the Edwell Local Union?

Hurry up, hurry up, Comes the Local Union's call. A member's sick, there's work to do, Do they shirk, these men so true? No! they're glad to give a hand When duty calls, this noble band. All honor to the members of The Edwell Local Union.

Forward the Edwell U.F.A. For this is now our picnic day, When boys and girls and ladies gay, All meet to taste the Union's fare. Members shouting, directors rushing, Busy fixing games and fun. Then the supper, see them eating! Oh, such times there never were! But 'twas for the honor of

The Edwell Local Union.

Cakes to the right of them, Pies to the left of them, Sandwiches behind them, Scattered and eaten; Stormed at with tea and pie, They fed like heroes till, Full to the neck, but will They race again or die For the Edwell Local Union?

When can their glory fade-The fifty men who now compose The Edwell Local Union? Their's is to make reply, Their's to know the reason why, Thenr's is to do not die, And get more members by-and bye, For the Edwell Local Union.

-F.J.P. (With apologies to late Lord Tennyson).

The following report comes in from H. Woodruff, secretary of the Pelican Lake Union, No. 361, formerly known as Battle Valley Union:

CHESTERWOLD STARTS BRISKLY

The following report has been received from Geo. Fink, secretary of the new Chesterwold Union, No. 579, which was organized on January 24, 1914:-Our organization meeting was held in the Pigeon Creek schoolhouse on lowing report by A. D. Jaycock, secretary of Lost Lake Union No. 399:

"The ladies of the Farmers' Union of this district gave a dance in the Farmers' Hall, Lost Lake, on February 10 and everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves. As this dance was solely organized by the ladies we must certainly congratulate them on the manner in which it was carried thru, and great praise is due to our lady floor manager, Mrs. McBrain, and also to the other ladies who so ably assisted in the management.' 1

The following interesting report is forwarded by F. J. Powell, secretary of the Edwell Union No. 53:

A large and enthusiastic meeting of this Local was held in the schoolhouse on February 12, to receive the reports

U. F. A. The Edwell Local Union Fifty men, fifty men,

That's what it numbers; Fifty stout and hardy men, Full of life and lithe of limb; Some are tall, some short, some gay, Some are fair, some dark, some gray; The members of the U.F.A. The Edwell Local Union.

Forward the U.F.A.!

Was there yet a man said nay? While the chairman, grim and stern,

The annual meeting of this Union was called to order by the President, H. Woodruff, and the secretary-treasurer read the report for 1913, which showed a satisfactory year's working. I might say that this annual meeting was the first we have held in our new building. The lack of accommodation has been hard on this Local and now when we have got a meeting place of our own we are expecting something better for our Local. The election of officers re-sulted as follows: President, F. W. Heard; vice-president, H. Wilkinson; secretary-treasurer, H. Woodruff, directors H. B. Thomas, W. H. Holland, E. Olson, E. Heard, A. Clarke and G. D. Miles.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Breeders' Notes

GLENCARNOCK ABERDEEN ANGUS The Guide is in receipt of the 1914

sale catalog of the Glencarnock Stock Farms Aberdeen Angus cattle, belonging to J. D. McGregor, Brandon, whose herd now numbers over 300 head of breeding stock, from which it is intended to sell good foundation stock to the farmers of Western Canada at prices within the reach of everybody.

The Glencarnock herd has produced a separate steer for two successive years which has won the grand championship at Chicago, and for this is able to claim a record to which no other herd on the continent can lay claim, justifying the motto of the breeder and founder: "To raise champions, plant the seed of champions.

The record of the Glencarnock herd at Western Canadian fairs is too well known to require further mention in these columns, and from such sires as "Golden Gleam," "Le Roy III. of Meadow Brook," "Just Jeshurn of Morlich," "Expert of Dalmeny," and others, mated with choice female stock from the best herds of Scotland and America, are offered, 22 heifers, all in good breeding condition, some of them in calf, while the younger animals will be bred before being sold, as well as 23 young bulls in good breeding condition, all over one year being proved sires.

The heifers are a fine, thrifty lot, and any of them would be a safe investment for a prospective breeder, while the younger bulls are all well grown for their age, and for type, breeding, and ability to reproduce themselves in their offspring, no breeder in America can duplicate them.

The catalog gives full particulars as to the breeding and registry of each animal, and a copy of same will be immediately mailed to anyone wishing same, on receipt of a post card addressed to Mr. McGregor. In addition to the Angus cattle, Mr. McGregor is offering Suffolk Down sheep, also Berkshire and Yorkshire swine.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

R. Kendrick, Oxbow, Sask., (says The Scottish Farmer, of February 7), shipped last week four head of well-bred animals. A two-year-old colt he pur-chased from Alexander McIntosh, Greenhill, Houston, got by the noted breeding horse "Sir Hugo" (10924), out of a mare by the celebrated Brydon Challenge Shield winner "Labori" (10791). This is good breeding, both sire and sire of dam having made a name for themselves. From William Clark, Western Bogie, Kirkcaldy, he purchased a three-year-old colt by the world-famed champion horse "Hiawatha'' (10067), out of a mare by the high-class breeding horse "Baronson" (10981), a horse got by "Baron's Pride," with faultless quality of bone, and up to a big size, as well as an excellent breeding horse; and two fillies, rising four years old-one got by the highly bred "May King" (13098), own brother to the noted champion mare "Topsy Pride," and the other by the well-known H. and A. S. first prize aged horse, "Ruby Pride" (12344). These mare are of the choicest breeding, the dam of the first being got by the Mid-Calder premium horse "Prince Romeo" (8144), with gr.-dam by "Baron's

Pride, and the dam of the second being got by "Palmerston?" (10389), which won first prize at the Royal. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigton, Cumberland, sold and shipped to T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont., a colt rising three years old, of substance and quality. He was got by "England's Glory" (14666), out of a mare by "Guinea Gold" (13020).

leod, Alta .; Percheron - stallion 'Sylphant,' 2-years-old, to Ledingham Bros. and L. Ingell, of Colgate, Sask. This is an extra good colt and a consistent prize winner at all the exhibitions last year. The Percheron stallion 'Nolan,' 2-years-old, toGeorge W. Culp, of Spring Coulee, Alta. This is the best 2-yearold in Canada; was first in his class at all the big exhibitions in 1913, and has never been beaten in the show ring. Eight Holstein heifers and a bull was sold to Walter Cridland, of Summerview, Alta.; a Holstein bull to A. L. Brant, of Fernie, B.C., and sixteen Berkshire hogs to L. Hong, of Fernie, B.C.'

Glen Ranch has an established reputation, and the farmers are finding out that it pays to deal with a man whose guarantee means something. The Glen Ranch Percherons in 1913, won 91 nrst prizes, 43 second prizes, 15 third prizes, 7 fourth prizes, 1 fifth prize, 27 gold medals, 10 silver medals, 21 silver cups and shields, 50 championships and 25 reserve championships-a record never before equalled in Canada.

Mr. Drewry is adding another large importation to his Percheron stud, and a fine lot of yearling and 2-year-old stallions are due to arrive about March 15.

THE J. C. RANCH CLYDESDALES

The J. C. Ranch Clydesdales are well known thruout Western Canada, and for years have been heavy prize winners at both Calgary and Edmonton shows. While the Clark Bros., of which John Clark, Jr., Box 32, Gleichen, Alta., is the senior member, have brought to this country from the other side of the water many good fashionable sires and dams, which have played not an inconsiderable part in raising the standard of the Clydesdale breed in Alberta, it is in regard to their home-bred stock that the Clark boys stand pre-eminent among the Clydesdale men of the West. Probably in no part of the three Provinces can there be found a breeder or breeders who produce so many good big well-bred Clydesdales which find such a ready sale as those raised on the wide expanse of range which make up the J. C. and Crowfoot Ranches. Here nature, assisted by careful mating and thorough supervision, turns out wellbred, thoroughly acclimatized Clydesdales, that have the good big feet, flinty bone and silky hair, with all the size and substance which go to make the ideal draught animal. The J. C. Ranch has supplied quite a large number of the massive draught geldings to be seen hitched to the big corporations' drays on the streets of Calgary and the coast cities, while for many years their fine four-in-hand teams have been one of the drawing cards at the big Alberta shows. John Clark has been in the horse business for over thirty years. He has always had good satisfaction from his sales, and has now over 150 head of stallions and mares, home-bred and imported, for the prospective purchaser to choose from

HOLSTEINS FOR THE WEST

At the Hulet Holstein sale, in Ontario, a couple of weeks ago, good prices were realized, the sale totalling \$11,930 for



SALE STABLE IN TOWN Phone 160

PERCHERONS BELGIANS SHIRES HACKNEYS

New importation just arrived of imported and home bred Stallions and Mares. They are of the big draft quality kind. All horses sold under a breeding warranty, priced right, and sold under liberal terms.

See my horses at the Brandon and Regina Winter Fairs. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

MAPLE VIEW FARM Half a mile from Station. 18 Phone 104, Ring 32 R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Sask.

Alex. Galbraith Is offering High-Class **CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS** AND HACKNEYS

CHAMPION PRIZE WINNERS IN EACH BREED

At Prices and Terms which defy Competition

Address: : BRANDON, MAN.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Hackneys

Forty-four Head of Clydesdales and Forty-four field of Clydesdales and Three Hackneys—For sale. Thirty-two of the lot are stallions, the balance mares, mostly all imported. The offering is up to my usual standard, and by the leading sires of the day. I have horses at all prices, to suit all buyers and terms on application. Fifty-five Head of Shorthorns-Have

a few young bulls and females for sale, all sired by imported bulls, and good individuals. Five Imported Bulls—Which have just landed, and two of the lot are top show ones. To anyone in want of a first-class bull to head their herd, you will find nothing batter in the you will find nothing better in the country for sale.

CARBERRY, MAN.

JOHN GRAHAM - HORSE STABLES IN TOWN. Consignment of Stallions and Mares at Branch Stable, THREE HILLS, ALTA.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT REGINA WINTER FAIR. Mares in foal to "Baron of Arcola." Also a few two-year old colts. Ninety head of stallions, mares and young stock bred and selected by owner, including four stallions and ten two-year old colts.

W. H. BRYCE, Doune Lodge Stock Farm, Arcola, Sask.





CLYDESDALES

Piegan Creek Horse Ranch CLYDESDALES BERKSHIRES S.C.R.I. REDS CLIDESDALES DERASTIRES S.C.R.I. REDS I have a choice collection of Stalitons of the bost blood and breeding, three and four years old. All have been in the country over eighteen menths and are therely arctimatized; have size and quality, and all are broken to work. Also some fine big four year old Geldings. The Berkshire Bears are all from prize-winning stock, and are all ready for service. Prices reasonable — Terms liberal. Parties wishing to see the stock will be driven out to the ranch from Seven Persons Station by Mr. Carison.

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GLEN RANCH PERCHERONS AND HOLSTEINS

The Guide is in receipt of the following letter from J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alta., which speaks for itself: "This year's business is opening up much better than I expected. I have made the following sales within the past three weeks: Percheron stallion 'Micarnot,' 2-years-old, to Paul B. Reed, of Mar-

stock alone.

Among the cattle coming to Western Canada are six animals, purchased by The Colony Stock Farm, Coquitlam, B.C., the average for the six being \$431.67, among them the highest priced animal of the sale, "Ladoga Idaline Verman'' (11220), with the record of nearly 18,000 pounds of milk per year, which went for \$705.

The Tillsonburg Sale

At this sale, held on Robruary 10, seventy head totalled \$15,575, or an average price of \$222.50. Thos. Laycock, of Calgary, paid \$380 for one of the best animals in the sale, and this purchaser took in all five head, paying \$1,290. W. Gilbert, Minburn. Alta. got seven, at a cost of \$1,545.

DAVID CARGILL, Seven Persons, Alta.

The JC Ranch Clydesdales One hundred and fifty head of Stallions and Mares, all ages to choose from. Home Bred and Imported. In the lot there are many choice Mares and Stallions. Prices right. Let me hear from you.

JOHN CLARK, Jr., Box 32, GLEICHEN, Alta.

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. Olydesdale stallions at very moderate prices. GLENALMOND STOCK FARM C. F. LYALL. STROME. ALTA.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

March 4, 1914



And Imported Spanish Jack I have for immediate sale Four Percheron and One

Belgian Stallion, imported and American bred. from 3 to 7 years old, of correct type, which will suit the most critical buyer in quality, size and price. Also Imported Spanish Jack, with lots of bone, substance and quality. If you are in the market for a stallion it will be worth your while to see our stock before you purchase. Terms liberal. For full particulars apply-

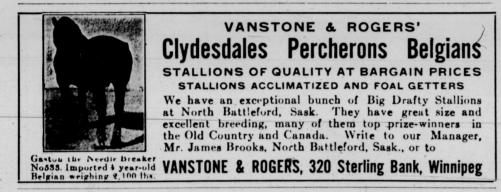
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Pure Bred Holstein Cattle Herd Sire Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs Son of King of the Pontiacs

The greatest living Sire in America Can sell choice Cows and Heifers bred to Herd Sire, and young Bulls from 30 lb.

Sires which would be unrelated. If you want a good start write us stating number and age you require, or better still, if coming East see our herd.

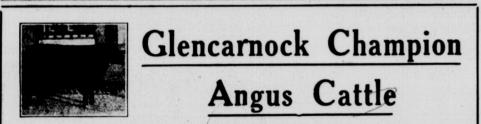
F. Hamilton, Hamilton Farms, St. Catherines





 EXHIBITS—Heavy and Light Horses; Heavy Draught, Delivery - and Roadster Teams; Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine.
 FEATURES—Live Stock Judging, Riding by Royal North-West Mounted Police, Indoor Polo Matches, Sheep Dog Trials, Auction Sales of Pure-Bred Horses and Cattle; Orchestra Music and Chorus Singing by Regina Male Chorus Club.
 FEGUIDES Practical Discussions on Live Stock Subjects led by LECTURES—Practical Discussions on Live Stock Subjects, led by Practical Experts. Domestic Science Lectures and Demon-strations of Interest to All Ladies.

SINGLE FARE RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS The Fair will be held in the magnificent new \$130,000 building. Write the Manager for a Programme or other information. D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager, Regina. ROBERT SINTON, President, Regina.



Farming for Profit Continued from Page 11

Mr. Ward-Jones, speaking in culture. favor of the resolution, said that underthe proposed change he thought better work would be done. But after con-siderable discussion the delegates shelved the matter for another year.

A resolution was unanimously carried which provided that all the societies should change their names so as to conform with the names of the place in which the annual fair was held. This step was taken to avoid confusion.

A resolution commending the special frain idea for the furtherance of agriculture was passed. The motion also urged that the department should operate one during 1914. Another resolution, expressing appreciation with the Extension Department's work in connection with boys' and girls' clubs, was also passed.

There was considerable antagonism to the motion that a recommendation should be made to the government to give grants to the fairs on a basis of 50 per cent. of the disbursements, and after some discussion the resolution was shelved.

List of Officers

The officers, who are exactly the same as last year, were elected as follows: President, S. R. Henderson, Kildonan; vice-president, S. Larcombe, Birtle; representatives from the eastern division, S. Holland and S. R. Henderson; south-western division, J. J. Ring and W. E. Crawford; north-western division, A. D. McConnell and S. Larcombe.

Several other interesting addresses were listened to by the delegates, one by the Hon. Geo. Lawrence, minister of agriculture, and another by S. A. Bedford, deputy minister, who spoke of the need of mixed farming in Manitoba, and told of the forty-acre plots which the Department of Agriculture purposes securing in different parts of the Province, and which will be worked by the farmers on whose land they are located.

Mr. Bedford also touched on crop rotation, the growing of roots and clovers, the keeping down of weeds and the raising of live stock.

The delegates also heard another lecture from Prof. Peters, on "Dairy Cattle Selection," and spent a very enjoyable and instructive time in visiting the barns and stock, and inspecting and witnessing demonstrations in the power machinery building, where a series of gas engine demonstrations were being given.

IS THE CLYDESDALE "RUNNING TO FANCY''?

At a meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Society, held in Glasgow, Scotland, during the Stallion Show week, an item of importance on the agenda was the following motion by George A. Ferguson: "That a duty rests on the council to see that the advancement of the Clydesdale breed is not retarded by inefficient judging." Speaking to the motion, Mr. Ferguson said he was one of those who thought that the advancement of the Clydesdale was not what it ought to be, and he regretted that there was a tendency to "run to fancy" in their show horses. He believed with a great many prominent men that in their race for quality they had neglected size and stamina. He wished to make it clear, however, that he did not think the Clydesdale was deteriorating. What he held was that the advancement in their commercial horses was not what it ought to be, and that in their show horses they were running too much to fancy. Without hesitation he put this lack of advancement down to inefficient judging, and he did not blame the judges but those who appointed them. They had heard reports for years that influence had been at work in the selection of judges, and it was said that this had been going on so long and so extensively as to have changed the whole trend and type, and to be in a large measure responsible for the fancy type that prevailed.



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We have a splendid lot of young bulls of approved breeding at reasonable prices. Also a few good heifers in calf to our famous stock bulls. Lay the foundation of a pure bred herd by purchasing one or more heifers. Write for Catalog and prices. Sold out of Boars and Rams. A few bred Yorkshire sows still for sale.

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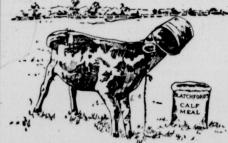
Dunrobin Stock Farms

I have for sale a few high-classed Shorthorn heifers rising two years old that have been bred; also four stallions rising two years old bred from imported mares and our noted sire "Perpetual Motion." Write for description and prices.

W. C. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK.

"Wire Pulling"

Whether these reports were true or not, he did not think that they should



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100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

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

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Dept. of Natural Resources

Winnipeg, Man. F. W. RUSSELL, District Representative



seek evidence or even discuss the matter. They should let "the dead past bury its dead," and utilize these rumors as stepping stones to advance-ment. It was said that the llightand Society had been the most fertile field for the "wire puller," for the method adopted by the nighland board of directors for appointing judges seemed to lend itself to wire putting. They could readily imagine that it was not an impossible matter to influence the majority of a board sitting in committee on a question of which three-fourths of them had little or no personal knowledge.

J. M. Martin, Edinburgh, pointed out that the llighland Society acted on the instructions of the members of the society, and took nominations for judges from exhibitors of the past three years, along with which the Clydesdale Horse Society's names were considered.

Breeders to Blame

Mr. Middlemass, Kilmarnock, said he felt that there was a great want of strength, body and power in the Clydesdale as now exhibited. (Applause.) He did not think, however, that the judges were to blame, but that the breeders were to blame, for the tendency now was certainly to have a nice figured animal apart altogether from its physical and staying power. It was a mat-ter, he thought, which required the attention of the council.

In reply to considerable discussion which followed, Mr. Ferguson said he felt that it would never do for the Clydesdale Council to go to the High-land Society and say, "You have sinned," because they could be met with the argument, "You have sinned also." They were all in the same boat, and it was a matter for them to get rid of the evil if any evil existed. (Hear, hear.) If the Clydesdale Council took this matter up, and specified in some sort of way what the Clydesdale of the future was meant to be, they might bring about a system of standardized judging. What they wanted was to have their ideas better focussed.

The motion was adopted.

THE SCOTTISH STALLION SHOW

Clydesdale breeders and others (says the "Scotsman"), interested in the draught horse peculiar to Scotland, assembled in their thousands at Scotstoun three weeks ago, when the pick of the studs were paraded. It was a remarkable sight-the multitude of critical, hard-headed farmers so keen on the work of the judges that they never missed a manoeuvre in the placing of the animals. It is many a day since so large a number of excellent stallions were seen together in one ring as was the case at the Stallion Show, and the task of the judges in making their awards was no easy one. The yearling classes formed a splendid-array; when such promising colts can be produced year by year there is no fear for the future prosperity of the breed. A good deal was said at the general meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Society as to the tendency to "run to fancy" in show There is no doubt something to horses. be said on this point, but so far as one could see the judges did not, with possibly one exception, neglect size and stamina in making their ajudications. The greatest interest taken in the proceedings, which lasted about seven hours, was an indication of the enthusiasm with which Clydesdale breeding is regarded by the rank and file of farmers. At home big prices have been paid at public auctions for foals of both sexes, and the demand for big, sound, commercial geldings has been seldom keener. The outlook for the breed generally is cheerful. The entries numbered 188, an increase of 48 over last year. The gate receipts amounted to nearly \$2,000 for the day, and, while the young classes of horses were particularly good, there was paraded perhaps one of the finest collections of aged Clydesdales that has been seen in Glasgow. The Glasgow Stallion Show was started nearly fifty years ago, for the purpose of allowing deputations from districts selecting stallions for the season to choose their horse, but the tendency for the past few years has been to





Baror's Henchman (imp.)

Baron's Henchman has headed my stud for four years and is now for sale. He has left me a splendid string of young stallions and fillies, any of which are for sale. This horse has twice taken second place at Edmonton exhibition, and was three times first and champion at Camrose, Alta. A yearling filly sired by him was first at Edmonton this year. He gets the showring quality and breed type. SPECIAL: Two 3-year-old stallions sired by Dunure Pebble, will be sold at a right price. These colts are big, and have nice quality and straight action. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

10015 (15062). Sire, Baron's Chief. Dam, Daisy of Auchafor, by Record Reign.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

Bar U Percherons

The Largest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World. Special offering of 20 High Class Stallions, coming two years old. Also a few superior matured horses, imported and home-bred. If you want a sure prize-winner and money-maker make your selection early. No such selection elsewhere. For particulars apply to-

GEORGE LANE - PEKISKO, ALTA.

Or to ALEX. GALBRAITH, SALES AGENT, BRANDON, MAN.



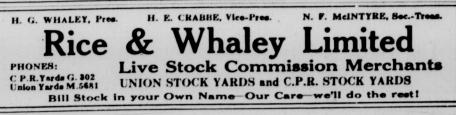
Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

Some fine young bulls for immediate sale, among them the second prize calf at Calgary this summer. Also "Bideau Calamity's Son," 3 years old in March, out of a cow which made $19\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of butter in 7 dsys, as a two-year-old. Am booking orders for Bull Calves and some choice Breeding Cows. Sixty head to choose from.

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WINNERS OF 37 PRIZES AT CALGARY AND EDMONTON THIS YEAR Our Specialty-to supply the best Holsteins in the West to buyers who appreciate such animals.

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Such endorsement by actual users says all that need be said. The name of this user will be furnished on request.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

engage horses for more than a couple of years ahead, and the show has now practically outgrown its influence in that respect, and it is possible some change may be made in another year.

The Prize List

Prizes were awarded as follows: Society's premium of \$400 for aged stallion-Matthew Marshall, Bridge-bank, Stranraer, "Miltiades"; reserve, John Crawford, Manrahead, Beith, "Bonnie Kintyre."

Society's junior premium of \$400, stallions foaled in 1911-1, Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer, "Royal Montrose"; reserve, John Leckie, Inchwood, Milton of Campsie, "Diamond Victor." "Diamond Victor.

Open Class for Aged Stallions—1 and 3, William Dunlop, Dunure Mains; 2, T. Purdie Somerville, Sandilands, Lanark; 4, Matthew Marshall; 5, James Wilson, Gateside, West Kilbride; 6, A. Rennie, Greenhill, Paisley; 7, James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock.

Open Class for Three-Year-Old Stallions-1, William Dunlop; 2 and 3, John Johnston, Carbrook Mains, Larbert; 4, Matthew Marshall; 5, John Leckie; 6, Peter Dewar, Arnprior, Port of Men-teith; 7, W. M. Ritchie, Balcairn, Old Meldrum.

Two-Year-Old Colts-1, William Dunlop, Dunure Mains; 2, John Weir, Townhead, Lanark; 3, William Kean, Chapelton, West Kilbride; 4, A. B. Matthews, Newton-Stewart; 5, John Marr,

thews, Newton-Stewart; 5, John Marr, Upper Mill, Tarves; 6, Thomas Clark, Pitlandie, Stanley; 7, William Dunlop. Yearling Colt, entered or eligible for registration in Clydesdale Stud Book— 1 and 4, William Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr; 2, James Gray, Birkenwood, Gar-gunnock; 3, John P. Sleigh, St. John's Wells, Fyvie; 5, Robert Bryden, The Dene, Seaham Harbor: 6, George Alston. Dene, Seaham Harbor; 6, George Alston, Loudoun Hill, Darvel; 7, James Kinloch, Ardoch Farm, Cardross.

Best Registered Clydesdale Stallion or Entire Colt entered in any of the preceding classes—Cawdor Cup, value \$250, William Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, "Dunure Refiner"; reserve, W. Dunlop, "Dunure Stephen."

Best Registered Clydesdale Stallion, three years old and upwards, exhibited in any of the preceding classes—Brydon Challenge Trophy, value \$500, William Dunlop, "Dunure Stephen"; reserve, T. Purdie Somerville, "Scotland Yet."

The Championships

A large amount of interest was taken in the judging of the championships and for the Cawdor Cup, which carries with it the championship of the show, the competition was narrowed down to two animals from the Dunure Mains stud, namely, "Dunure Refiner" and "Dunure Stephen." The judges pre-ferred the younger horse, "Dunure Refiner." The Brydon Challenge Shield was awarded to "Dunure Stephen," "Scotland Yet" being placed reserve.

The judges were :- Premium Classes, John Gilmour, Viewpark, Muirend; T. C. Lindsay, Aitkenbrae, Monkton; Thomas Wilson, Jaapston, Neilston. Open Classes, George Bean, West Bal-lochy, Montrose; J. M. Hannah, Girvan Mains, Girvan; and Harry Milne, Fetterletter, Fyvie.

EDMONTON SPRING SHOW

The prize list for the Edmonton Spring Horse Show, Cattle Sale and Fat Stock Show, April 7 to 11, has been completed, and will be ready for distribution in a few days. It totals up to about \$9,000, of which over \$6,000 will be offered for horses. All classes are well taken care of, and in the evenings a high-class horse show for roadsters, carriage horses, high steppers, including runabout horses, tandems, sporting tandems, unicorns and fours, with liberal prizes for all classes, has been arranged for. Special attention has also been paid to saddle horses, hunters, open jumping classes and high jumps. In order to take care of the local horses, special classes have been made for novice horses in all classes, also generous classes for Alberta-owned horses. A new department this year is the fat stock show, and it is giving promise of being a huge success. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, superintendent of the

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An Indispensable Plant Food for all Crops

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Artificial Fertilizers are being used successfully in the prairie provinces. Judiciously used, they will Increase Quantity, Improve Quality, and Promote Maturity.

Reports from the West show that the interest in Artificial Fertilizers is rapidly increasing and that numerous firms are now carrying these materials.

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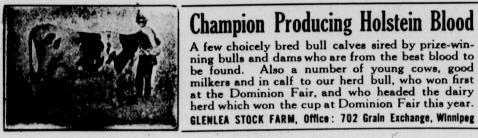
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At once to attend the Chicago School of Gasoline Engineering in Winnipeg; to learn to operate and repair Gas Tractors, Automobiles, Auto Trucks; also Stationary, Marine and Tractor Gasoline Engines. Only few weeks required to learn. We have our own Free Employment Agencies in almost every large city in Canada and U.S.A. Call or write for Free Illustrated Literature, 484 Main St., Winnipeg, Opposite City Hall.





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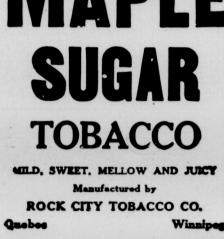
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C.P.R., has donated \$400 towards the fat stock show, which amount has been distributed as follows: For dual-purpose cows, purebred or grade, three prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10. Best carload of fat steers, four-years-old and under, not less than ten in number, first prize, \$150. The Association has added second, third and fourth prizes of \$100, \$75 and \$50 to this class. One hundred dollars will be donated by Dr. Rutherford for first prize for carload of fat sheep, and a like sum for carload of fat hogs, of not less than twenty in number. The Association has here again donated liberal prizes for second, third and fourth in these for second, third and fourth in these classes. For individual fat steer, cow and heifer generous prizes have been given, also for best pair of steers, and a \$25 championship prize for the best steer on the grounds. These prizes have been continued throughout the fat sheep and swine classes, including pens of bacon hogs, pens of lard hogs, pens of three ewes or wethers, both under one year and over one year. A. B. Campbell, president of the Edmonton Exhibition Assocation, has donated a gold medal for the best bacon hog. Cash cham-pionship prizes will also be given in all these classes. The prize list is complete and one of the most attractive ever of fered for fat stock in the West, and the Association are paying the freight on the fat stock and all other exhibits which came from the Denuises of Al which come from the Province of Alberta, with the exception of the cattle entered for sale, and for which a mini mum charge of \$2 will be asked.

Arrangements have been made with one of the large packing houses in the city to kill all the fat stock offered at the show, and liberal prizes will be given in these classes. As the block is the real test of fat stock, the judge's decision on the hoof will be put to the test when the animals are killed and dressed. It is expected these classes will create a great deal of interest among exhibitors as well as a large percentage of those who attend the show.

In connection with the cattle sale about \$1,000 in cash prizes has been offered to be competed for. This, with the minimum freight rate and the large number of buyers who are sure to be present, should induce a large number of entries. Both males and females will be accepted from anywhere in the Dominion of Canada, and the entries close on March 12. All other entries close on March 26.

OPENING OF MANITOBA AGRICUL-TURAL COLLEGE

Manitoba Agricultural College was formally opened on Tuesday, February 17, by Sir R. P. Roblin, the premier of the Province, before a gathering of over 3,000 people from all parts of the Province. Among the other speakers were: Hon. Geo. Lawrence, minister of agriculture; W. J. Black, principal of the college; T. C. Norris, leader of the Opposition in the local House; Professor J. A. Grisdale, superintendent of the Experimental Farms, Ottawa; Major H. M. Dyer and Mr. Parent, of the Board of Governors of the college, and Dean Rutherford, of the University of Saskatoon.

MR. GREEN'S RESIGNATION

As several conflicting reports have appeared in various western newspapers regarding the resignation of F. W Green, secretary-treasurer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, The Guide asked J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, president of the Association, for the true facts of the situation. Mr. Maharg wired the following statement to The Guide for publication: "While it is true Mr. Green has resigned his position as secretarytreasurer, he has not by any means relinquished his activities in the Association. He is still a member of the executive and honorary secretary, and will no doubt be closely connected with the work in the future. The press reports were given by some irresponsible person, who, according to the constitution had no right whatever to do so, and who lays himself open to the strongest kind of censure as these reports are very misleading and in some respects absolutely false.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Farmers Market Place

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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MARQUIS WHEAT-GROWN ON OUR OWN 2,482 acre seed farm, from our own select-ed stock seed. Put through our specially constructed seed cleaning machinery. Get the genuine seed. Sold subject Money-Back Guarantee. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 7tf

WHEN OFFERED VICTORY OATS OB other new breeds said to be from Prof. Nilsson, the world famous plant breeder, insist on getting the genuine stock and a statement of the year of introduction. Remember, the latest stocks can be ob-tained only through Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, exclusive Canadian agent, who imports special 'Elite'' stocks, from which seed is grown for sale the following season. This is most important, as, owing to the great popu-larity of these new breeds there appears to be a disposition on the part of some seed houses to attempt to cash in on it. I keep a record of every shipment' sold, and shall be pleased to inform any en-quirer as to the genuineness of any lot offered. " 7tf

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT SEGER OATS -the new breed introduced from Sweden f It has certainly done wonders. Get to know about it. Write Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg. Man. 7tf

GARTON'S ABUNDANCE OATS — WON the World's Championship at Tulsa, Okia. Write for free booklet describing how farm seeds are bred up, from The Garton Pedi-gree Seed Company, Ltd., under the new management of Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 7tf

GOLD RAIN OATS — THE WONDERFUL new breed, direct from Prof. Nilsson's Swedish Plant Breeding establishment last season, yielded over a hundred bushels per acre. Was untouched by early frost when Marquis Wheat was cut back six inches. You can get a catalog telling about if from Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Win-nipeg. Manitoba. 7tf

- MARQUIS WHEAT-GROWN ON NEW breaking from pure seed from the Mackay Experimental Farm, Indian Head. 2,500 bushels, in large or small quantities, 90 cents. John Morgan, Manager, Stockholm, Sask.
- MARQUIS WHEAT-2,000 BUSHELS GOOD cleaned Marquis wheat for sale at \$1.00 per bushel. Sample sent on request. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 8-2
- CLEAN, REGISTERED RED FIFE, 2 CENTS per pound, sacked. Isaac Bros., Aberdeen. Sask

CLEAN EYE GRASS SEED—TEN CENTS per pound. 3,600 bushels Garton's No. 68 six-rowed Barley, early maturing, heavy cropping variety. Car lot 52 cents per bushel. Small lot. bags extra. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 611

COX BROS., BEAVER, MAN., HAVE FOR Sale 400 bushels Marquis Wheat. Very pure. \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. We give, as premium, five bushels of Victory Oats (very pure), with each hundred bushels of wheat ordered. No reduction in price for large order. Victory Oats-ready for seeder, 50 cents per bushel-45 cents per bushel for 100 bushels or over. Ship-ping date. 1st March 64

ONE CAR OF 2,000 BUSHELS OF GAR-ton's No. 22 Seed Oats for sale. Positively guaranteed clean. 40 cents. f.o.b. Lorlie, on G.T.P. Melville-Regins Branch, J. C. Krug. Lorlie, Sask. 6-5

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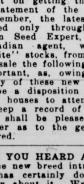
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

March 4, 1914



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

The Kingdom of Canada

with other countries, subject to no conditions and to no control except her own interests as shown thru her parliament and thru her government. But, sir, when that position is reached, I think you come to the position of an absolute and independent power, and you are face to face with a change of political status, to which honorable gentlemen may shut their eyes, but which, in the logic of events, is as sure to follow as night follows the setting of the sun. Now comes the practical question so far as the debate is concerned, altho it is a question that does not cause the least commotion in this country, but if we are to debate it and to settle it by a vote of the House, the practical question is this: Are we prepared to take that other step with all the consequences which inevitably follow it?"

In 1895 June 28) the Colonial office declared that:-

"To give the colonies the power of negotiating treaties for themselves without reference to Her Majesty's government would be to give them an international status as separate and sovereign states, and would be equivalent to breaking up the Empire into a number of independent States." (d).

Canada's Foreign Office

Has this, then, really happened? Have we this treaty-making power? You might as well ask whether we have parliament buildings in Ottawa. In 1909, a special governmental department was formed, called the Department of External Affairs, and, in introducing the necessary legislation, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:-

"All governments have found it necessary to have a department whose only business shall be to deal with relations with foreign countries, and, in our judgment, Canada has reached a period in her history when we should follow the example of other countries in that respect, as, for example, the Commonwealth of Australia." (e).

"I suggest to my honorable friend (Mr. R. L. Borden), that we have now reached a standard as a nation, which necessitates the establishment of a Department of External Affairs. It is not unnatural that the hon. gentleman should ask why the machinery of the Department of the Secretary of State is not sufficient for the purpose. We have given this matter a good deal of consideration, and the conclusion we have arrived at is that the foreign affairs with which Canada has to deal are becoming of such absorbing moment as to necessitate special machinery." (f). One paragraph of the legislation is

as follows:

"The Secretary of State shall have the conduct of all official communications between the government of Canada and the government of any other country in connection with the external affairs of Canada, and shall be charged with such other duties as may, from time to time, be assigned to the Department by order of the Governor-in-Council in relation to such external affairs, or to the conduct and management of international intercolonial negotiations, so far as sion by the consent of the two parties, it being understood that on the part of the United States, any such action will be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and, on the part of His Majesty's government, with the consent of the Governor-General-in-Council.

"Yes, Mr. Ewart, but surely the British Foreign office supervises all those activities?" No, it does not, except through the newspapers, or when the Governor-General chooses to mention something about them in his reports to the Colonial office. We manage those matters ourselves. Formerly all communications with the United States went from a Canadian minister to the Governor-General; then to the Colonial Secretary; then to the Foreign Secretary; then to the British ambassador at Washington; then to the United States Secretary of State; then to the appro priate department; then to the President; and, if not lost meanwhile, back, by the same circuitous route. We have now short-circuited that course, and when Mr. Borden has a question for Uncle Sam, he asks one of our commissioners to be good enough to come to his office; the commissioner brings the matter up at the next meeting of the Commission, where it is discussed and settled.

Mr. Balfour's View

Am I exaggerating? Not in the slightest. Listen to what Mr. Balfour said, in 1910, with reference to Can-

cally, I suppose, it may be said, carried on their negotiations with the knowledge of His Majesty's representative, but it was purely a technical knowledge. I do not believe that His Majesty's government was ever consulted at a single stage of those negotiations. I do not believe they ever informed themselves, or offered any opinion, as to what was the best policy for Canada under the circumstances. I think they were well advised. But how great is the change and how inevitable! It is a matter of common knowledge-and, may I add, not a matter of regret, but a matter of pride and rejoicing-that the great Dominions beyond the seas are becoming great nations in themselves." (a)

I think that you are now satisfied as to our treaty-making power.

(c) Hansard, 7 Apl., p.(d) Despatch Marquis of Ripon to Gov.

(d) Despatch Marquis of Ripon to Gov.
(e) Hansard, 1909, p. 1980. The Australian precedent was not sufficient; but nobody pointed that out.
(f) Hansard, p. 1980. Canada has negotiated directly with Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy and the United States.
(a) Hansard, 24 November, 1910, p. 227.

(NOTE.-This is the first of a series of four articles on this question. The next will appear in an early issue of The Guide.)

FORTY-TWO BILLION DOLLARS World's Total Debts, Population and Trade

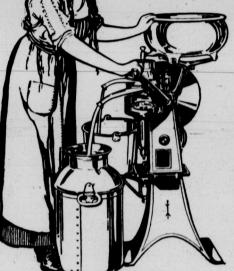
Antwerp, February 21 .-- A debt of \$42,960,000,000 is the total shown in the accounts of all the nations of the world, according to the bureau of uni-versal statistics, which has just an-



COME BUYERS OF CREAM SEPARATORS DO D not stop to think why their purchase of the best cream separator is of greater importance than the purchase of any other implement or machine of any kind used on the farm, or for that matter anywhere else.

NEARLY EVERY PIECE OF FARM MACHIN-ery is only used a few weeks during the year, if that long, and when it is used simply saves time or labor over some other way, with comparatively little

difference i between makes of such machines except in design or size or possibly that one is better made than another and so lasts longer and probably costs more proportionately.



THE FACTS are very different in the case of the cream separator, which is used twice a day every day in the year, and very different as between the De Laval other cream and separators because the use of any other separator or creaming system involves not only the saving in time and labor a

De Laval machine would effect, but an actual waste in quantity and quality of product a De Laval machine would save.

The Cream Separator the most wasteful or most profitable

THIS IS THE VERY GREAT DIFFERENCE THAT MAKES the cream separator the most important of farm machines, the most wasteful or the most profitable, because used so often and involving a waste or a saving every time it is used. This is the reason why there are more De Laval separators in use than of any other kind of farm or dairy machines the world over, and more than all the other makes of cream separators combined.

NO MATTER WHETHER YOU HAVE YET TO BUY A separator or are using an inferior machine, you must be interested in what a De Laval-not a 10, 20 or 30 year old one, but a De Laval machine today-would do for you, and that every De Laval local agent will be glad to make plain to you by the

(287) 23

they may appertain to the government of Canada.'

But that is not all. In 1910 an arrangement was made with the United States by which all questions of difference between us and them are referred to a joint commission, composed of three Canadians (appointed not by the British government, but by ourselves), and three Americans. Article 10 . commences in this way :--

"Any questions or matters of difference arising between the high ... contracting parties involving the rights, obligations, or interests of the United States or the Dominion of Canada, either in relation to each other or to their respective inhabitants, may be referred for decision to the International Joint Commis-

nounced its figures for the year 1912. Of this total public indebtedness 32 billions are charged against Europe alone. A century ago the public debt of all countries amounted to only a little over seven billions.

The population on the earth is now slightly over 1,900,000,000, an increase of 140,000,000 in the past four years, according to the bureau. Asia now has 933,000,000, Europe 484,000,000, Africa 188,000,000, America 187,000,000, Oceania 57,000,000.

The world's commerce now amounts to \$40,600,000,000, and it is carried on by 55,802 sailing ships and 47,714 steamers. Other figures show a total of 625,000 miles of railroads, or enough to girdle the globe 25 times.

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demonstration of a machine itself

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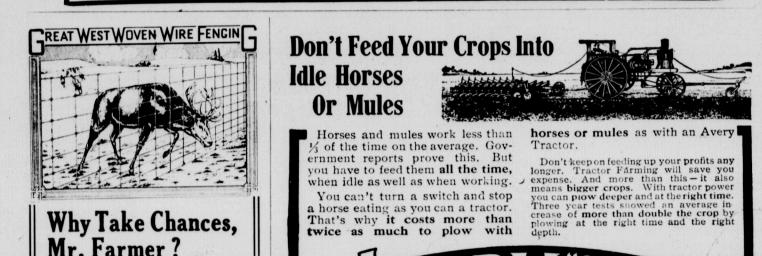
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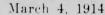
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The Mail Bag Continued from Page 9

list, with the notification upon the cover that this charge would be made. I may say that I was not surprised to learn that an additional charge was made to Canadian customers, but another Ameri-can concern, with which I have had considerable dealings, adds but 15% to its American list for repairs from its Manitoba agency.

Then this last October, requiring a new cylinder shaft, I found, upon receipt of the invoice, that instead of \$7.00, the price in the list in my possession, I was charged \$10.00 (with, of course, the 25% added), making \$12.50 for the shaft—an increase of 43% in one year. Of course I demanded a refund of the \$3.75 and, as I did not receive it, placed the matter in the hands of a solicitor, to whom the Regina manager of the company replied, that if "he (myself) was familiar with the advance in price that we had to pay for this cold rolled steel shafting, he would readily see that we could not possibly sell this shaft for the price which he thinks he should be able to buy it." Last week, when in Winnipeg, I made

it my business to make myself familiar, with the price of this shafting, and found that one implement firm paid in 1911 and 1913 for such shafting in Hamilton, Ont., \$2.05 and \$2.20 per 100 lbs., respectively. The shaft weighs $\$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., hence the increase in the cost of the material in the shaft, laid down in Canada, was about 12¹/₂ cents, and allowing a similar advance for a possible addition to labor expense, I find an increase in cost of 25 cents, for which I am charged \$3.75. And yet this manager protests that "the making and selling of repairs has never been carried on by us for the purpose of making money, but is for the convenience of our customers." This, by the way, is the company that closed its Calgary warerooms after the passage of the Alberta act and notified its customers that in the future, they would have to send to Regina for their repairs.

I am writing this in the hope that in future legislation bearing on implement contracts, a clause will be included that will prevent arbitrary and unjustifiable increases in the prices of repairs, as also the sulky withdrawal of the right to procure repairs speedily for machines already sold, as in the case mentioned above.

F. J. COLLYER.

THE GUIDE'S WORK

Welwyn, Sask.

Editor, Guide :--- I take the opportunity while renewing my subscription to thank you most heartily for the excellent work you are doing thru the medium of The Guide for the farmers. The Guide is clean, straightforward, educative beyond common journals and not afraid to throw light into dark places. A bold hitting-out policy is what we need. The farmers are indeed fortunate in having such a highly educative journal and such a stout Free Trade champion. Protection and family, viz., trusts, combines, monopoly and so on, are killing the farming industry in this Great West. Eastern Canada seems to be keeping her eye too much on manufacturers to the neglect of agriculture, which I am confident is a great mistake. My hope is that she will realize soon enough that we must have Free Trade here in the West. What makes the purchasing power of a dollar so little but the expenses of protection, that does not help revenue, or at least very, very little. Writers in The Guide have proved beyond question growing wheat does not pay, but if machinery and things necessary to the farmer could be bought at the right price and the ten per cent. business cut in half, freight and ocean rates righted, ad-infinitum, I am assured wheat growing would be a dividend producing business. What a lot of work for The Guide to do! 1 am proud of The Guide and thankful for the clear visioned editor. The dollar-is nothing compared with the benefits. So hammer away. Their nuts will crack some day and let in the light. n the light. Yours in the war. W. J. GUSH.



and send your money East and perhaps wait for months to get your Fence when you can get it right here in the West, manufactured by a Western concern who thoroughly knows the requirements of the Western farmers, and who guaran-tees every rod of their Fencing as to workmanship, strength and durability.

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Raymore, Sask.

TO GET FREE WHEAT

Editor, Gride - We farmers can do much to force the Borden government to yield to our demand for free wheat Continued on Page 31

Sir Wm. Mackenzie Explains Continued from Page 7

time at market values, and their proceeds applied in redemption of these bonds. Up to the 31st day of December, 1913, there were issued \$24,000,000 of land grant bonds. The land grant made to the companies, the charters and rights of which were secured by Mackenzie and Mann, total four million acres. The company got the benefit of these lands.

"It will not be denied that the Canadian Northern Railway has shared in the work of the development of Western Canada in the days when it was needed, when Western Canada had been for years practically stagnant. The railways in existence at the advent of the Canadian Northern were located in the southern portion of Manitoba and the then Territories. The Canadian Northern Railway plunged into the comparatively unknown and unsettled country in the north, making for the Saskatchewan River, and subsequently traversed the Saskatchewan Valley from Le Pas mission to the Rocky Mountains, crossing the river eight times in a distance of 1,000 miles. The company brought into the territory tributary to its railway settlers from the United Kingdom, the United States and Europe, and placed them on this land. By reason of the fertility of the soil, which was questioned at that date, it succeeded in building up a territory which was ultimately to be known, in the expressive nomenclature of the company's emigration literature, as 'The Bread Bas-ket of the Empire.' There have been expended by the Canadian Northern and its industrial agency, for coloniza-tion work, \$2,510,000, or an equivalent of 14 per cent. of the total cash subventions received by the companies under control of Mackénzie, Mann & Co.

Grants in the East

"In assistance of Eastern lines, the Ontario government has granted 2,000,-000 acres of land, and the Quebec gov-" ernment 749,540 acres of land. These lands are wooded and subject to certain restrictions; therefore, they must be considered in a different light to the infinitely more valuable prairie lands of Western Canada. For example, the Province of Quebec adopted the policy many years ago of giving to grantees the option of accepting fifty-two cents per acre in cash instead of the lands, and most of the grantees have preferred the cash. So far, neither the Ontario nor the Quebec lands ,have been of assistance to the companies in securing finance, and remain unselected and unsold.

"The bonds of companies known as the Canadian Northern Railway system have been guaranteed by the Dominion and several Provincial governments, and up to December 31, 1913, the companies have received the proceeds of bonds which are guaranteed up to the extent of \$131,222,660. There is no disposition on the part of the company to minimize the benefits of these guarantees, but it must be acknowledged by the companies' bitterest opponents that these guarantees have in no sense been subsidies to the companies' undertaking, and that the companies have faithfully discharged all of their interest obligations in connection with these guarantees. The only benefit intended by parliament, or received by the companies from the guarantees, was that of enabling the sale of bonds secured



THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



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"Up to the 31st day of December, 1913, there also have been expended for the purposes of the several companies within the system \$134,123,171, raised absolutely without government assistance. When this amount is compared with the figures previously quoted as to cash subventions, moneys raised from land grants, and moneys raised by the guaranteed securities, it will be seen how little truth there is in the statement that the Canadian Northern has been built by public funds and presented by a gullible public to Mackenzie and Mann for their private emolument.

"With the statistics that have been given, it would appear almost unneces-



Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation.

Such a variety of entertainment, here the latest opto-date song hits of the big cities, Lough until that tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minatrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs, Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waitzes, the two steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. Send the coupon TODAY.

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sary to deal with the statement that moneys voted to the Canadian Northern Railway have been diverted and invested by either Sir William Mackenzie or Sir Donald Mann in South America, or elsewhere, for their personal advantage. But, since the state ment has been hinted at by reputable journalists, it is deserving of an an swer. Sir Donald Mann has never had an interest in South American securi ties. Such funds as Sir William Mac kenzie has invested in South America were invested from his personal re sources. Neither Sir William Mac kenzie nor Sir Donald Mann has ever utilized the funds of the companies in the Canadian Northern Railway system for their personal benefit. They have not even drawn upon the companies for salaries or travelling expenses. They have been prepared to confine any benefits they may receive to acquiring the common stock of the company, and have devoted the best of their years to the building up of what they believe will be a transcontinental railway system creditable to Canada."

Why Teach Agriculture in Rural Schools?

to the Farm" movement. The movement would have a force it can never otherwise would have a force it can hever otherwise possess, since those joining in the march to the land would know something of, and be in full sympathy with the calling. Because of the possession of knowledge in regard to their work, the workers would possess an assurance of success and a dignity which would mean character, happiness and effectiveness on the part of the men and women engaged in agriculture. There is a dignity and an assurance on the part of the better class of professional men arising from knowledge of his power, and consciousness that he is a helpful force in the world. Force home to the minds of the future farmers of our land that thru knowing of the forces of nature with which they have to deal, they too may be conscious of a power to direct these forces, to create, and develop, and so be helpful to their fellows. Such a man will not look longingly or enviously upon the social or moral force of his professional brother, nor upon his earning power, for he will know that on a quarter section of land he can develop himself socially and morally by contact with nature and nature's laws, and at the same time earn a competence above the average earned by the professional man. So will the individual become a true citizen thru education, being, as Ruskin says, "Happy, busy, beneficient and effective," and Canada achieve her highest by the development of the citizen thru "the home, the school, society, and work.

BLEACHED FLOUR LEGAL

Washington, D.C., Feb. 24.—Millers and food manufacturers generally thruout the country won a decisive victory over the government today, when the supreme court held that federal inspectors could not condemn under the pure food law "bleached" flour, unless they proved that the flour contained enough poisonous ingredients added in bleaching to make the flour injurious to health.

Officials of the department of agriculture have fought the case bitterly, contending that adding of any quantity of poisonous ingredients was in violation of the law. The case decided today originated in the district court of Western Missouri. The government sought to condemn 625 sacks of flour bleached by the Lexington Mills Company by the so-called "Alsop process." The government claimed that in bleaching the flour to give it a color to hide its inferiority, certain nitrates or poisonous ingredients were added, and that this violated the law, no matter what the quantity. The district court so held and the jury condemned the flour. The eighth circuit court of appeals held the district court erred, and so did the supreme court today.

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Dear Sirs,

for nearly 400 of them.

Pennant, Sask., 24/6/13.

I am very pleased to inform you that "Gophercide" has given me great satisfaction in destroying Gophers in this district. I purchased some direct from you and also our R. Municipality distributed it around here. I have made enquiries of different neighbours and all speak in good terms of it and think it is sure death to Gophers. I shall never hesitate to give it a good recommendation to anyone to destroy the pests.

> Yours very truly, (Signed) S. BOWLEY.

If by any chance your Druggist should not have Gophercide on hand, write for it to our nearest Branch, enclosing 50c for each package required.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,

- MONTREAL

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Nothing has cost so much in social life as the last word.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE IN MOUNTAIN Nominee Pledged to Total Prohibition,

Direct Legislation and Universal Suffrage-Enthusiastic Meeting Winnipeg Tribune, Feb. 25, 1914)

At a convention of independent electors of Mountain, held at Glenora a few days ago, forty delegates from far and near parts of the constituency were present. Considering the inclemency of the weather such a large turnout shows that a determined band have taken this movement to heart, and indicates that thinking, conscientious men will no longer passively submit to the degrading of their franchise, nor countenance the deplorable conditions prevailing in politics

Shortly after 2 o'clock the convention opened up for business with H. A. Me-Fadden presiding, and V. L. Cooper, secretary, pro tem. After the reports from members of the standing committee of meetings, held thruout Mountain during the preceding two weeks, had been given, a motion to the effect that this convention resolve itself into an independent political association was carried unanimously. Immediate or ganization took place, with election of the following officers: President, R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; first vice-president, T. Caughlin, Mather; second vice president, G. Playfair, Baldur; seeretary, V. L. Cooper, Marringhurst; treasurer, J. M. Cruickshank, Marringhurst; associated committee, A. D. Craig, D. A. McKinnon, F. Balfour, Chas. Watkins, N. Connibear, T. Graham, R. Gallaway, and A. Svenson.

The question of a political platform was then dealt with. It was agreed that as neither party at present in the House had a monopoly on good legislation, the nominee of this convention would be at liberty to support righteous legislation introduced by whatever party.

Special planks laid down for plat, form were: Unswerving fidelity to the British flag and constitution; total prohibition; direct legislation; universal suffrage; proportional representation; single tax, and an equitable and proportionate rate of interest.

Considerable discussion then ensued as to a feasible plan for holding a candidate to his pledges, and it was finally decided by a unanimous vote on a motion by E. Ventriss, seconded by A. D. Craig, that the nominee of this convention must place his resignation of seat in the House in the hands of the association.

The Nominations

The nominations for a candidate were now in order, and the names of A. D. Craig, of Clearwater, and R. M. Wilson, of Marringhurst, were pro-posed, the former by G. Simpson, of Glenora, and the latter by A. D. Craig. Altho each of the proposed gentle-men advanced strong arguments why his opponent should be the unanimous choice, the chair had no other alternative than to call for a ballot. The vote gave a majority of three for A: D. Craig. At the request of Mr. Wilson, the choice of Mr. Craig was made unanimous.

Mr. Craig thanked the convention for the honor they had bestowed upon him, and briefly but strongly and eloquently spoke of the high and sacred duty that lay before them.

Mr. Wilson then, traced the long

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



Home of R. E. L. McCaskill, at Freeport. **Big Florida** Land Opening

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Buy Pumps at

Wholesale Prices

THIS **\$5.00**

Complete with 31/2 inch ironº

cylinder, 11/2 inch pipe, 7 foot

set length; weighs 65 lbs.

Suitable for wells to depth of

30 feet by simply adding the

necessary length of 11/2 inch

pipe, at 15 cents per foot.

Guaranteed equal to any

pump made. This is just a

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offer you in pumps. We will

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a free estimate on any style

of well pump you may re-quire. Write us, stating depth

of well. If you haven't a copy of our Farm Supply

Catalog, send for it today.

C. S. Judson Co. Limited

181 Market St., Winnipeg

If You Ever Expect to Own a Home in Florida—Now is Your Opportunity

OR the past 4 years we have been selling land at Santa Rosa, Fla. At this place we have built up one of the most substantial and promising communities in the whole state of Florida. We feel that our unqualified success at Santa Rosa entitles us to your very careful consideration when we make the announcement that we are now opening up another tract of the best land in Florida.

Four years ago we commenced selling our best land at Our land is divided into

Farm Land, Winter Home Lots and Town Lots

Farms 20 acres and up. Winter Home Lots 2 acres with beautiful water frontage. Town lots 50x150 feet. All three beautiful water frontage. Town lots 50x150 feet. All three are selling at rock bottom prices RIGHT NOW. All are bound to soar upwards just the same as at Santa Rosa. We own and have paid for all the land we offer for sale and give clear abstract of title. We do business honorably and above board that's why we are successful while dozens of others have failed. If you are tired of bizzards, zero weather and long coldwinters, late Spring frosts and early Fall Frosts, bad or off seasons, crop failures and small profits, you should get acquainted with Bay View RIGHT NOW.

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struggle for an independent stand in Mountain, and rejoiced in the strength of the movement of today. Years ago they had begun to prepare the soil and plant the seed, and now it had ger minated and grown to something formidable. Sacrifices had been made all along the line and would still have to be made. Money would be needed, and he would recommend the opening up of a list for contributions to an independent campaign fund. The suggestion was acted upon and over \$200 resulted.

The convention, which had continued thruout five hours, closed with the singing of the National Anthem and three "cheers all round.

What is put into the first of life is put into the whole of life.

d three crop These crops will net you from \$100 to \$500 profit per acre each year. Satsuma oranges (one of the finest and most profitable varieties grown), figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and all kinds of berries produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (field and sweet), oats, hay, Japanese cane, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, watermelons, can-taloupes, egg plant, cucumbers, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of early and profitable vegetables.

Santa Rosa at \$30 per acre. Today the poorest is selling for \$60 per acre—some has sold at \$100 per acre, and other tracts are being quoted at \$150 per acre. BAY VIEW, our new

town, is approximately 3 miles from Santa Rosa, and is des-

tined to become just as great as Santa Rosa. Now is the

best opportunity you will ever have of securing one of the

finest locations in Florida at the least possible cost.

plenty of rainfall 12 months in the year. Irrigation is

unheard of. Crop failures practically unknown. Two

The soil is a deep, rich, sandy loam-very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. At Bay View you have

Freeport School and part of Pupils.

NOTE:—No part of the land described In this advertisement is more than 4 miles from Freeport. Some of the land almost touches Freeport.

Not a better location in America for Dairying and Stock raising. Ready markets and good prices. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry feed six months in the year.

Bay View has one of the finest climates in the United States, both summer and winter. No sunstrokes in sum-mer-no frostbites in winter. Ideal boating, fishing and bathing. Lumber for building at wholesale prices. Good stores, churches and schools within 4 miles of any of this land.

Send for a copy today. You will read of the squarest land proposition ever put on the market. It's your one, great, big opportunity. So don't miss it. Mail the free coupon today.

FILL IN, CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

SANTA ROSA PLANTATION CO... Room 553, 208 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Please send me by return mail, absolutely free, postage pro-paid, your Handsomely Illustrated Book, Sample of Soil, Maps, etc. I promise to read your literature over carefully.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

March 4, 1914

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The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

THE BABY CONTEST

The editor of the woman's depart. ment of The Guide opens her mail with the greatest caution these mornings, lest, in her despatch, she should nip a toe or a wayward lock of hair off one of the many babies to be found therein.

They have been flocking in lately, fat babies and thin, wee creepers and stalwart toddlers, and adorable little folk of all ages-not the actual babies, of course, for that would cause unbounded consternation in The Guide office-but their photographs, taken in many cute positions, indoors and out.

The wherefore of this is that, for its Mothers' Number, The Guide is offering prizes for the cutest and most attractive pictures of babies, under three years of age, as follows:

\$5.00 First prize

 Second ''
 \$4.00

 Third ''
 \$3.00

 Fourth ''
 \$2.00

 Fifth ''
 \$1.00

The pictures may be of individuals, twins or triplets, and an unmounted picture is preferred, though a mounted one will do.

To avoid mistakes the name and age of the child, together with the name and address of the sender, should be written on the back of each picture.

For this number The Guide anticipates using about twenty, or more, pictures, and it cannot promise to return any that are used, as they will very likely be destroyed in making the cuts, but any that are not used will be returned, unless we are otherwise instructed.

All pictures should be in The Guide office not later than March 10.

Address them to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. All letters giving the personal prac-

tical experiences of mothers, which are used for the Mothers' Number or the

Mothers' Department, will be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each. FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

STOCKING SHIFTS

Dear Miss Beynon :-- I wrote you about a year ago, and, as my letter missed the W.P.B., I thought I would write again, as I certainly enjoy the Homemaker's page and Sunshine, and benefit by them both.

I wonder what most mothers do with their small children now it is too cold for them to go out and play. I have five, and the oldest is not quite six, and I find it rather hard work to keep them amused. My youngest is three weeks old and is very good, only she has had the thrush in her mouth for about a week.

I will send one of my shifts for keeping the boys in stockings. I take worn ones of their father's, cut out the heel and make them the shape of the leg, and sometimes knit in fresh toes and darn them. They are dandy and warm. VIOLET.

A KIND WORD

Dear Miss Beynon :--- I am thankful o you for your kindness in making my

I used to get rather lonesome when I first came out, but not so much now. know what work is, but I often think it was a good thing to keep me from getting lonesome. We are in a nicely settled neighborhood, with church and school close, and only seven miles from the town of Dauphin, which is a credit to the surroundings, for it is but a short time since it was in fields of wheat. It is growing rapidly.

I would be very much pleased if Miss Beynon would send me two of the booklets she so kindly sends out, one called "How to Teach the Truth to Children and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," for which I enclose fifteen world, the cents in stamps. My sister is only ten years old, but isking up things, and I find

is quick at picking up things, and I find it rather hard to answer some questions she will ask, and I don't believe in deceiving children on this line, for they will find it out sooner or later, and one likes to have it to say when they grow up that it wasn't from strangers they learned the truth of life.

I think I have said about enough for my first letter.

A GIRL OF MANY.

THANKS FROM "DOROTHY" Dear Miss Beynon:-I recently received a large valise of clothing, express paid, from Ingelow, Man., also a kind letter, with no name signed. I am at a loss to know whom to thank for this donation, so take this means of expressing my appreciation of the donor's kindness, hoping she may read the Sunshin page of The Guide and will know that the parcel reached me. I have in mind a family who, I am sure, will be very grateful to her for her thoughtfulness of others. I regret that I cannot send her a personal letter of thanks.

Sincerely yours, DOROTHY.





book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

request known for clothing, as the kind members did help me and I got what I needed. Also, I got such a nice, encouraging letter from a member, who said she knew how to sympathize with me, having had hard times herself years ago, and she has every comfort now and says I will have the same in a few years. It did cheer me to have such a nice letter. Would you kindly forward the enclosed letter to Fantasson. MRS. T. W.

ANOTHER GIRL MOTHER

Dear Miss Beynon:-I am a young girl, nearly twenty, and my mother has been dead five years, leaving me with four brothers and one sister, all younger than myself, the youngest eight years old. I came from dear old Ontario, as many readers have, but like Manitoba very well, only it's rather cold in winter.

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

DRESSMAKER 8171—Girl's French Blouse Dress, 8 to 14 years. Adapted to bordered material. With three-quarter or elbow sleeves. 8144—Child's French Blouse Dress, 4 to 8 years. With skirt consisting of two circular flounces. With short or long sleeves. 8136—Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years. With two-piece skirt, tunic and blouse having straight edges, square or high neck, elbow or three-quarter sleeves. 8167—Boy's Box Coat or Reefer, 4 to 8 years.

years. 8149-Child's Coat. 4 to 8 years. With back

and sleeves in one. Raglan effect at front. The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each

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

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE DELIVERY HORSE Talk about the wisdom of animals. I often wonder if there is in the whole animal kingdom any wiser or more patient creature than our milkman's delivery horse.

He is a shabby old horse, who wouldn't take a prize at a fair if he were the only horse in the ring, but there seems to be a perfect understanding between him and his master. He knows exactly which houses his master delivers at, and starts and stops and crosses the street with no more instruction than an occasional "Come on," which is almost never needed, for as soon as the man comes down the walk from the house the old horse starts up slowly and jogs along quietly until he comes to the next house where his master calls, when he stops and waits very quietly and patiently until it is time to move on again.

I fancy this horse is pleased and proud at being allowed to help in the day's work, and that he has learned to do his part without having to be told and guided continually. What a lot of good horse-help those people lose who slash their animals about and jerk them by the mouth until they feel nasty and ugly and are ready to dash off and upset the waggon at the first opportunity. DIXIE PATTON.

LOST IN A BOAT

"Charlie, dear, take Mamie out to play, and take care of her until mother calls you." said Mrs. Forsythe to her. ten-vear-old son, who had been standing in the doorway watching some little goldfish in the window nearby.

"Alright, mother," he said, and, taking his little sister by the hand, he went out. Near-by was a pretty lake. Charlie had often wished he could sail across it, and had many a time sat in the little boat that floated idly on its surface dreaming of the time when he could go across.

"Let us sit in the boat, Mamie," said he, "and I can be the cantain and you can be a passenger. Won't that be fun?"

"Fun!" lisped three-year-old Mamie. And so it was settled.

Lifting her into the boat. Charlie got in himself. They played there for a while contented.

But at last an idea popped into Charlie's curly head. "Say, Mamie, I'm going to untie the rove and I can hang onto it and keep us from going out too ar. We'll have a fine ride.'' "'Fine wide.'' repeated Mamie, her far.

little face dimpling with delight.

The rope was thick and hard to undo, but at last it came undone, and, to his great joy, he felt the boat sliding out. Just then something bright in the water attracted Charlie's attention, and in his eagerness to see what it was he let go of the rope, and the boat started out-free.

"Oh! Mamie, Mamie, the rope is gone!" cried Charlie, in a distressed voice, and tears came into his blue eyes. "Charlie cwy; baby cwy, too," ' sob

bed little Mamie, and large tears rolled down her little face. Choking the sobs back bravely he tried to appear cheer-

ful. and at last Mamie was as merry as before.

the occupants of the boat proved to be

neighbors, Mr. Burr and his son.

Throwing out a line with a large hook on it, the man drew the boat toward him, and in a few minutes Charlie and Mamie were in the other boat, safe, and sobbing their story out to the surprised men

"Poor little uns, they are tuckered clean out, an' no wonder,'' exclaimed the burly fisherman, as he tucked them safe at the back of the boat and covered them with his raincoat.

An hour later found them in their home, where their anxious mother had searched for hours.

"I don't want to be captain again," murmured Charlie sleepily as he cuddled

down in his little bed. And he never did.

ETHEL STURDY, Age 13. Norwood, Ontario, Can.

WHAT ROBBIE DID

Once there was a boy who was very poor. He had a mother, but his father was dead. He sat outside on the steps thinking of what he could do to help his mother. At last he thought of a plan, and went in and told his mother that he would make lemonade and doughnuts to sell at the picnic that was going to be held in a few days. His mother said he could do that if he wanted to. Rob waited and waited until at last the day came.

It was a nice bright day. Robbie was there at an early hour and got ready. He had doughnuts and lemonade on one side, and candy and cookies on the other side. He sold all the lemonade and the rest in a little while, and gave his mother the money. It was ten dollars. He asked his mother if that would help her any. She said it would, but it helped her more that she had such a thoughtful boy.

I will close with three riddles. Name me and you break me. Answer: Silence. Why is an egg like a colt? Answer: Because it is of no use till it is broken. What do many give but few take? Answer: Advice

HAROLD JOHNSON, Brooking, Sask.

THE WILD PONY

There was a wild pony which used to go running and jumping about on the prairie.

A man was going through the woods one day and he saw this pony. He went and got a rope and tried to lasso it. But he could not. So he got five men with himself to try and catch it.

So they tried and tried till at last they got it. And they tried to get it to the stable. They got it into the stable at last.

When they got him in his stall he kicked till he got it broken into pieces. Next thing they tried harness on him, and he did not care much about that. And they tried everything on him. He was scared first time, but after he got used to them he was alright. He would go in the buggy, wagoa, harrow or plow. seeder or binder. That is my fairy tale I told.

MARY I. KROUSE.

HOW TO GET A BUTTON have read Dixie Patton:-



There are probably more people employed in England in the manufacture woollens and clothing than in ten other industries combined. The Tailoring Craft reaches its highest perfection there because it is to England that the best cutters and tailors come to pursue their vocation. The centre of the clothing industry is London, and right in the centre of London, with every available resource at its command which the march of time has evolved, stands the House of CURZON. No other firm in the world can excel as to quality and price of production. Thus it is that CURZON BROTHERS have linked themselves up with the lands across the seas, and place at your disposal the benefits which the resident in England, and above all, in London, so easily enjoys. To-day you can have a veritable London Tailor's Shop delivered right into your home just for the mere asking-nothing to pay.

SAVE DOLLARS ON YOUR TAILORING. Our Free Samples of Cloth provide you in miniature with a selection of choicest woollens which no local house could be expected to equal. Our mail order tailoring has earned for us

FOUR GOLD MEDAL AWARDS, and the surety of our self-measurement system, vouched for by our public guarantee to refund cash in full to any client dissatisfied with either ht or style of goods ordered from self measures, is unassailable.

Curzon's Range of Prices for Suits or Overcoats to Measure (Delivered free to your Door) \$8.60, \$10, \$11.50, \$13, \$14.50, \$17.10. EVERY QUALITY HAS BEEN VALUED BY OUR CANADIAN FRIENDS AT DOUBLE OUR PRICES.

We make Clothes in Latest London or New York Styles, whichever you prefer. Orders are dispatched seven days after receipt of same 308 ENDERTON BUILDING, Address CURZON BROS.,

PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

REEDSIGRONE

CURZON BROS., The World's Measure Tailors, 60/62, CITY BOAD, LONDON, ENGLAND. West End Depot: 112, New Oxford Street, W.C. Please mention this Paper.

Are You a Secretary-Treasurer

Of a Farmers' Organization, Rural Municipality, Local Improvement District or Village? Then don't bother your neighbors, but ||give a Company's Bond when asked to supply a Guarantee Bond.

Canada's Oldest and Strongest Cuarantee Company

Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.

"All surplus funds invested in Canada." Write for particulars to E. P. WITHROW, Branch Manager J. F. C. MENLOVE, Branch Manager Calgary, Alta. Winnipeg, Man.

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It grew dusk, and still no boat was in sight except the one with the two forlorn children in it.

"Charlie, I'se so seepy," murmured Mamie drowsily, and almost in a minute Mamie's little eyes closed and she was fast asleep. Taking his coat off he wrapped it around her, even tho his own shoulders were shaking with the cold wind that had risen. The little lake had grown rougher, and the boat rocked like a cork.

Almost every ray of hope had gone when all at once a boat came in sight. "Oh! if they only see us!" thought Charlie to himself. And, seizing his coat, he waved it frantically. After "' at seemed to him a lifetime a white thing fluttered at the side of the boat, and it started toward them. In about ten minutes it was beside them, and

with interest the many letters and stories written by the members, but have never gathered enough courage to write myself until now. Our ink got frozen and is spoiled, so I am writing with pencil.

How can I get one of your buttons? Can members send continued stories to your club? I should like to correspond with Wallace Showman, I think his letters are very interesting. Will be please write to me, giving his address? I will answer all letters. Hoping to'see my letter in The Guide, and wishing the club every success. I will sign myself "LITTLE SCOUT."

I am afraid we have not room enough, Little Scout, for continued letters. The way to get a button is to write a story for this page.

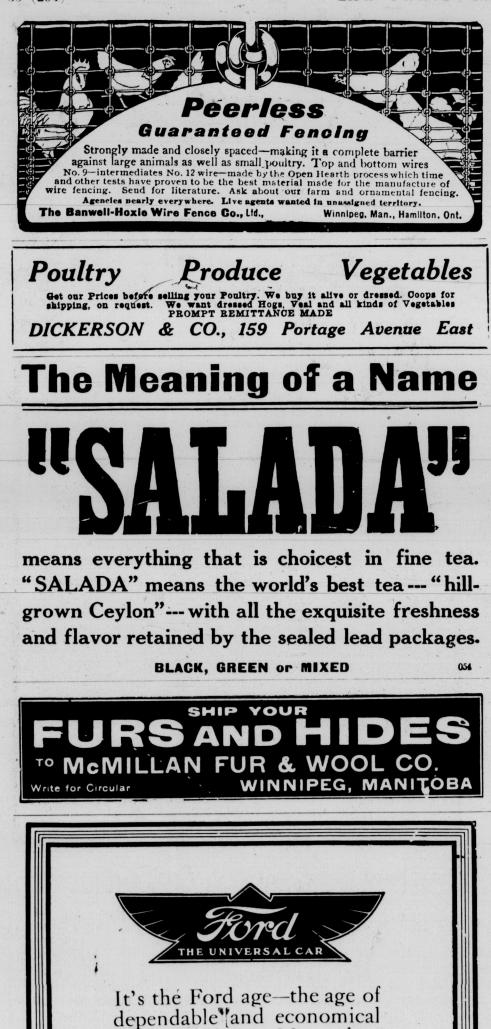
DIXIE PATTON.

keeps horses, cows, sheep and pigs in such prime condi-tion, because it is composed of the same herbs, roots, seeds and barks that these animals eat freely when running wild. We grind these ten medicinal substances to a fine powder, mix them thoroughly and give them to you, at their best in International Stock Food. This is why a tablespoonful of International Stock Food with the regular grain feed tones up the system of horses, gives you can give a horse for indigestion, liver trouble, coughs, influenza, hide bound or blood trouble. International Stock Food is equally good for horses, cattle sheep and hogs. It keeps the system in a healthy condition and promotes rapid growth. For sale by dealers everywhere. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. TIMITED, TORONTO, Ont , Can

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

March 4, 1914



The House Beautiful

HOUSE CLEANING SUGGESTIONS

Someone, asked to define a cultured person promptly replied, "A cultured person is one who says the house beautiful when he means the beautiful house." Rather, I would say, the cultured person is one who makes his house beautiful, and the object of this department is to help all of us to attain more beautiful homes.

Let me say again that, while this happens to be a hobby of mine, I am only a student like yourselves, and the more I study the subject the less I feel that I know about it. However, there are certain fundamental principles on which all authorities agree, and these I will endeavor to set forth.

First of all, many homes that are now ugly could be made quite attractive without a cent of money being spent upon them, merely by making a bon fire of the hideous staring calendars and senseless gew-gaws that clutter up the place. Let me suggest that at the impending house-cleaning 'season you take every solitary thing out of your sitting room, and, when you have cleaned it, put everything back slowly and carefully, consigning to the attic or the bon-fire everything that does not add to the beauty of the room, even to the enlarged photographs of your relatives, if you find that they do not seem to fit, and you have the courage to put them away out of sight.

If, when the room is cleared of all its fittings, it is still not beautiful, one of three things is the matter. Your paper is ugly, or the woodwork does not harmonize, or you have the wrong color for the light in your room. If, when anyone enters the room, the first thing they observe is the pattern of the paper, it is bad. Anything that rises up and hits one in the eye, as it were, is offensive, and should not be tolerated a moment longer than necessary. In our next article on house furnish-

ing we will take this room stript of all its furniture, and see how we can build up from it something that is a gladness to the sight.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

CORRESPONDENCE

Wanted-A Practical Wall Covering

Dear Miss Beynon:-As spring, with the house-cleaning and re-decorating problem, will soon be here, I have de cided to take advantage of your kind offer to help us puzzled housekeepers by advising us in the selection of shades and materials to be used in making our homes more attractive and sanitary. The plain, white plaster on the walls of our house has become soiled by smoke and children's fingers, and I fear that wall-paper would soon meet a like fate. What do you think of Sanitas as a wall covering? Would it be suitable for any room except kitchen or bath-room?

I have seen an advertisement for "Silkstone." which stated that it would wash. Would it be suitable for the walls of dining room, living-room and bedrooms? What are the flat wall colors you have mentioned in the Homemakers page? Can they be applied to smooth, white plaster? I would like to get something that I could use myself, as it may be impossible to get an enced person to do the work. Our house faces west, and is well lighted. The rugs in the living-room and diningroom are in green tones. What would be the best color for the walls? If it is not too much trouble. will you kindly answer me thru the columns on House Decoration in The Guide. Thanking you in advance, and wishing you every success in your good work of helping women on the prairies. "HEATHER."

plastered wall, such as you have, and each firm sends full directions for applying. They all claim that it is easily done with a large, flat brush.

You forgot to mention the finish of your woodwork and furniture in asking for suggestions as to wall colors, but I assume that it is brown and would recommend a rich buff shade, such as I have marked, for the wall, and a cream for the ceiling.

If you are changing the curtains in the room, under curtains of cream scrim, with over ones of green and tan cretonne or madras would be pretty. F. M. B.

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What Tints for Wall Board? Dear Miss Beynon:-Will you kindly give me your opinion on wall decoration. We intend to build a house pretty soon, perhaps this next year, and we have been sending for plans. Some of them call for this new plaster board. I have never seen a house finished with it yet, but would like to know how it would look. Could you suggest a color scheme, for plaster board, in a living-room twelve by fifteen feet? It will have one window in west and one in south. Also, I would like your help in deciding whether to have a hardwood floor stained, or plain floor with a carpet square on it. I saw your answer to Shamrock of 11th February, to stain and varnish floor, and then rub it with wax. Is it just common stain you buy, and how do you keep it clean? Can you wash it, and does it stand wear better than paint? I know floor paint won't stay on, nor floor enamel, either, for I have used both on different rooms. would like my house to be beautiful and convenient. It seems so hard to get a plan suitable. I have about two hundred plans here, none of them just what I want. The most of them are too small or else too large. I think we will have to sketch one out ourselves off the ideas we have her . Could you help me with the doors; I would like to stain them. Do you have to do anything to them first, or just put oak stain on them right away, or whatever cel r you want? I think it a splendid idea to have a

column or two on House Decoration. What woman is, it that doesn't love beautiful surroundings? This is to be a farm house, and is to be twenty-eight feet by thirty feet, or something like that, with kitchen, pantry, dining-room. living-room and hall, downstairs; four bedrooms and bathroom upstairs. EMBLEM.

Answer

I am sending you samples of wall board, which I think is the same thing as the plaster board you mention. Either the paie green or tan tints would make your southewest room very beautiful.

From the standpoint of durability and cleanliness there is nothing quite as good as a well-laid hardwood floor, but there is a great difference of opinion among housewives as to whether polished floors or carpets make the most work.

If the floor is left natural color and polished it does not snow the dust much. but it gives the room a very bare and unfurnished look, while, if it is stained and polished, it needs to be kept free of dust to be beautiful. So it resolves itself into a question of how much labor

service have changed distance from a matter of miles to a matter of minutes. Buy your Ford today.

transportation. More than

four hundred twenty thou-

sand Fords in world-wide

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Answer

I don't think I would recommend Sanitas for the covering of living-room walls, as the patterns are rather suggestive, as you say, of kitchen or bathroom. and it is fairly expensive.

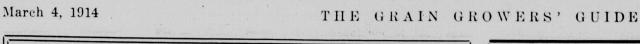
Silkstone or any other dull finished paint would be excellent. I am mailing you samples of these, which show you the actual materials and colors. They are ideal for applying to a smooth.

you are willing to expend upon your room in order to have it absolutely clean and sanitary. Polished floors should never be scrubbed. If mud is tracked onto them it should be wiped off with a cloth wrung out of hot water.

As to how to finish the floor, that depends upon the wood, and as you are not going to-build immediately I hope you will let me hold that question over for a longer article on this subject.

The firm that has sent me the wood samples, I have mentioned in this page several times, say on the back of their samples that the effect was produced by applying one coat of the stain and wiping off with cheesecloth. Let me know what wood you contemplate using for finishing, and send eight cents to pay postage and I will send you out a hox of these wood samples.

F. M. B.



Ideal Grain Pickler

The IDEAL GRAIN PICKLER mixes and treats the seed thoroughly and with less solution than any other machine made. By the time the grain gets through the mixing cylinder the solution has come in contact with every smut germ on every pickle of grain, causing instant death to the disease. All extra solution that is not used while going through the process is run into a pail under the machine and the process is run into a pail under the machine and can be used over again, other machines waste this. Ideal pickler treated seed insures your crop against smut. You can treat over 100 bus. per hour and do it right. Guaranteed for 10 years and we give you a 10 days' trial out on your own farm, if not satis-factory your money refunded cheerfully. The regu-lar price of this machine is \$20 when sold through agents. This season we are going to sell 5,000 Ideal picklers direct from our factory to farm at the fac-tory price of \$15 each, thus saving you the agent's commission of 25 per cent. Order now and make sure of one of these simple, durable IDEAL picklers at factory price. We will ship C.O.D. if you wish. We know they will please you. For further particulars get our pickler booklet. It's free.

The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

The Mail Bag **Continued from Page 24**

between U. S. A. and Canada by writing letters to the old country and U.S.A. for publication in the different towns and rural communities we came from, showing the conditions here.

I give a few facts worthy of publication in the old country and U.S.A. The Commission appointed by the Saskatche-wan government to enquire into grain production economics here have reported as follows: That the price farmers have received for wheat has rapidly declined from 81 cents per bushel in 1909 to 66 cents in 1912 and 1913; that the cost of freightage doubled last year both across the lakes and the ocean, owing to steamship combines, taking another $\pounds 9$ (\$45) out of us off a carload of wheat: the cost of hired help has risen the last five years one-third more, and harvest help nearly double in price. Al this shows there is no substantial induce All ment for any man to throw up his lot to emigrate here, even if 160 acres are given free, for his chance of making profit or a good living is slim as things now are. Government statistics further show that to grow a bushel of wheat costs, in labor and expense, 55 to 60 cents, that while in England the cost of light has a busheling the light the cost of living has risen in the last ten years fifteen per cent, in Canada it has risen fifty-one (the government figures the last few months are more than sixty per cent. higher) and show that Canada is the dearest country in the world to live in. This is caused by the many combines of different trades formed into trusts in recent years, which have raised the prices of nearly every commodity to as high a figure as they think people can stand.

They are helped in this by our high tariff wall. The temperature here is down to 40 and sometimes more below zero in winter. Imagine, in so severe a climate, a duty of thirty to thirty-five per cent. imposed by Canada against woollen goods of British or U.S.A. manu-t cause making clothing one-third dearer woolen goods of British of U.S.A. mani-facture, making clothing one-third dearer than it ought to be. The Western farmers are demanding the Canadian government take off the duty against U.S.A. wheat, when U.S.A. will admit our wheat duty free, but they refuse so reasonable a request. Owing to the shorter haul, difference of prices, difference of grading wheat, etc., we farmers would likely gain \$100 (£20) per carload. The Canadian implement manufacturers sell farm machinery much lower in price in Australia and England than to us at hand; a binder is sold £5 less. The milling combine sell flour at \$1 less per 98 lb. bag to English buyers than to us. These are samples of what a country with free trade can do as against one with a protective duty. Thousands are out of employment this winter in the cities, Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave the number in Parliament the other day at 100,000. Now why throw up a job or sell a home to come here on the chance of doing better? Now if our farmers would get busy during these long evenings and just write a letter, something as above in it, to the newspaper of the district they came from, letting these facts be known, we would soon get better treatment from the Borden government. A good dose of such letters appearing would scare it into doing something for us along the lines the Grain Growers' delegation recently demanded W. HORDERN.

Capacity **100 Bushels** per hour

Bargains in Farm Lands The following farms, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Hethering-

ton, are offered for sale, and for a speedy sale the prices are greatly reduced. Good opportunity to secure first-class land at moderate prices. GOOD HALF SECTION-Four miles north west of Lumsden, Sask., excel-

lent wheat growing land; 245 acres cultivated, comfortable house and large barn. Price for sale on or before March 14, \$33.00 per acre, with at least \$2,000 down.

QUARTER SECTION-Ten miles north-west of Lumsden and six miles south of Regina Beach. Excellent wheat growing land, 130 acres cultivated, good house and other usual buildings. Price, for sale on or before March 14, \$33.00 per acre.

QUARTER SECTION-Five miles south-west of Regina Beach, Sask., firstclass land, 110 acres cultivated and usual buildings. Price, for sale on or before March 14, \$30.00 per acre.

QUARTER SECTION-Five miles south of Keddleston, Sask., good soil, 100 acres cultivated, usual buildings. Price, for sale on or before March 14, \$20.00 per acre.

Address offers and enquiries to MRS. HETHERINGTON, LUMSDEN, SASK., A. HAYWORTH, LUMSDEN, SASK., Solicitor for the estate of Thomas Hetherington, deceased. or to



Special Prices for RATS and WOLVES Ship NOW! We also buy Hides and Seneca Root



THERE'S SOMETHING FOR ALL THE FAMILY

For that reason the Eaton Catalogue is a most valuable book in every Western Household

The new Eaton Catalogue-the Spring and Summer issue-contains features of interest to everybody. There is something in it for every member of the family. That is the reason it is invaluable in every household in Western Canada. Containing as it does 308 pages, many of them in colors, and all profusely illustrated, it is a veritable encyclopaedia of merchandise—one which should be kept as a book of reference and used as a guide in buying.

A FASHION BOOK OF STYLES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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M. B.

There is nothing you are likely to need in the variety that comes from persistent, diligent search household that is not covered by this Catalogue. in many lands. In Women's Wear the styles of All departments of merchandise are represented and in all the best values are presented.

In addition to meeting staple needs the Catalogue is a fashion book of styles for men and women. It is not extreme, but the latest and best ideas are, nevertheless, featured, and a range of selection is offered which is sufficiently wide to meet all demands.

This Catalogue might aptly be termed the "Shop Window of the World's Merchandise." As you look through its pages you have therein all the in many lands. In Women's Wear the styles of Paris, London, New York, judiciously chosen as bost suits the need of the customer. In like manner, also, the products of the great European centres, far-famed in manufacture, all grouped together under one roof, as it were, in your home, there to view, consider, and act as you think best.

If you have not already received our new Spring and Summer Catalogue, write us for a copy, which will be forwarded to you promptly free of charge. It will prove a valuable aid to you in the solution of many buying problems.

T. EATON COLIMITED CANADA WINNIPEG

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

March 4, 1914

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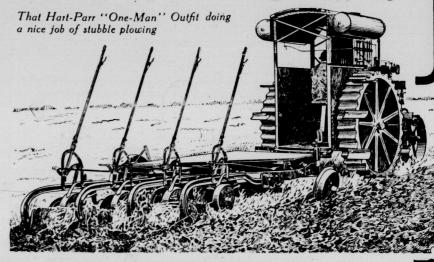
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SPRING PLOWING-Making It Pay

Bigger profits---greater benefits---endless satisfaction--follow the use of Hart-Parr power outfits. If you farm with horses or mules now, sell most of them, invest the money in a Hart-Parr power outfit and let it do all your heavy work-breaking, plowing, discing, seeding, etc. With a Hart-Parr outfit to back you up, you never need worry about having enough power to get your rush spring plowing done right and on time. You can make it a bigger profit-paying operation than ever before. The tireless capacity of a Hart-Parr outfit enables it to do every kind of traction and belt work on time, do it right and finish it without delay. The countless worries and many hours of hard drudgery it will save you-and the increase it will make in your crops-go a long way towards paying for it, even in the first year. Every day-is a dividend day when you do your spring plowing with a





Driver equipt with "Hold Fast" Extension Lugs. Note how they cut into the ground and pull out straight away, without tearing up the soil.



The One-Man Cutfit, illustrated above, replaces 10 to 12 sturdy horses. One man handles the entire outfit from the engine platform. You save the plowman's board and wages. There is no back-breaking work lifting stubborn hand levers. A slight jerk on the clutch rope causes the plows to lift and lower automatica'ly. This outfit will plow 10 acres daily—shallow or deep—

just as you desire. In a rush season you can work it continuously 24 hours at a stretch, and easily plow 20 acres or more daily, at a cost of 50 cents to 80 cents per acre. The tractor uses Cheapest Kerosene for fuel on light load, heavy load or no load, and costs not one penny for up-keep when idle. When spring opens up you simply start a Hart-Parr outfit on the job and keep it right there until the last seed is safely in its bed. The combination of Hart-Parr wave form driver lugs and "Hold-Fast" extension lugs afford a bull dog grip in soft soil without injuriously packing it and enables any Hart-Parr tractor to go into the field and stick to the job when other tractors are forced to stand idle.

We build a tractor and plow for every farm—large or small. We have a size that will exactly fit your farm, at a price to suit your pocket book. Consult us on your power requirements and let us tell you just why a Hart-Parr outfit will make every one of your farm operations pay the biggest profits, with the least emount of time and labor.

Write today for descriptive catalogs, special bulletins and literature on power farming costs.

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Talk No. 3 "Steel Shingle Galvanized Shingle"

Now for a little talk on the Quality of Pedlar Perfect Products. In this respect our customers get the fullest protection. All steel is specially selected. It is actually higher priced stock than is considered standard.

It must be level and free from surface defects. It must be galvanized to stand the copper sulphate test for coating. Care in manufacture, retrimming of sheets and triple inspection guarantee a perfect fit.

"Pedlarize" your buildings by using the big "George" Shingle (24 in. x 24 in.) on your barns, and the smaller "Oshawa" Shingle (16 in. x 20 in.) of identical pattern and quality on your house, sheds and smaller buildings. They will outlast the building and the builder.

References: Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver B.C., or Any Commercial Agency Agency References: Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver B.C., or Any Commercial Agency References: Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver B.C., or Any Commercial Agency References: Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver B.C., or Any Commercial Agency References: Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver B.C., or Any Commercial Agency References: Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver B.C., or Any Commercial Agency References: Bank of Nova Any Commercial Agency References: Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver B.C., or Any Commercial Agency References: Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver B.C., or Any Commercial Agency References: Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver B.C., or Any Commercial Agency References: Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver B.C., or B.C.,

M. M. Harrell Lumber Company 714-715 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C. Pedlar's Metal Shingles Protect you from fire, wind, water and lightning.

The All-perfect Metal Shingle — no greater cost, but greater service and satisfaction.

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Large and varied stock always carried at Toronto. Ottawa, Montreal. Winnipeg, London, Chatham, St. John, Quebec, Sydney, Halifax, Calgary, Vancouver

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

Sample grade oats 1 car

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 27, 1914)

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WINNIPEG FUTURES			MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES
Wheat	July	Oct.	(Sample Market, Feb. 27)
Feb. 24	951	901	No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars, dockage
Feb. 25	951	901	No. 1 hard wheat, 9 cars
Feb. 26	96	901	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 40 cars
Feb. 27	951	901	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars
Feb. 28	951	901	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars
Mar. 2	951	901	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
			No. 3 wheat, 1 car
Oats			No. 3 wheat, 1 car
Feb. 24	381		Rejected wheat, 2 cars
Feb. 25	381		Rejected wheat, 1 car
Feb. 26	381		No grade wheat, part car
	381		No grade wheat, 1 car
Feb. 27	381		
Feb. 28			Sample grade wheat, 1 car, barley, mixed
Mar. 2	381		Sample grade wheat, 1 car
			Screenings, 1 car
Flax			Screenings, 1 car 7.
Feb 24 1371	140	+ + +	No. 3 oats, 1 car, to run
Feb. 25	140		No. 3 white oats, 1 car, sample
Feb. 26	1414		No. 4 white onts, 5 cars
Feb. 27	1411		Sample grade oats, 3 cars
Feb. 28	1421		No. 3 white oats, 1 car. to arrive
Mar 9 1391	1424		No. 4 white oats, 2 cars

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No. 8 oats, 1 car	WINNIPEG AND U.S. P	DICEC
Sample oats, 1 car, Montana	WINNIFEG AND U.S. P	RICES
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, Canada		
	Closing prices on the principa	western
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car .52	markets on Saturday, February 28,	were:
No. 4 barley, 1 car	Cash Grain Winnipeg M	in more.
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	Cash Oran Winnipeg M	
No grade barley, 1 car	1 Nor. wheat	80.94
No grade barley, 1 car	2 Nor. wheat	.92
	3 Nor. wheat	.894
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	8 white oats	.874
No grade barley, 1 car	Barley	54-63
Sample barley, 1 car		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	Flax, No. 1 1.851	1.601
Sample barley, 1 car	Futures-	
No. 1 flax, 1 car, Minnesota	May wheat	.92
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage 1.60	July wheat	931
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Liverpool, Feb. 28, 1914.-

Close	Close
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July, per bushel 1.07	1.06

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Date	1.	4.		4	5	8	Pred	H erw	AUM.	F.IFd	1 Pd	99 Pd	No. 8	No. 4	Rej.	Fred	INW	2 CW	8 CW	Re1.	
Feb 24 25 26 27 28 Mar. ?	90 1 91 91 91 91 91 91	89 891 891 891 891	¥71 871 981 88 87 87 87	831 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	75 75, 77 77 77 77	711	65 65 66 66 96 66	841 85 851 851 851 851	84 1 84 1 84 1 84 1 84 1 84 1 84 1 84 1	341 341 341 345 345 345 351	831 881 84 84 84 84 84 84	33 35 35 35 35 35 35	414 414 45 45 45 45 45	49) 42) 43 43 43 43 43	42	41 41 411 411 411 42	1381 1534 1344 1341 1351 1351	130) 130) 131) 131 131 132 1321	118 118 119 1.9		

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, MARCH 2 THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE WEEK YEAR WEEK YF AR MON-DAY 1 FAK **Country Produce** NON N EF Winnipeg Live Stock Winnipeg Grain

Closing prices on narkets on Saturday, ash Gruin Nor, wheat Nor, wheat Nor, wheat white oats backet Barley Flax, No. 1 54-63 411-45 1.851 Futures-May wheat July wheat 94 98 Winnipeg Chicago \$7 \$5 \$0 75 \$8 65 \$65 \$65 \$5 50 \$6 \$55 Beef Cattle, top Hogs, top Sheep, yearlings

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

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prices up. Sheep and Lambs Some choice sheep and lambs would find a ready sale at \$7.00 to \$7.50, for choice lambs, and \$5.00 to \$5.50 for best killing sheep. There are none in sight, however, these days.

Country Produce

Note-Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of ship ment.

those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of ship ment. Butter Dairy butter remains unchanged at 25 cents for fancy, and No. 1 dairy 19-90 cents. The local market is still dull and heavy, notwithstanding the fact that practically none is consistent from ships' creamery butter have been broug if in-tering the country. Heavy shipments of Easters town ships' creamery butter have been broug if in-tering the country. Heavy shipments of Easters town ships' creamery butter, have been broug if in-tering the country. Heavy shipments of Easters town ships' creamery butter, here are torned from dairy to creamery, butter, because the dairy differs as widely in quality and reliability. Inferior dairy being worth only 14 cents. Retail prices range from 25 to 30 cents for the best quality. Bome new laid Manting segs are showing up the few mild days having helped matters. The pield by fresh Southern eggs from Minesota, Segs can be brought in from the South gramated under a week old, and it pays local dealers to prom the present level of 30 cents paid to the promised Asspring advances, eggs should come down from the present level of 30 cents paid to the promised scales. Bouthern eggs are should by the form the present level of 30 cents paid to the promised scales. Bouthern eggs are should by the form the present level of 30 cents paid to the promised scales. Bouthern eggs are should by the form the present level of 30 cents paid to the promised scales. Bouthern eggs are should by the form the present level of 30 cents paid to the promised scales. Bouthern eggs are should by the form the present level of 30 cents paid to the promised scales. Bouthern eggs are should by form the present level of 30 cents paid to the promised scales. Bouthern eggs are should by form the present level of 30 cents paid to the promised scales. Bouthern eggs are should by form the present level of 30 cents paid to the promised scales. Bouthern eggs are should by form the present level of 30 cents paid to the promised scales. Bouthern eggs are should

for 40 cents. Potatoes The few warm days last week allowed the farmers to open up their pits and store cellars, with the result that more supplies are available from Manitoba than for some weeks past. Values are unchanged, 75 cents being paid per bushel in sacks. Retail prices are around \$1 20 per bushel. The market is sure to drop before long, as there seems to be quite a large supply in the farmers' hands, and mild weather will put them on the market Milk and form

market Milk and Cream Sweet milk on March 1 dropped from \$2 10 to \$1 90 per hundred lbs. Retail prices in the city are being cut by one creamery firm and the others are expected to follow suit hefore iong. Sweet cream is coming in very plentifully. Dremsed Poullry Prices are unchanged in this line, with very Prices are unchanged in this line, with very le being offered, as the season is practically

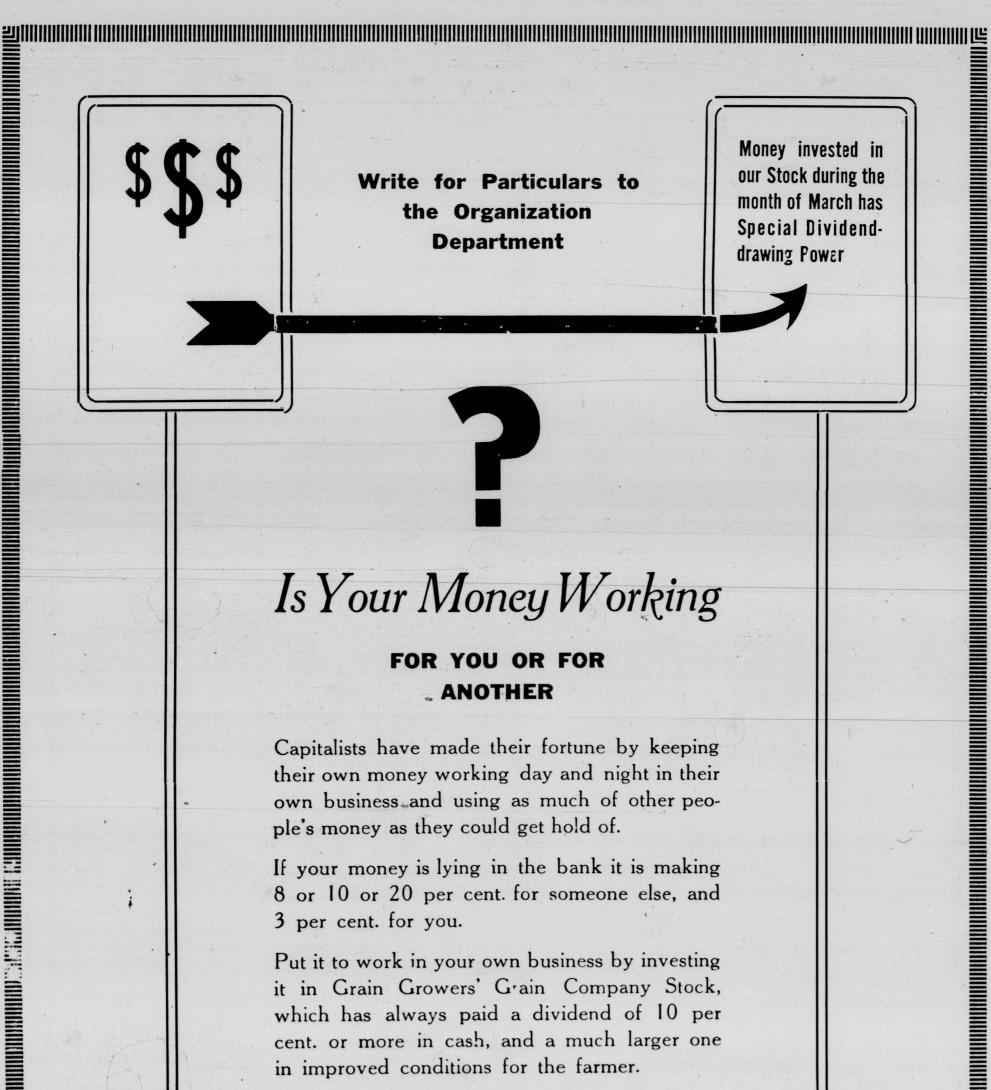
(Casn Wheat No. 1 Nor.	911	901	841	Carue Extra choice steers		c. 8 c. 00-7 50	€ c. € c. 7.00-7.80		c. 8 c. 80-7.00	No. 1 dairy	19c-20-		the the	to city
	No. 5 Nor	871	379	78!	Best butcher steers and		a		1.	00-0.50	Good round lots	16c-17c	16c-17c	TIC	oth
	No 4	84	93	741	heifers		25-0.50	6 15-6 50	1.	00-0.00	Eggs (per doz.)				Sw
	No. 5	1719	75	70	Fair to good butcher steers and beifers	A	00-6 25	6 00-6 95		00 8 00		11.5.4.1.1.1.		A CONTRACTOR	San B
	No 6	172	71	64	Best fat cows		50-0.00	5 50-6 00		50-0 00		20e	80c	23c-14c	litt
	Feed	06	64 :	544	Medium cows		75-8 15	\$ 75-5 15		00-5 50					ove
	G-1 0-1-	1.0.02	1003	100.08	Common cows		00 4 50	4 00-4.50		50-4 00		14.1.1.1.1.1.1	1 1 2 2 1 1 1		
	Cash Oats		35	321			00-5 50	5 00-5.50	4	75-5 95	In sacks, per bushel	75e	75c	86c	1
	No.2 C.W	801	33	541	Com'n and medium bull.		25-4 75	4 25-4 75	4	90-4 40	Dressed Poultry				fro
	Cash Barley			1.2.1	Choice veal calves	7	00-7.50	7 00-7 50	6	50-7 00		16c	16c	17e	
	No. 8	454	441	461		5.	50-6.00	5 50-6.00	5	00-6.00		14c	14c	15e	wei
					Best milkers and spring-						Ducks	16c	16c	17e	the
	Cash Flax	1		1000	ers (each)	1	55-865	\$55-\$65		65-875	Geese	16c	16c	17e	is :
	No. 1 N.W	1851	1391	109	Com'n milkers and spring						Turkey	\$0e	TUC	tur	•pr
			191.41	1.1	ers (each)		36 145	\$36-\$45		40-859					13
	Wheat Features				Hoge						Milk and Cream Sweet cream (per lb butterfat)	88c	88c	86.	bei
	May	941	941	87			55 \$8.65	8 25 8 40	1.24	88.15	Cream for butter-mak-				810
	July	95	95	88				84.25		87.00	ing purposes (per lb.				Üp
	October	901			Heavy sows		\$6. ±5 \$4. 25	84.95		\$5.00	butter fat) Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	29c 81 90	19e	81c 82.00	-6
	May	87		85							Bweet mink (per 100 100.)				
	July	381	889	861	Sheep and Lambe						Hay (per ten) No. 1 Red Top	\$10-\$11	.1011	815	del
	Plaz Futures	1.1	1.8			-		7 00-7 50		50-7 00			89-810		ahe
	May	1.91	197	112	Choicelambs		00-7 50	5 00-5 50		00-5 50		816	815	\$18-\$19	ane 1
	July	14?	1391	1131	Best killing sheep	0	00-3 50	0 00 0 00		00 0 00					No

er. Dressed Ments Dressed pork is 104 cents for choice light hogs om 100 to 150 lbs. The heavier ones, of course, e not worth so much, 94 cents being paid for right between 150 and 200 lbs. Pork, heavier an 200 lbs., is worth 9 cents. Dressed beef worth 16 cents, and choice stuff is scarce. Fresh ring lamb is 16 cents, mutton 13 cents and year cents. cents.

Hides-Norther, Batton for the trade of the formation of the secare and is up another dollar, now ing worth \$16. Wild hay is unchanged at 0.\$11 for No. 1 Red Top, and \$9.\$10 for No. 1 pland. Deliveries have been quite light lately, hich accounts for the higher tone. Hides, Wood, Tallow Hide, 10 to 12 cents per lb., divered in Winnipeg: frozen green hides, 10 to cents watch. Tallow-No. 1 tallow is worth 5 to 53 cents lb.; a. 2, 4 to 45 cents, delivered to the trade.

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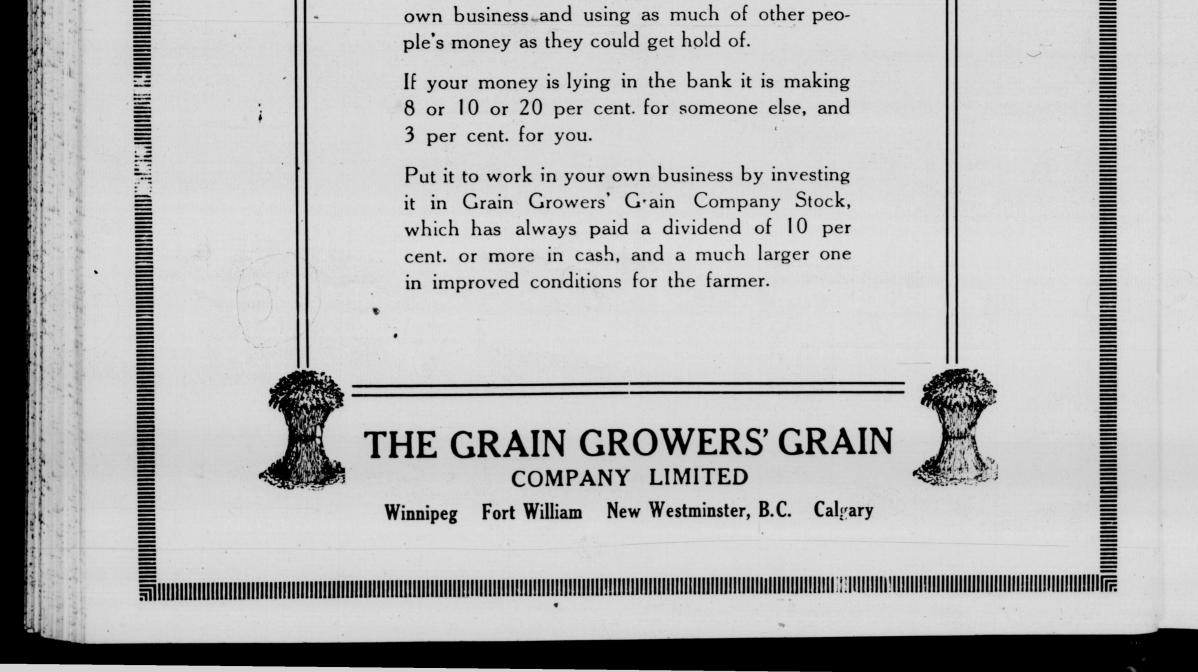


ANOTHER

Capitalists have made their fortune by keeping their own money working day and night in their own business and using as much of other people's money as they could get hold of.

If your money is lying in the bank it is making 8 or 10 or 20 per cent. for someone else, and 3 per cent. for you.

Put it to work in your own business by investing it in Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock, which has always paid a dividend of 10 per cent. or more in cash, and a much larger one in improved conditions for the farmer.

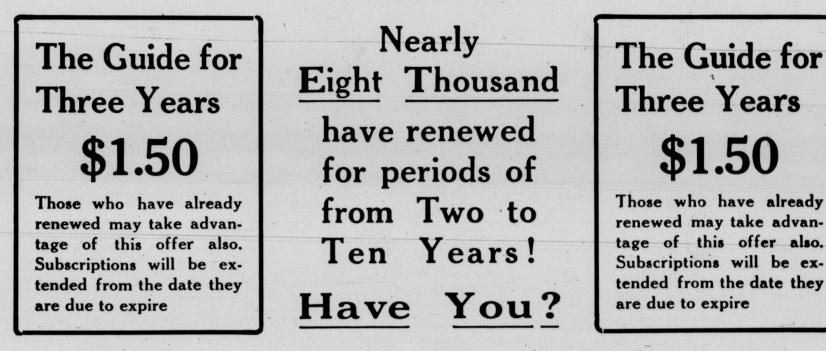


1914

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Boost the Cause! 60-Day Campaign

"Don't sit supinely on your roost, but come along and help us boost"



Unique Clubbing Offers

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The Weekly Free Press is a splendid paper and its success proves that it is appreciated. A weekly newspaper with all the features of a metropolitan daily—Canadian and Foreign News, Colored Comic, Magazine, Ladies' Home, Farm and Stock Raisers' sections: and a special exclusive feature, Broomhall's Grain Markets direct from Liverpool.

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The Western Home Monthly

The Western Home Monthly is Western Canada's leading Household Magazine. An ideal paper for the farm. Everything of interest to all is portrayed in its columns. Explorers in far away lands, scientists working quietly in famous laboratories, authors of wide repute everywhere, are preparing a wealth of material, ensuring a very high standard for the journal.

The Farmers' Tribune, Winnipeg

The opportunity is now presented to the farmers of the West of securing upon the most favorable terms in combination with The Guide, that old reliable stand-by. The Farmers' Tribune of Winnipeg, which for about a quarter of a century has been the constant friend and champion of the interests of the agriculturists of the West. Thoroughly up-to-date in all departments.

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Bargain Rates

Grain Growers' Guide Weekly Free Press	\$1.25 for one year
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Grain Growers' Guide Western Home Monthly	\$1.25 for one year

Regular Subscription Price - - - \$1.00 per year

Nor'-West Farmer

The Nor'-West Farmer, issued on the 5th and 20th of each month, is the oldest farm journal published n Western Canada. It was established in Winnipeg 32 years ago and is decidedly a Western Farm Paper for Western Farmers.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

year	Weekly Farmers' Tribune 1 \$1.25 for one year
ſ	CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.
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i	Guide for Three Years.
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i	POST OFFICEPROV

Guide

Grain Growers'

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

March 4, 1914

FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM Against Combine Methods!

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association --- The United Farmers of Alberta --- and The Dominion Grange of Ontario

Have passed strong resolutions to give every assistance possible to The Sarnia Fence Company, and to purchase Sarnia Fence in preference to all others. We hope with their assistance to be successful in our fight with the large interests. It is no longer our fight, but yours as well. If you are not already a supporter of our Independent Policy, you should be. Start today—we need your assistance.

Four years ago we started marketing Sarnia Fence Direct to the Farmers of Canada, at prices so much lower than they had previously paid, that the great percentage of those who read our advertisements were skeptical as to its quality. They had been used to buying through their agents and dealers as much as 20 cents per rod more than we asked them to pay Direct from our Factory, Freight Paid to their station. In four years we have gained the confidence of the Canadian Farmers and in return for our efforts, every farm organization in the Dominion of Canada have endorsed our policy and promised us every assistance. In return we wish every farmer in Canada to know that we are doing everything in our power to make our connection more close with them, so that it will be impossible for the combine to again force you to pay the high prices you have in the past. We ask your personal assistance, not only by the placing of your orders with us, but by the use of your personal influence you have with your neighbors in your locality. In return we guarantee to sell you the best dollar for dollar value in wire fence you have ever received.

By the Sarnia way of selling fence you have nothing to pay for but quality. You will receive a roll of Sarnia Fence that will give you such satisfaction that it will be remembered long after the price has been forgotten, and make you a permanent customer and strong supporter of our Direct Policy.

GUARANTEE.—If you find for any reason that the fence received of us is not of the best hard steel wire, the best galvanizing, the most perfectly woven fence you ever purchased at any price, you are at liberty to return it to us. We will pay freight both ways and refund your money.

WHICH WILL YOU BUY-SARNIA FENCE OR COMBINE FENCE?

WE SET THE PRICE, OTHERS DE- VOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.	2000	Price Carload Over in Manitob	Price Less tha Carload Sask'chew	Price Carload Over in Sask'chew	Price Less th Carload Alberta	Price Carload Over in Alberta	CASH WITH THE ORDER SAVES EX- PENSE AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE SAVING IN THE PRICE.	rice nite	Price Carload Over in Manitobi	Price Less tha Carload Sask chew	Price Carload Over in Sask'chew	Price Less the Carloade Alberta	Price Carload Over in
5-40-0 HOBSE AND CATTLE FENCE Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod 6½ ID. Price per rod freight prepaid	22c	20c	24c	220	26c	23c	9-48 GENERAL 'STOCK' FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid	200	37c	44c	39c	47c	42
6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, weight per rod 7½ B. Price per rod freight prepaid	26c	24c	29c	27c	310	280	10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3. 314, 314, 434, 514, 6, 8, 8, 8. Weight per	430	410	48c	43c	52c	46
7-40-0 HOBSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE. Has 7 line wires 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod 8½ ID. Price per rod freight prepaid	29c	27c	33c	29c	35c	32c	7-26 MEDIUM HOG FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 26 inches high,	230					
7-48-0 HOBSE AND CATTLE FENCE Has 7 Mne wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod; all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod, 9 lb. Price per rod freight prepaid 0 40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.	290	27c	33c	29c	35c	32c	15-50-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE, Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bot- tom No. 9, filling 12 Hard Steel wire, 177, 177, 177, 177, 197, 20, 20, 177, 177, 177, 177, 177, 177, 177, 17		410	100	120	510	40
8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Weight per rod 10 ½ B. Price per rod freight prepaid	350	33c	39c	35c	42c	37c	4. 5, 5, 6, 6, 7. Weight 12 lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid	43C \$3.00	\$2.90	\$3.10	\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3.0
8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 9. Weight per rod 11 B. Price per rod freight prepaid	3hC	34c	40c	36c	43c	38c		4.75 5.00	4.50 4.75	$\begin{array}{c} 5.00\\ 5.25\end{array}$	5.00	$\begin{array}{c} 5.25\\ 5.50\end{array}$	4.7 5.0
9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight	. C.	240	100	260	120	200	FARM GATE, 16x48. Freight paid STAPLES GALVANIZED 1 1/4 in. Per box of 25 lb, freight paid	1.00		5.50 1.10		5.75	
per rod 11 Ib. Price per rod, freight prepaid		34c	1	1			BRACE WIRE, No. 9 Soft. Per coil 25 b, freight paid	1.00	.90	1.10	.90	1.10	.9
NOTE.—Prices on other Style be given on application.	es of	Fence	and	Barb	Wire	will	STRETCHER. All iron top and bottom, draw very heavy tested chain. extra sin- gle wire stretcher and splicer, the best stretcher made at any price, freight paid	0 75	8.00	9.00	8.75	9.00	8.2
PLEASE NOTE—The above price at carload prices on 24,000 pounds or	s are over.	for ship These	pment prices	via La may be	ke and raised	Rail.	We prepay freight in less than carlo y. Send your order today. Remit by	pads on P.O. Or	shipme rder or	ents of Bank	300 po Money	unds or Order.	ove
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