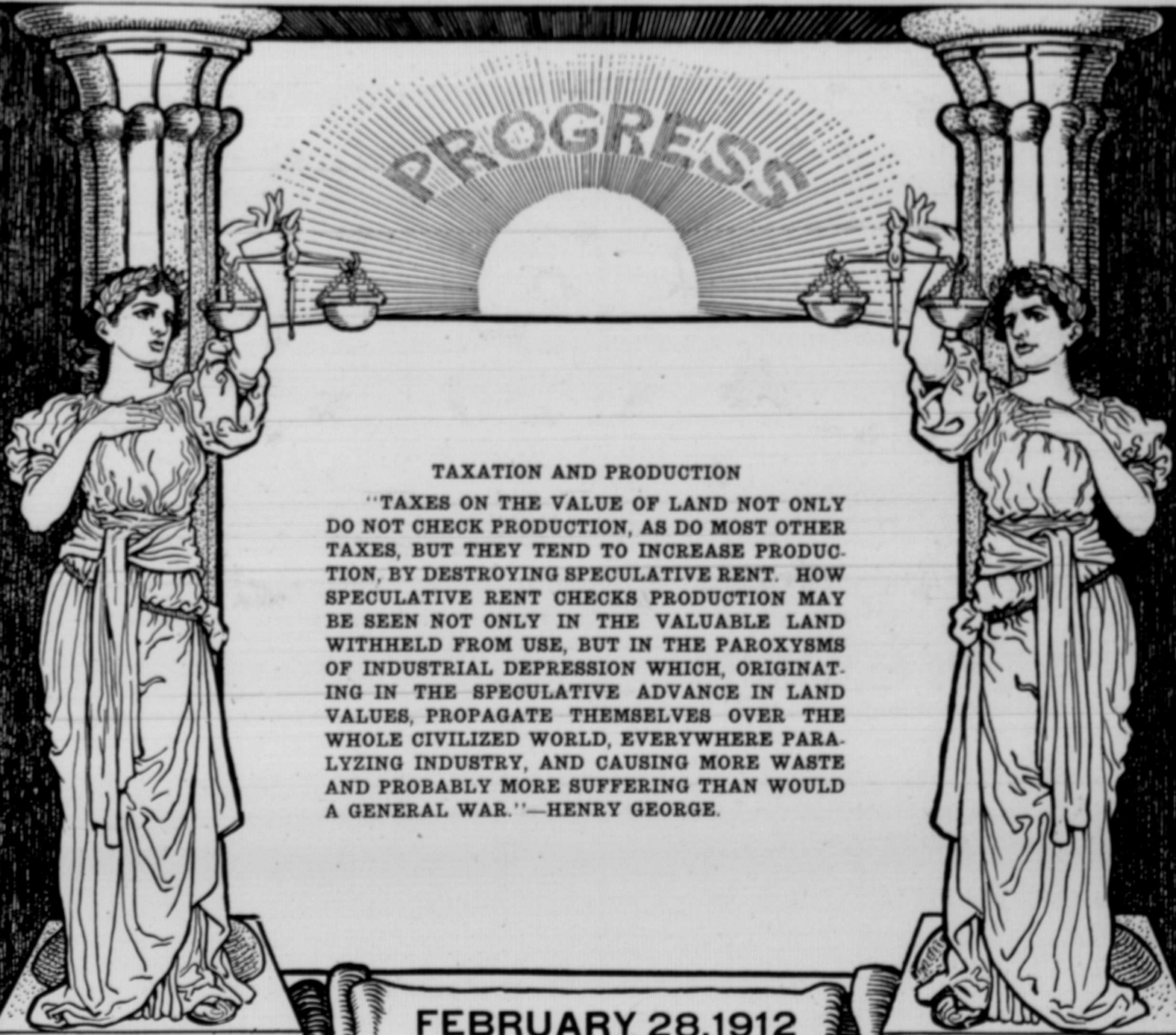


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



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"TAXES ON THE VALUE OF LAND NOT ONLY DO NOT CHECK PRODUCTION, AS DO MOST OTHER TAXES, BUT THEY TEND TO INCREASE PRODUCTION, BY DESTROYING SPECULATIVE RENT. HOW SPECULATIVE RENT CHECKS PRODUCTION MAY BE SEEN NOT ONLY IN THE VALUABLE LAND WITHHELD FROM USE, BUT IN THE PAROXYSMS OF INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION WHICH, ORIGINATING IN THE SPECULATIVE ADVANCE IN LAND VALUES, PROPAGATE THEMSELVES OVER THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD, EVERYWHERE PARALYZING INDUSTRY, AND CAUSING MORE WASTE AND PROBABLY MORE SUFFERING THAN WOULD A GENERAL WAR."—HENRY GEORGE.

FEBRUARY 28, 1912

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DAKOTA PROFESSOR ON DIVERSIFIED FARMING

Dr. J. H. Worst, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, addressed the Winnipeg Canadian Club on Wednesday, Feb. 14, on the subject of diversified farming. After reminding the business men, who comprised his audience, that the prosperity of the city of Winnipeg depended absolutely on the success of the farming community to the West, Dr. Worst said in part:

"I believe in diversified farming, first because it is an absolute necessity. It is an undisputable fact that when the first crop of grain is taken from the land it is started on the road to zero. Since something is taken from the ground and nothing is returned there must be a diminishing of returns, which make it only a matter of time until the soil is worn out of fertility, and becomes charged with poisons. I realize that in spite of the great immigration from Europe, and the number of people you have taken from us, that you have only scratched a few places, but still, as I said, you have started on the way to zero, and the only salvation is to put farming on a basis of permanent agriculture."

Eliminate Chance

He declared that a rotation of crops was the only way to eliminate the element of chance from farming. Under the system of continuous crops of wheat on the same ground the crop demands plenty of rainfall to attain a maximum. The West had a small rainfall and this made it desirable that the farmer should learn to produce his crops with the least rainfall possible, on the principle that he would at least be assured of a fair crop, and in the event of more than usual amount of rainfall there would be a maximum crop produced. The richer the soil is in vegetable matter, the less moisture is required. As a result of the loss of vegetable matter due to continuous growing of wheat Dr. Worst declared that it required from thirty to forty per cent. more moisture to produce the same crop today than it did twenty years ago.

Value of Live Stock

"If one-third of each farm were devoted to live stock," continued Dr. Worst, "it would enable the farmer to keep the soil of his entire farm full of humus or vegetable matter sufficient to grow crops without robbing the land of its producing power." Referring to the part the business men of Winnipeg must play in the change from grain production alone to diversified farming, Dr. Worst said, "The sooner we can get the farmers to see the absolute necessity for diversified farming, the better, and it is to the advantage of Winnipeg to see that the change is brought about, in their own interests. They should exert every effort to get farming in the West on a permanent basis." He stated that in growing 100,000,000 bushels of wheat there was so much fertility taken from the soil that to restore it to the state it was in before the crop was produced would require \$440,000 worth of fertilizers. On the present basis of production he said it was only a question of time until the decreased rate of production per acre would be so great that it would no longer be profitable to grow wheat. Not only are the fertile properties abstracted from the soil, but it becomes charged with poison to such an extent that after ten or twelve years' use soil becomes so bad that it is only the most perfect of conditions which will permit of a reasonable crop being produced. Close examination of the land in North Dakota had shown that the average field of grain contained sufficient weeds to absorb the nourishment sufficient for fifteen bushels of wheat per acre, and so if the weeds were eliminated there would follow an increase in the yield per acre to that extent without any additional rain.

Rainfall Sufficient

"In spite of the apologies of the real estate men," continued Dr. Worst, "who attempt to apologize to their Eastern clients, and even go so far as to try to deny that there is excessive dryness in the West, I would say that one of our greatest blessings is our small annual rainfall. I don't believe it is necessary to lose a crop on account of drought, for while it may be necessary to summer-fallow once every four or five years in order to store up moisture in the subsoil for succeeding years, that would not mean loss, but merely a transferring of

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY 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 Tariff Question

Every man in Canada should be interested in the tariff, as there is nothing that affects every individual more seriously. It will pay to study the tariff and its effects. Many valuable books have been written on the subject. The following are the very best and we can recommend them to everybody:

LIFE OF RICHARD COBDEN (2 Vols.), \$2.50

By John Morley

This life story of the great free trade champion of England is one of the most inspiring works ever written.

THE TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS, \$1.50

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This is the story of how the protective tariff has plundered the people of the United States, and applies well in Canada. It is written in a very interesting style.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY, \$0.50

By J. J. Harpell

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REVOLT AGAINST THE NEW FEUDALISM, \$0.45

By Edward Porritt

Edward Porritt knows more about the Canadian tariff and its iniquities than any other writer. This book is an eye opener on the methods of the protected manufacturers.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE, \$0.20

By Henry George

There is nothing written that shows the weakness of the protective tariff better than this book.

All of these books will be sent to any address in Canada, postpaid, on receipt of price. Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

energy. As we see it today the farmer puts in his crop and then leaves it to the weather to supply the moisture, but if at any time between seed-time and harvest there should come two or three weeks without rainfall the crop goes back and suffers, and is sometimes utterly destroyed." Further he said, "Four elements enter into the growth of grain. They are the sun, air and soil, which we always have, and the only thing which is left for the farmer to care for is the moisture."

Against Big Farms

In decrying the practice of farming large areas, and favoring the small intensive farms, Dr. Worst said, "It is not necessary to own a whole township or even a section in order to farm. I believe the glory of Canada will one day be reflected by the small intensive farms of her sons," which was greeted with hearty applause.

In North Dakota the bankers and business men have subscribed the sum of \$50,000 for three years for the purpose of educating the farmer on the matter of diversified farming. Primarily this was for the benefit of the farmers, but a very large secondary reason was the added prosperity which it would bring to business men in every line. This fund would be used to show the farmer how to plow, and when and why, and where to get the best

seed grain, and why. Closing a splendid address, Dr. Worst said, amid loud applause, "In proportion as you get the young men and women satisfied to settle down on small sections and enter upon intensive farming the better it will be for the country."

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE

Arrangements have been made through the assistance of Joseph Fels, the great reformer, and a number of other democratic men in the United States, for the publication of 1,000,000 copies of Henry George's great book, "Protection or Free Trade," to be spread broadcast over the United States during the next few months. These men are anxious to break down the tariff wall which surrounds the greatest Republic in the world, and thus give to the toiling masses of the United States a greater portion of the wealth which they themselves create.

Those who have contributed to the funds necessary for the publication of this immense edition have generously agreed to send these books into Canada, also wherever they are needed. For this reason The Grain Growers' Guide will handle a list for the circulation of this book, and will mail copies to any address in Canada for 4 cents each. Under no other circumstances could these books be secured in such good type at less than

from five to six times the price. It is one of the greatest books on the tariff ever written, and it deals with the subject from the viewpoint of the common people.

Any man who reads "Protection or Free Trade" carefully and thinks and studies upon the question for himself, will find it difficult, if not impossible, to believe in the protection fallacy, for this reason it is advisable to have copies of this book sent to as many people as possible, and particularly to those people who do not as yet see the fallacies of the protectionist argument.

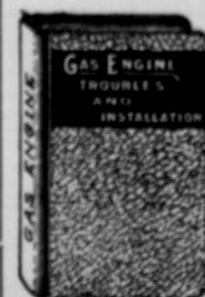
We would like very much to be able to send a copy of this book to every protectionist in Western Canada and also in Eastern Canada and we will do so if we can raise sufficient funds. To circulate 50,000 copies of this book during the next three months would cost only \$2,000, which would be a very small item if divided up among those people in Western Canada who believe that protection is one of the greatest evils of the country. Every person who wants to assist in this work should send in their letters and their money at once. Send for a copy for yourself and for as many copies to other people as you can afford. If you do not know to whom to send the extra copies, send along the money and we will send them out to the right party. The only way to bring down the tariff wall is to educate the people to the iniquities of protection.

Every man who believes in a square deal for himself and his fellowmen can well afford to assist in the circulation of "Protection or Free Trade." It will be sent to any address for 4 cents per copy. Let us have your assistance to send out anywhere from ten copies to five hundred, and the more that are sent out the sooner will the battle be won. Do not deal with any other subject in your letter. Write on the outside of the envelope, "Protection or Free Trade." It will then reach the right place and be handled promptly. Send as many of the books to people who believe in protection as possible. Don't waste time and money trying to educate people who are already educated to the evils of protection.

This is a good opportunity for every local association to supply a copy to each of its members.

Book Department,
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"Protection or Free Trade."

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



The continuous demand for information on farm engines has led The Guide to search for the cheapest and best book available. We have found it. It is "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical college. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

News from Ottawa

Grain Act Amended to Remove Protection from Grain Growers

By The Guide Special Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Government ownership of terminal elevators on a scale not yet definitely determined, but probably limited, a modification of the clauses of the Grain Act governing the distribution of cars, including a provision which gives the grain commission to be named wide discretionary powers,—and the establishment of sample markets, with mixing privileges, at Winnipeg, Fort William and Calgary, where a new grain survey board is to be established—such is the policy of the new government, as announced this week in connection with the consideration of Hon. George E. Foster's grain bill.

In all these particulars the bill will differ from the measure as passed by the Senate last year, and which was subsequently introduced in the Commons by Hon. Frank Oliver, but not pressed owing to lack of time.

Sample Market

The announcement that sample markets would be established came today, when Hon. George E. Foster gave notice that he would propose an amendment declaring that:

"Notwithstanding any other provision in this act that may conflict therewith, sample markets may be established in the cities of Winnipeg, Fort William and Calgary, and the mixing of grain permitted in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as shall be recommended by the Board and approved by the Governor-in-Council."

This proposal has yet to be discussed in the House and the main debate has yet to take place on the terminal elevators proposals, during the course of which a more definite idea will be given of the extent to which the government proposes to go in for the ownership of elevators.

Senate May Act

The farmers' battle against changes in the car distribution clauses, won after so many years of effort, has been fought and lost in so far as the House of Commons is concerned. It has been rumored that the Senate will throw out the government's amendments, but as to this no official announcement is forthcoming. Sir Richard Cartwright, who, as minister of trade and commerce, acceded to the demands of the farmers, and who is the leader of the Opposition majority in the Senate, is now considering the situation no doubt, but is keeping his own counsel. That the changes will be fought in the Upper House is certain, as all the Western Senators in discussing the recently passed emergency bill dealing with car distribution declared against the principle of making this permanent legislation. The government's amendments make it permanent, and go a great deal farther, so that a warm fight may be expected in the Upper House.

The wish of the farmers of the West that there should be no change made in the distribution section of the Grain Act was ignored by the House on the advice of Mr. Foster, and a clause embodying four specific and one general amendment was adopted by a standing vote in the committee of 44 to 29 on a straight party division. W. H. Sharpe, Conservative member for Lisgar, voted with the Opposition, and Dr. Schaffner, of Scuris, would doubtless have done so had he been in the House, as he placed himself squarely in opposition to the general widening provision in the course of a speech made in the early part of the discussion. W. D. Staples, of Macdonald, and Arthur Meighen, Portage la Prairie, the only other Conservatives from Manitoba to speak, supported the government's proposal. The amendment gives the grain commission when in operation the right to depart from the present plan of car distribution when an elevator has collapsed, when there is damp grain to be moved, when there is necessity for a hurried distribution of seed grain, when grain is heating, and finally (and

this is the wide, open discretionary clause) "whenever, after due examination, the board considers it necessary and advisable in order to relieve congestion and facilitate the despatch of grain."

While many of the members opposed to the amendment expressed the opinion that it would not be wise to incorporate into this permanent legislation any of these clauses, and that the desires of the farmers should be respected, the chief objection was taken to the sub-section which gives over the distribution of the cars absolutely to the members of the commission, if they desire to take it.

Strong Opposition

Hon. Frank Oliver, in his usual vehement way, declared that the inclusion of this provision practically spoils the bill. Messrs. Knowles, Martin, Turiff, Clarke, Douglas, White and Cruise all contended that the farmers had gone through a very strenuous fight to secure the present regulations and that they would feel that they had lost their only means of guarantee that they would receive fair treatment in the distribution of cars.

Cruise Shows Danger

Mr. Cruise, the farmer-member for Dauphin, made his maiden speech in this connection, and created a favorable impression. He said he had received letters from nearly every Grain Growers' association in his constituency adverse to the proposal to make a change in the car distribution clauses of the existing law. "As farmers," he said, "we regard any change with a great amount of suspicion. Ten years ago the bankers, the railway companies and the elevator people combined together and refused to give the farmers cars. The result was that the farmers were forced to ship their grain through the elevators or sell it to the elevators. This enabled the elevator men to lower there the price of grain, and the result was a spread of about seven cents between the street and track price. The farmers succeeded in getting placed in the act the present car distribution clauses, and the result has been that in the past three or four years the spread between street and track has not exceeded two or three cents p.r. bushel. The farmers realize that they have derived great benefit from the clause, as it is at present embodied in the act, and I am strongly opposed to any change." Mr. Cruise added that if the farmers came down to Toronto, "that beautiful city that runs the whole country" (laughter) and insisted to have anything to say to the manufacturers upon the distribution of cars upon which they load their machinery, the manufacturers would say to them: "What business is it of yours?—Go home to the West and mind your own affairs."

Foster's Explanation

On behalf of the government it was argued by Mr. Foster and several others that the amendments would perpetuate the principle of the existing legislation and improve its enforcement by placing the distribution in the hands of a responsible commission. They predicted that it would work out to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, and that in the course of twelve months the new conditions would be accepted as satisfactory by all parties concerned. Mr. Foster expressed the opinion that the view of the farmer was localized and that on that account he was probably too fearful of the possible consequences of the proposed change. In this regard he said: "A member says: 'I must go by what my farmers tell me.' But does the farmer know better than we, who are in a position to know about everything connected with the grain trade. He knows more about wheat farming and raising and may know a great deal more about wheat selling, but the farmer is localized, necessarily localized. The farmer looks out from

his own locality and does not always view this great system of machinery for transporting produce across this great country; he does not see it as a whole and understand its workings."

Mr. Foster then proceeded to say that the Grain Growers' association had been a very useful and active organization. It had done a great deal of good and a mighty sight of keen work, but whether the association voices the whole opinion of the farmers of the Northwest he was not prepared to say. Mr. Foster supported his amendments also on the ground that they were humanitarian in principle. They would give the board the power to relieve a district where want and distress are imminent, without much disorganizing the general plan in the districts where the situation is less acute.

Schaffner and Sharpe Opposed

That Dr. Schaffner and W. H. Sharpe, the two government supporters who opposed the proposal to give the grain commission wide discretionary powers, are impressed with the attitude of the farmers was made clear by their speeches. Dr. Schaffner said that he would be prepared to justify in his constituency the four sub-sections giving the commissioners the power to act under certain exceptional conditions, but he was against the proposal to give the men who might constitute the board the right to act whenever they might deem it expedient to do so. "I must say, I cannot help saying," he declared, "that I am a little afraid of clause (e). If it does not go any further than it says, well and good,—and after all, perhaps that is the only argument one has a right to make, that it means what it says—but I know that the arguments of the farmers will be that it is the thin edge of the wedge. Subsection (e) reads: 'When after due examination the board considers it necessary and desirable, in order to relieve congestion and facilitate the despatch of grain.' Now, if it always remained there, I believe the farmers would not so seriously object to this subsection."

In conclusion Dr. Schaffner said: "I think it was the member for Macdonald (Mr. Staples) who said that a farmer might have five thousand bushels of grain in his granary spoiling, because of damp or for some other reason. Surely it would be of advantage to the farmers if the commission had the power, although he had had his car, to grant him the privilege of receiving another car. Still, so far as this subsection (e) is concerned, I do not feel that I am in a position to favor so broad an extension of the powers of the commission as this would seem to give. I am strongly in favor of the other clauses, but this subsection I could hardly support without further light."

Mr. Sharpe spoke shortly before the vote was called. He put his position in a nutshell in the opening paragraph of his speech: "I would like to make my position perfectly clear in this matter," he said. "This amendment covers the whole of clause 207 of this bill. There are five subsections in the amendment. The first (a) is in connection with an elevator collapsing; (b) in connection with the relief of damp grain; (c) is in connection with seed grain; (d) in connection with heated grain. All these I favor. But subsection (e), in my humble opinion, goes a little too far. I would not give that power to the commission. If I were voting on this subsection separately, I would certainly vote against the insertion of subsection (e) of the amendment. If I have to vote on the whole five at once, I will have to vote for the amendment. The vote when taken was on the subsections separately, and Mr. Sharpe was as good as his word, he being the only member on the government side to vote with the Opposition."

Terminal Elevator Policy

The announcement of the minister of trade and commerce of the govern-

ment's terminal elevator policy was made just before the House rose at a late hour on Tuesday night. It was not a set announcement, but the information came out as the result of a number of queries on the part of Opposition members. When consideration of the terminal elevator clauses was taken up Hon. Dr. Pugsley said he was unable to see why the provision should not be general that elevators might be taken over and operated by the government to as much advantage on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the St. Lawrence as at Fort William and Port Arthur.

"This gives power to the Governor-in-Council," said Mr. Foster, "to construct, acquire, lease or expropriate any terminal elevator, if Parliament has granted the money for such purpose. The only terminal point at the present time is Fort William and Port Arthur."

Mr. Pugsley objected that the powers of the board should not be limited to those points. Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Tiffin, Vancouver and Victoria, he said, were just as much terminal points as Port Arthur and Fort William. He would object, however, to the board having the power to decide at what points the government shall take over or construct elevators, and own and manage them.

Mr. Foster agreed that the board should not have such powers. It has not the power to establish inspection divisions, except with the approval of the Governor-in-Council. He moved that the word "board" be struck out and the words "Governor-in-Council" be substituted.

A discussion followed as to the desirability of terminal elevators being supplied at St. John and other points. Mr. Foster pointed out that the Dominion government have the right to build elevators in St. John now, if they desire to do so, but the purposes of the act are special purposes, looking to the regulation of the grain trade from the West, and specially at the great terminal points. Certain abuses have existed and it was contended that the control and supervision of the government at those points was not sufficient to protect the grain shippers and the grain exporters and the clause was meant to in some way cope with the difficulty.

Mr. Pugsley: "By the government acquiring the elevators?"

Mr. Foster: "That is the question involved. We take the power to do it."

Mr. Pugsley: "Is it intended to do it?"

Mr. Foster: "Yes. There will be

Continued on Page 31

Special Co-operative Number

A special Co-operative Number of The Guide will be published during the coming spring. Last year we published a Co-operative Number, containing reports of the co-operative buying and selling done by farmers' organizations in the West. These organizations are growing rapidly and we want to tell our readers what they have done during the past year. We would like to have every co-operative society in the West and every farmers' organization that has done any co-operative work send us a full report for publication. Every local association that has bought twine, coal or anything else co-operatively should send us a report for this special number, showing what has been bought, the methods adopted and the saving effected. The same issue will contain articles showing what has been done along co-operative lines by the farmers in Ontario, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California. Send along the reports not later than March 15. Let us make the Co-operative Number a good one.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 28th, 1912

GRAIN GROWERS LOSE CASE

In our Ottawa letter this week, our readers will see that the car distribution clauses of the Grain Act, which have afforded so much protection to farmers for a number of years past, have been altered to such an extent that this protection is practically destroyed. Here is the clause which the House of Commons has inserted in the new bill:

"The Board may in its discretion order cars to be supplied contrary to the provisions of this clause:

- "(a) to elevators in danger of collapse,
- "(b) in cases where the operator of any country elevator reports in writing under oath that some portion of the grain in such elevator is heated, and that in order to preserve the same it is necessary to ship such heated grain to terminal elevators for treatment,
- "(c) to places where grain is damp, and thereby liable to become damaged,
- "(d) for purposes of distributing seed grain to any point in the western division,
- "(e) or whenever, after due examination, the board considers it necessary and advisable in order to relieve congestion and facilitate the despatch of grain.

Very little objection will be made to the first four provisions of this clause, as they are not liable to be abused to the serious disadvantage of the farmers of the West. It is the last clause which removes the protection of the present car distribution clauses of the Grain Act. This last clause gives the new board full power to distribute cars in any way they deem fit. All that is necessary to give the Board this power (under this amendment) is for this same Board to declare that there is congestion anywhere and then they may distribute cars to suit themselves. This is the amendment that the elevator and railway interests have demanded and which the organized farmers have opposed. It is very gratifying to note that Dr. Schaffner, member for Souris, and W. H. Sharpe, member for Lisgar, opposed the Government on this question. But the Government was able to force the clause through the House, and the protection which the Grain Growers of the West secured only after a strenuous and costly fight, has been taken away from them. The only hope now left for the Grain Growers is that the Senate may throw this clause out.

It is very hard to understand why the Government should take this action, in the face of the opposition of the organized Grain Growers of the West. It would naturally be expected that the Grain Act should be framed to protect the producers of grain in every possible manner. The Grain Growers produce the grain, and it is their own. No government has any moral right to step in and give special privileges to any grain dealers or middlemen who may handle the grain between the producer and the consumer. This new clause is very plausibly written, and the government can easily claim that it will not be abused; but it is not very hard to see that the elevator interests that have secured this amendment will use it to their own advantage. Every country elevator as soon as it is full will declare that there is congestion at that point and ask to have the car order book suspended and a large number of cars sent to their elevator. The result will be that the elevator men will have the farmers in the same position they had them before the car distribution clause was enacted in the old grain act. Those farmers who experienced the action of the elevator combine in the olden days may look ahead to a repetition.

Mr. Foster also announced that the following clause would be included in the Grain Act:

"Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act that may conflict therewith, sample

markets may be established in the cities of Winnipeg, Fort William and Calgary, and the mixing of grain permitted in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as shall be recommended by the board and approved by the Governor-in-Council."

This is exactly what the farmers asked be not included in the new Grain Act, unless the government intended to take over all the terminal elevators at the lake front, and Mr. Foster states that the government intends only to operate elevators at Fort William and only a part of them at that port. Such being the case, this provision for a sample market, in the opinion of the organized farmers, will work out to the benefit of no person except those who are allowed to mix the grain, and no person will be able to mix the grain who does not own an elevator at the lake front.

Unless the government acquires all the elevators at the lake front this new scheme of providing for a sample market will work out to the serious injury of the Grain Growers all over the West. It can easily enable the owners of private terminals to secure all the grain that they can handle at grade prices and then to divert all cars below the average of the grade (in which there is no premium) to public terminals, and send all cars above the average to their own terminals to mix with lower grades for their own benefit, and their benefit alone. The organized Grain Growers of the West have stated their case very fully to the federal government, and there is nothing further that the Grain Growers can do. The Grain Bill is supposed to regulate the grain trade for the benefit of the people who grow the grain, but these new amendments look as though it will not be long until the men who grow the grain will again be the chore boys of the manipulators who market it. It seems exceeding strange that the rights and demands of nearly one million people directly interested in producing grain should be ignored in the interest of a few thousand who milk the profit out of the grain on its way to the consumer.

PROFITS IN CEMENT

One of our readers has sent us a copy of a prospectus of the Edmonton Portland Cement Company, issued by the promoters of that company, Messrs. Allan Haynes, Ltd., Edmonton, under date of January 12, 1912, for the purpose of selling stock. The prospectus points out the rapid growth of Western Canada and that the demand for cement will grow very rapidly. Here are some extracts from the prospectus:

"Portland cement is selling at a higher price in Western Canada than anywhere else in the Dominion. The price is \$3.40 per bbl., which is the eastern mill price, plus the freight to this district.

"The Edmonton Portland Cement Company owns what is probably the largest marl deposit in the world. It also owns a vast bed of the very best blue clay. These materials are sufficient for the manufacture of more than 12,000,000 barrels of Portland cement.

"The very best engineers obtainable have been employed to build the great plant of the Edmonton Portland Cement Company. And these engineers have determined that Portland cement can be manufactured at the plant for 78c per barrel.

"The Edmonton Portland Cement Company is building a plant of a capacity of 1,500 barrels per day, or a practical output of about 312,000 barrels per year. In its calculations, the Company has assumed a price of only \$3.05 per barrel (35c below the present market price). On this basis, the results of a year's operations will be about as follows:

Gross sales, 312,000 bbls at \$3.05	\$951,600
Cost of production at 78c	\$243,360
Freight at 25c	78,000
	321,360

Net profit on year's operations \$630,240
"This profit should enable the Company to

pay easily a dividend of more than 25 per cent. on its entire capital stock.

"The very best men in the Province of Alberta are interested in this proposition, and it will interest you to know the directors of the Company. They are:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

- "Lieutenant-Governor G. H. V. Bulyea, chairman."
- "W. S. Hefferman, Broker."
- "J. H. Gariopy, Capitalist."
- "W. H. Clark, Manufacturer."
- "S. Larue, Capitalist."
- "James Ross, Capitalist."
- "S. H. Smith, Official Assignee."
- "A. E. Jackson, Capitalist."
- "J. E. Lundy, Broker."
- "Dr. W. D. Ferris, Physician."
- "M. McCauley, Warden Alberta Penitentiary."
- "You can now purchase shares in the Edmonton Portland Cement Company at \$110. The price will very shortly be again advanced and should go to \$150 by July 1. When the plant is in operation the shares should be worth more than \$200."

It will be seen from the above prospectus that the manufacturing cost of cement at this new plant will be 78 cents per barrel. This is interesting information when considered along with the price charged by the cement merger. But it will be noticed further that it is the intention to charge \$3.05 per barrel for the same cement that costs only 78 cents per barrel to manufacture. The average freight per barrel on this cement will be 25 cents, and this brings the cost of production up to \$1.03 per barrel, and leaves a profit of \$2.02 per barrel or approximately 200 per cent. Is there any reason why there should be any protective tariff upon cement in view of these facts? Note also that the selling price of the stock at the present time is \$110 for a \$100 share, and that it is the intention to raise the price of these shares to \$150 by July 1. The prospectus states that the price of cement in Alberta at the present time is \$3.40 per barrel, which is the price evidently charged by the cement merger under shelter of the protective tariff. It will not require a financial genius to see that the Edmonton Portland Cement Company could well afford to sell cement at not more than \$1.50 per barrel, and even at this low figure there would be a profit of 45 per cent., which is considered a fair working profit. Some member of the House of Commons who is really interested in the people of Western Canada might bring these figures before the House and explain why there should be any tariff on cement coming into Canada.

HOW PRIVILEGE FIGHTS

It is quite evident that there are a number of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' association who believe that they will put The Grain Growers' Guide out of business in a short time. To do this they are boycotting The Guide in the matter of their advertising, and are heavily supporting other journals that are very careful not to say anything that will offend the tariff barons. Our advertising representative recently made a trip through Eastern Canada and personally met the heads of many of the big manufacturing institutions. These gentlemen practically one and all said they believed The Guide to be a splendid advertising medium, but they would not support it because they did not like its tariff policy. This is practically saying that if The Guide will bow the knee to Privilege and allow its editorial policy to be dictated in the office of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, that they will patronize The Guide with their advertising. We do not believe the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide would like to have our policy dictated by the Canadian Manufacturers' association, and we can assure them that it will not be. We do not wish to dictate to any manufac-

turer in which paper he shall advertise; that is entirely their own business. But when they tell us plainly that they intend to boycott us on account of our tariff policy, it puts a different face on the matter. We believe our readers will stand behind us in the fight that we are making. These tariff barons not only use their money and influence to secure favorable legislation, but they are now engaged in an effort to crush the only farm journal in Western Canada that has courage enough to stand up and fight the battles of the farmers. We must say, however, that there are some of the manufacturers of Canada who are big enough and have backbone enough to do business on a business basis, but a great many of the manufacturers make more money out of the tariff and other special privileges than from anything else. In fact, with many their business is largely tariff making, and manufacturing is only a side line. But in spite of all that our friends the Manufacturers can do, The Grain Growers' Guide is growing in favor with its readers and with the commercial world every day. Advertising business is coming to us very rapidly, and in fact it has become a great problem with us to determine what advertising is reliable and what is not. We are refusing every week advertising matter that we consider not reliable, or objectionable in other ways. But our subscription list and our advertising revenue are growing faster now than at any time in the history of The Guide. The reason that our advertising business is so profitable to our advertisers and is growing so fast, is that our readers are patronizing those firms that patronize The Guide. Our readers know that our advertisers are supporting The Guide and helping to build up a great journal. We feel we can take it for granted that those people who boycott The Guide do not wish to do business with the readers of The Guide, and if they do not wish to do business with the readers of The Guide they are perfectly welcome not to. But there are other advertisers who do want to do business with our readers, and we want to assist them in every way. The Canadian Manufacturers' association cannot control the editorial policy of The Grain Growers' Guide, nor can any other advertiser do so. Those tariff barons of the Canadian Manufacturers' association and allied interests control nearly all the press of Canada and dictate what shall or shall not appear in the pages of the majority of the leading journals of this great Dominion. They still have something to learn, and they are liable to learn that through the pages of The Grain Growers' Guide. The Canadian Manufacturers' association has dominated Canada long enough, and its regime will end as soon as the people of Canada become wise to its actions. The Grain Growers' Guide will assist in educating the people to the actions of the Canadian Manufacturers' association in every possible way. We ask the assistance and support of our readers in the struggle which we are engaged in for their benefit.

Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways in the late government, was returned to the House of Commons in the bye-election in South Renfrew, Ontario. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has selected Mr. Graham to carry his mantle as leader of the Liberal party, and has reserved a seat for the new leader beside himself in the House. Mr. Graham is undoubtedly a very popular man, but he can hardly be considered either strong or progressive. His statement in the House that Canada would have to continue guaranteeing the bonds of railways for the next fifty years did not indicate sound judgement. His other statement that he had investigated railway freight rates in the West and found them lower than in the adjoining states to the South proves that he had made no investigation worth while, but had probably secured his information from Canadian railway officials. Possibly it may develop pro-

gressive ideas in the mind of the ex-minister to fight in the ranks of the opposition. No one has ever questioned his integrity, which leaves him a splendid opportunity to develop.

FIGHT THE IRON BOUNTIES

Although no official announcement has yet been made, there are strong reasons for believing that the Dominion Government has decided to yield to the demands of the iron and steel manufacturers and to renew the payment of bounties out of the public treasury on their products. In financial circles the renewal of the bounties is taken for granted, and financial journals have gone so far as to calculate the amount to be received by each of the companies interested, and the increase in dividends which stockholders will receive as a result. The Toronto News, which can usually be depended upon to advocate any policy which the present administration has decided to follow, recently published an editorial article in favor of the renewal of the bounties, and this fact is significant. From the inception of the bounty system in 1884 to March 31, 1911, the total sum paid in bounties on iron and steel amounted to \$17,171,287, made up as follows:

Pig iron	\$7,707,648
Puddled iron bars	113,674
Steel	6,706,990
Wire rods	2,541,711
Angle beams, etc.	101,264
Total	\$17,171,287

For the year ending March 31, 1910, when the scale of bounties was at its lowest, the government paid the sum of \$1,808,533.33 to the iron and steel companies, and as the output of the various plants has been greatly increased since that time, it is likely that if the bounties are again renewed a considerably larger sum will be filched from the treasury for the benefit of the stockholders of these companies. It seems hardly necessary to enter into any argument to prove that the iron and steel manufacturers have no right to any further grants from the public treasury. To renew the bounties would be simple robbery of the people. Even the Toronto News does not claim that the iron and steel companies are not doing a profitable business at the present time without the bounties. That they have more orders than they can fill is shown by the statement of Hon. J. A. Calder in the Saskatchewan legislature the other day when as acting Premier he stated that there were 600 miles of railway in that province alone awaiting the laying of steel because the Canadian mills could not turn out rails fast enough. The United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, the Dominion Grange and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, have passed resolutions condemning the proposal to renew the bounties, and the Saskatchewan legislature has gone further and by unanimous vote, the leader of the Opposition concurring, has petitioned the Dominion Government to remove the duty from rails. Western Conservative members of parliament, it is reported, have also raised their protest in the caucus of their party. Apparently, however, these protests have had little weight with the government compared with the secret persuasions of the iron and steel magnates, who have been at Ottawa interviewing the Ministers and having quiet talks with members of the House. There is, however, one way in which this barefaced robbery can yet be prevented. There are in the House of Commons at the present time seventeen Opposition members from the Western Provinces, all of whom are understood to be opposed to the renewal of the bounties and to the increase of the protective tariff. It is reported that they are determined to fight the renewal of the bounties to the last ditch. Probably some of

the Western Conservatives would join these. If they do, the bounties will never be renewed. With the exception of two or three Nova Scotia members the whole Opposition is opposed to the proposal. But the seventeen Western Liberal members, if they are determined, can by themselves prevent the renewal of the bounties. The party now in power prevented the passing of reciprocity, in the face of a large majority in favor of the pact in the last House, by a policy of obstruction. Finally parliament had to be dissolved because the government was unable to force the agreement through, and the Opposition went to the country and won the election as a result. We suggest that the present Opposition now give the government a dose of its own medicine. A dozen determined men can hold up Parliament and force the government to abandon any piece of legislation. All they have to do is to keep up a continual stream of talk on every possible occasion. There is still a considerable amount of business which the government desires to put through Parliament, and they are anxious to bring the session to a close. Supply has to be voted, the Tariff Commission Bill has yet to be finally disposed of, and there is the Manitoba boundary question and the Grain Bill, which has now been mutilated in such a way as to take away from the farmers some of the few rights which they at present possess, and will to a great extent deliver them up to the tender mercies of the elevator interests. There are a hundred and one ways in which the time of the House may be taken up and the business of the country brought to a standstill, and if the Western members put up a campaign of this kind with the avowed object of forcing the government to abandon its intention to renew the bounties, it would not be long before the government would be compelled to give way. By taking such a course the Western members would make themselves exceedingly unpopular with the government, but public opinion in the West would be behind them, and this is a case in which they would be amply justified in taking extreme measures. We venture the prediction that the fight would not last long, especially if it is inaugurated before the government officially announces its intention to renew the bounties. Last summer two men, A. E. Lancaster and Arthur Meighen, forced the Government to withdraw an amendment to the Railway Act, designed to compel the railroad companies to pay for cattle killed on the track, and the then government gave in in less than an hour. Here is a great chance for the opponents of the steel bounties to show their mettle. They can save the country millions of dollars by making a determined stand, and there can be no doubt that such a stand in defence of the public treasury would be exceedingly popular with all right thinking people.

In justice to the Cockshutt Plow company we wish to point out that W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., is not the head of that company, nor is he an officer in the company. His recent speech in the House of Commons was also misrepresented in press despatches. When we wish to say anything about the business of the Cockshutt Plow company we will say it, but we do not wish to see them shoulder the sins of other irresponsible people. Our reason for making this statement is that a number of our correspondents are mistaking W. F. Cockshutt as the head of the plow company.

When Direct Legislation is in effect we will not have quite so much trouble with the politicians. We will then elect our servants and not our masters, as at present.

It is no trouble to produce wealth from the fertile soil of the Western prairies, but it is some job to keep in the pockets of the producers a portion of the wealth produced.

Sample Market Debate

Resolution laid over for one year till Terminal Question Settled

After a discussion which lasted over three hours on Thursday evening, Feb. 15, and which was productive at times of lively tilts between speakers, the Regina convention disposed of the resolution dealing with the establishment of a sample market by laying it on the table for another year.

The resolution which occasioned the discussion of the night was in the following terms:

"Resolved that we are in favor of a sample market, but under present market conditions it would not be in the best interests of the grain growers to have legislation passed allowing the mixing or re-grading of graded wheat or the establishment of what is known as mixing or skinning elevators in order to establish a sample market in Winnipeg."

To this an amendment was offered, "That the convention favors the establishment of a sample market similar to that at Minneapolis."

R. C. Saunderson, former secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, stated in opening the debate that he was opposed to the sample market as in vogue in Minneapolis, and he wished to explain his reason for taking this stand, and in so doing to explain why the price obtained in Minneapolis was higher than it was in Winnipeg.

Cause of Spread

The United States for the past four years have been producing an average 650,000,000 bushels of wheat. This total amount was the equivalent of only 159 days' milling for all the milling firms of the States. Consequently the demand was great and the competition keen.

Of this wheat that which was the most scarce and the most desired by the milling companies was the hard wheat of Minnesota and the Dakotas. There was not enough of it, and the price the millers were willing to pay was accordingly high. The mills could and would pay more than could be obtained in exporting.

On the other hand, what was it set the price of the grain in the Winnipeg market? The Liverpool price fixed the Winnipeg price.

The British importer does not buy for what it is intrinsically worth to him, but at a fixed grade value. The intrinsic value to the miller was greater at times than the grade value.

Now, what would happen here were the sample market with the permission to mix inaugurated? Suppose five cars of wheat are sent to Fort William at the present time. Samples of the wheat are sent to Liverpool and there examined, and the price is set on the average value of that wheat. This price prevails for the grade to which the wheat is graded. Suppose, however, that skinning elevators were to take that wheat and it was skinned to the minimum of its grade—it is sold in the Liverpool market according to its worth, and the price obtained for that grain would be the price paid for every bushel of that grade sold, whether or not it was higher than grade.

Four years ago, when Duluth was exporting grain, Canadian grain was commanding from three to nine cents more per bushel than American grain. Previous to that time mixing had been allowed in Canada, and what were the facts then? Every bushel of Manitoba grain sold in the Liverpool market was sold at a penalty of three cents a bushel. When the mixing was stopped the price rose until at the time when the United States practically stopped exporting, the Canadian grain was receiving, as he had said, from three to nine cents more than the American.

It was useless, said the speaker, to think that a sample market would ever be of any use in Canada until wheat in Winnipeg was bought on milling instead of grade value. And this it did not seem was likely to occur for some time to come, as the production was growing to a much greater extent than the demand for purposes of consumption.

Need Reciprocity

"The only sample market that would benefit us," said the speaker, "is a market across the line. When we have that—then we can get the intrinsic value for our wheat, and not before."

A question as to how it was that there was still some exportation from Duluth brought the reply that the States exported in the neighborhood of from twenty to twenty-five million bushels a year, but of this amount practically all was from the Pacific coast, and none of it was the hard wheat of the kind grown in the Northern States or Canada, as this was all used up by the Minneapolis millers.

Theo. Schwanbeck, Dundurn, a former resident of Minneapolis, now a Canadian farmer, wished to controvert the opinion of the former speaker. He had had a lot to do in his time with the sample market, and he failed to see where the introduction of the system to Canada would be anything but an untold benefit.

He mentioned that he had heard something during past discussions about holding the wheat in the granary, and along this line he wished to state that with the sample market as in use in Minneapolis this would be no hardship, for with a sample market the wheat could be sold in the granary. Further, if the farmer were in good standing he could get the same advance from wheat sold in the granary as was obtainable here on wheat sold in cars.

A 24 Cents Spread

Incidentally he wished to mention that he had a lot of No. 5 this year for which he was only able to obtain 74 cents in this country. He noticed that in the Minneapolis market it was possible to get as much as 98 cents for it, a spread of 24 cents. Another difference here was that it was not possible to contract grain before putting it in cars. One elevator had done it for him, but the elevator had been reported to the Grain Exchange, and this was stopped. Then he bought an elevator of his own. He carefully

kept samples all through the season, and he found that the grading at the opening of the season was one grade higher than it was later on. He had lost one grade on all the wheat he had in the elevator. He came to the conclusion that the only elevator which pays was the line company which has also the terminal elevators.

Later in the season he found that business did not seem to be coming his way, so he cut his price for handling to one and one-half cents. He was reported to the Grain Exchange for cutting. He offered more for the wheat he bought and was reported for raising the price. So he and the line elevator men got together and fixed a price. Still business did not seem to be coming his way. As a test he offered a farmer the same day two cents above number two price for number four wheat. He did not get the wheat. After a little thought he decided to take his wheat out in loads and sell it to the elevators. He did this and got more for it than he could get marketing in Winnipeg. That finally clinched his conclusion that the business did not pay unless the owner of the elevator had connections at the other end. So he sold his elevator.

As to the sample market, he wished to draw attention to the fact that whereas frosted and hailed grain both brought 3 or 4 Northern in a grade market, the latter was more valuable for milling purposes, and in a sample market where wheat was bought on its milling value the latter would bring a higher price than the former, although both went to the same grade.

Practical Experience

J. G. Burkes, of Ellmore, had a few experiences to relate of life on the border. For the past six years he had lived where he could look across the boundary line into the United States, and during that six years, and he had kept careful track, the Canadian and American prices had only twice reached a level, and each time only for a day or for a few hours.

This year in his district wheat had been running from 50 to 56 pounds to the bushel. He had taken to town a load of thoroughly cleaned and sound grain one day that had only been bleached a little and it weighed up on the scales at 55½ pounds. He had been offered on the street 75 cents a bushel for it.

His neighbor living across the line from him had taken to town a load of precisely the same wheat. It was weighed and also went 55½ pounds. The neighbor's was graded at number two northern, and he was paid 89 cents a bushel for it.

In the United States, he said, they buy by weight, so long as the wheat is hard and sound and clear. Fifty-seven pounds to the bushel brings One Northern, 58 pounds brings One Hard, while 59 pounds gets Extra One Hard—a grade almost unknown as far as marketing was concerned to the Canadian farmer.

"Gentlemen," he said, "the first thing we have got to do here is to get a market for our grain, and then when we have got

the market for it we can sell our grain."

He told of a case where he himself had sent a car of barley to the Winnipeg market, where it was graded as feed barley. At the same time he had sent a sample of a car of the same barley to the Minneapolis market and was offered 68 cents over and above the duty. He paid \$358 duty and got for his barley 68 cents a bushel after it had been paid. There was no dockage—and he had been offered 4¢ cents for the same barley in Winnipeg.

"I don't believe we are in a position for a sample market today," he said. "We must first get our market, and then we will get the sample market for it."

How Mixing Works

F. E. Gabel, of Weyburn, who spoke next, was in favor of the sample market as it did not do away with grading, but simply combined the two. He explained how it was better for the average farmer who had perhaps two cars of low grade grain and one car of, for instance, number Two Northern. By mixing the three it would often be possible to obtain three cars of number three grain, and in the transaction the increased price procured for the two cars of low grade grain by this means more than counterbalanced the decrease in the price of the car of number two. He wanted the sample market, but did not expect to get it so long as Borden was in power. He hoped that in the vote no one present would let the same spirit carry them away that carried them away in the elections of September 21 last.

That the only solution of the difficulty which confronted the farmers in the establishment of a sample market was, first, the obtaining of a reciprocal arrangement with the United States, and second, government ownership and operation of terminal elevators, was the statement of W. F. McAllister, of Unity, the next speaker.

He opened his remarks by saying that there could be no comparison made between the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets. The Americans consume some 650,000,000 bushels and their market was used for the purposes of home dealing while the Winnipeg one was purely export. Winnipeg buyers bought on the Liverpool market which gave rise to a fluctuation on price, while the Minneapolis buyer was not governed in any such way. Just so long as the Winnipeg grain exchange and the Port Arthur terminals were combined, what use, asked the speaker, would a sample market be when they were given the opportunity to mix their wheat?

M. Cameron, of Floral, said: "Mr. Borden told us last year at Saskatoon that the United States exported more wheat than Canada. At any rate, whether or not we are an exporting country we want the sample market. It was one of my strongest arguments—one of the strongest arguments of every man in this hall—when we wanted reciprocity

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Delegates to Eleventh Annual Convention, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina, Feb. 14, 15 and 16, 1912

Saskatchewan Homemakers' Convention

Great Gathering of Women discusses Vital Problems at Saskatoon

One of the most enthusiastic gatherings of women ever assembled in Saskatchewan met in Knox Hall, Saskatoon, at the Homemakers' Clubs convention, Feb. 6-9. There were delegates from as far south as Maryfield and as far north as Prince Albert, while the central part of the province was well represented. Many of the delegates who have already become familiar figures at Homemakers' conventions were there, and also many new members from clubs organized since the first convention. Eight clubs represented the movement a year ago, now there are twenty-eight and many districts are asking for an organizer. There was not standing room in the hall during the first session, and every session during the four days was well attended. Many papers on practical subjects were given and there was much discussion, but it was generally agreed that the greatest benefit of the gathering was from the social intercourse and the inspiration one gets from finding others struggling with similar problems, and bravely meeting and conquering similar difficulties, and when it came to the close of the last session many delegates said, "I will tell the club members back home all I can about this convention, but I know I cannot convey to them the very best things that I have gained here." And all lingered, loath to part, saying over and over again a last word and promising not to miss the next convention. But the future is always uncertain and the spell of the present was good.

Co-operation of University

Greetings from the university were extended to the delegates by F. Hedley Auld, director of agricultural extension work. Mr. Auld welcomed the Homemakers to Saskatoon, the university city. He gave a brief history of the work among women, which from a very humble beginning a little more than a year ago has grown by leaps and bounds, quite beyond the expectations of even the most sanguine worker. He expressed his regret at leaving the work of the university at this time.

Dean Rutherford in a very interesting talk outlined a few of the plans under consideration for helping the Homemakers. He spoke of summer excursions to the university and also of very practical aids to be given to the clubs individually if present plans mature. The key-note of the address was the great need for the help of the women in putting education on a more practical and firmer basis, in the rural districts particularly.

A Talk on Nursing

One of the most interesting speakers at the convention was Miss Mary Sawyer, a trained nurse, who gave a very practical talk on "Home Nursing." Miss Sawyer illustrated her talk as far as possible, which made it of more value. She said that people were realizing more and more fully the value of hot and cold water treatment for all diseases. Water, massage and exercise are now called universal restoratives. The skin has much to do with the health of the body, and to keep it as it should be a daily bath is necessary. Miss Sawyer showed how hot fomentations should be applied. She illustrated giving a sponge bath, and an alcohol rub. She also mentioned some of the symptoms of the more common diseases and described the treatment the nurse should give until the arrival of the doctor. In pneumonia the patient should not be allowed to sit up, and in cases of faintness the wonderful reviving power of fresh air should not be forgotten. Miss Sawyer spoke more particularly about the care necessary in cases of convulsions, pneumonia, fevers, dysentery, diphtheria and tuberculosis. There should not be any deaths from diphtheria if a doctor is consulted soon enough, and typhoid fever should be stamped out as it is caused by filth.

Fruit and Flowers

Mr. A. P. Stevenson gave two very interesting talks on "The Home Flower

Garden" and "Growing Small Fruits." Mr. Stevenson said that flowers may be had around the home in great abundance without much labor or expense. There were many hardy perennial plants, which, if planted where they will be well covered with snow, will bloom well from year to year. In the fall do not rake the garden up. Leave the dead stocks and leaves to gather the drifts. There are eighty different varieties of perennials which will do well in gardens on the prairie. Of the tall growing there are the larkspur, the golden glow, bleeding heart and columbine. Smaller are the oriental poppy, the Icelandic poppy and perennial phlox. Then there are the smaller plants such as the forget-me-nots and lily-of-the-valley.

There are many hardy roses, the hardest of all being the red Rosa Rugosa, which does not need protection. Other roses which do not need protection are the Scotch yellow, which is semi-double, and the Persian yellow. The Banshee

Senator Dunlap is one of the best. Of red raspberries the Sunbeam is good, and a new berry, the Herbert, gives great promise. Of gooseberries the Downing is good and will do well on a rich soil.

Winter Eggs

"Poultry Raising" was interestingly discussed by Mrs. A. Cooper, of Treesbank, Man. Mrs. Cooper said that those going into poultry raising should choose whatever kind of fowl they like, with the one idea in mind to get a utility strain of fowl. More care should be taken in selection of fowl. The male bird should be from a good laying strain. Eggs can be had the year round if the poultry are from a laying strain, and are properly fed and housed. Hens should be fed good grain and roots. The floor of the henhouse should be covered with more than a foot of straw and the grain should be thrown on that, so that the hens must work for it. When large roots such as turnips are fed, they should

She advised the growing of bulbs for winter blooming, and palms and ferns for foliage. In the kitchen a window box with many of the smaller vegetables could be made interesting and profitable.

"The Care of the Teeth," by Dr. Grace Armstrong, of Regina, interested many, as Dr. Armstrong has a very practical common-sense method of presenting truth. She said that one of the most prevalent of diseases is decay of the teeth and it is preventable. Decay is produced by an unhealthy environment. The teeth should be cleaned after every meal and at night and in the morning. The teeth should not be pricked with metal, nor should they be used to crush very hard substances. But foods requiring some mastication are much better for the gums than foods not requiring any. Powder is as a rule better for the teeth than paste, and it is wise not to use very much of either.

Make Home Attractive

"Home Decoration and Furnishing" was discussed in an able paper by Mrs. Jean Lyon, of the Saskatoon schools. Mrs. Lyon said that in the hurry of life the real significance of home is often lost. The home is the centre of good citizenship and should be furnished with a view both to the aesthetic taste and to utility. Many of the new houses are built with the stairway out of sight and a clothes closet off the front hall for the outdoor wraps of the family. The down stairs is built with large doors opening from one room to another, so that all the rooms can be thrown into one. This makes it necessary to furnish in one color scheme, but not necessarily in one color. All modern conveniences and labor-saving devices should be installed in every home. Mrs. Lyon had samples of paper to illustrate her talk.

Mrs. J. H. Storer, of Battleford, gave a very practical talk on "Amusements for Winter Evenings." Mrs. Storer emphasized the fact that the home should be the centre of the social life of the family as well as of the physical well being, and that to get this it is necessary for parents and children to be in sympathy and each feel their responsibility as part of the home. Mrs. Storer also went into detail and mentioned amusements, such as pyrography, photography and outdoor sport, which have helped to amuse and instruct many young people. Then there are always the more literary amusements, such as reading and music, without which no home is complete.

Mrs. Byrtha Stavert, editor, Country Life, spoke on the betterment of rural home life, and Mrs. Stavert pointed out that the difference between drudgery and pleasure on the farm depends on the mental attitude with which the Homemaker approaches her work.

Health Talks

Dr. W. J. MacKay, of Saskatoon, gave a practical talk on the control of infectious diseases. Dr. MacKay said that the control of the infectious diseases depends largely on the woman in the home. If she would do her part there would not be much difficulty. Typhoid fever, he said, was preventable as it is caused by filth. The best disinfectant is formalin. Carbolic acid is also good.

"The Care of Milk" was described by Mr. N. Newman in a very practical and interesting paper. Mr. Newman also supplied those desiring them with recipes for preparing milk for babies.

Practical Demonstrations

Demonstrations are always a very interesting feature of conventions, and this year the cooking demonstrations by Miss Ethel Tennant, of the university, were much appreciated. Miss Tennant demonstrated "cheese dishes" and "quick desserts," and handed around typewritten copies of many good recipes for each. She also gave a very practical talk on "Washday Methods," and gave

Continued on Page 32



AN ODD SIGHT IN NEWFOUNDLAND—HAYMAKERS
The Women of the Family, Bearing the Burden Home in Blankets

rose is pink and hardy and very double. The Blanc de Coubert is the hardiest white rose, it is semi-double and grows in clusters.

The Crimson Rambler and the Baltimore bell are the only climbing roses that do well. For those who do not wish the trouble of rose growing, the peony rose might prove a good substitute. They are very hardy and produce a great show of color. Roses require a deep rich soil and should be well pruned. The rose slug, a brownish bug, should be shaken off the bushes and burned, the lice and apis can be killed by spraying.

Lilacs can be grown successfully, but it is well to choose a late bloomer, such as the Hungarian lilac, as the Eastern Canada variety buds too early and is frequently killed by spring frosts.

Strawberries and Raspberries

Mr. Stevenson says that everyone may have plenty of strawberries and raspberries in their garden if they are willing to do a little work. The first thing is deep cultivation. Of strawberries the

be hung on a string from the ceiling, keeping them about a foot from the floor. This will make the hens work and keep them amused. Hens will get into mischief, eating their eggs or pulling out their feathers, if they have nothing else to do. Hens should have plenty of fresh water and pure air. The hens that provide the winter eggs should not be used for breeding purposes the next year, as producing eggs through the cold winter weakens them.

Mrs. Cooper announced that the Last West Investment Co., of Saskatoon, had given her a cup to be competed for in the poultry shows in the three prairie provinces. This cup Mrs. Cooper is offering for competition among women. With the cup will be a medal which will be kept by the winner, as the cup cannot be won by the same woman for two consecutive years.

Mrs. R. J. Underwood, of Prince Albert, gave a very practical paper on "The Growing of House Plants." Mrs. Underwood emphasized the necessity of cultivating the aesthetic side of one's nature.

Great Regina Convention

Nearly 800 farmers gathered together to work out the problems which confront them

The eleventh annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, held at Regina on February 14 to 16 passed a new milestone of progress in the history of that great farmers' organization. There were upwards of eight hundred farmers in attendance and the enthusiasm was even greater than that which has marked the convention in past years. The meetings were held in the City Hall which has one of the finest auditoriums in Western Canada. An exceptionally large amount of important business was transacted, and the delegates returned to their homes feeling that they had accomplished a great deal. Hardships which the farmers of Saskatchewan are experiencing this year made the delegates more determined than ever that conditions must be improved. They realized that in order to accomplish their purpose they would be compelled to sacrifice still more of the property which they yet hold. The finances of the association were found to be upon a good footing, and the membership to have increased at a remarkable rate since a year ago, even in the face of very hard times in parts of the province.

The delegates were welcomed to Regina by Mayor McAra, and Vice-President Smith of the Board of Trade. A brief reply was made by President Maharg.

Among the fraternal delegates present at the convention were, W. J. Tregillus, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, J. Quinsey and Geo. Bevington, directors of the same association, and E. J. Fream, secretary of the U. F. A. From Manitoba the delegates were, R. C. Henders, president, and J. S. Wood, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and R. M. Wilson, director of the same organization. John Kennedy, of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., and G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, were also present at the convention. Each of the visiting delegates spoke briefly and took more or less part in the discussion throughout the meeting.

Better Business Methods

Year by year the delegates attending the annual convention are becoming more capable in the transaction of the business that comes before them. Resolutions are more carefully considered and when there is any doubt they are laid upon the table for further consideration. This was done in the case of the sample market question which was one of the most important questions dealt with. The resolution favoring the establishment of a sample market along the lines of that now in operation in Minneapolis, caused a long debate, in which a great many delegates took part. A number of farmers were present who had formerly lived in Minnesota or Dakota, and were familiar with conditions there. A great deal of information was given to the convention upon the sample market question. It was pointed out, however, that if the farmers in Saskatchewan gave their support to a sample market at the present time that it might be taken by the Dominion government to mean that they favored the legalization of mixing in the terminal elevators, and would probably mean that the government would not take over all the terminals. It was felt that there was the greatest need that all the terminal elevators should be taken out of private hands and operated by the government under an independent commission, and for this reason the sample market resolution was laid over for another year. The farmers of Saskatchewan all favor the sample market, but they do not wish to have a sample market at the expense of other things which are needed more at the present time.

The question of boycotting the Canadian Manufacturers also came in for a great deal of discussion, but finally the resolution was laid on the table for a year, as it was decided that such action at the present time would not be a wise one. This action was along the lines of that taken by the Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon two weeks previously.

Hail insurance is also one of the big questions in Saskatchewan and proved to be one of the most interesting debates before the convention. It was finally decided, however, to ask the government to enact the bill now before the legislature, and to fix a rate of assessment for the

first year, after which the rates will be levied by each municipality according to the needs of that municipality. The bill provides practically local option in hail insurance, and allows small farmers, mixed farmers or ranchers to register a portion of their land out from under the hail insurance tax.

MR. MANTLE'S ADDRESS

A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, addressed the Grain Growers' convention on Wednesday evening on the "Relation of the Grain Growers' Association to Agricultural Societies." The farmer of half a century ago was a man who produced on his own farm practically all that was necessary for his own living. Anything he might have left over he sold to his home town. Science had not come to his assistance; he was at the beginning of things with respect to his calling. Through the years has come a change. An organized system of transportation has been evolved. Instead of living solely on the products of his farm, the farmer of today lives on the profits he makes by

farming. He has become a business man. In an age of specialization he has become a specialist. It is to this change that we owe a gathering such as this. The farmer has by very necessity become a business man to the extent that the Grain Growers' association has had to be organized. "As a matter of fact," continued Mr. Mantle, "it is not so much a question of making a farmer a business man, but rather making him a good business man."

Mr. Mantle then took up the facts that led up to the creation of the agricultural societies and their sphere of work. From the farmer who produced his own food the country has evolved to the stage of a university whose first faculty is agriculture. That is the point which the science and art of agriculture has progressed to in a little over half a century. This progression has called into existence and being the agricultural societies. The sphere of work of the bodies do not conflict, but each has different functions. The sphere of the agricultural societies is to improve the farmer, his relation to his personal duties and not his relation to his markets and community at large, as in the case of the Grain Growers' association. This means that the fact that a man is an enthusiastic grain grower and a member of the Grain Growers' association does not entirely exonerate him from a corres-

ponding duty in respect to his agricultural society.

For a few moments Mr. Mantle dealt with one or two statements in the secretary's report which suggested that the agricultural societies were better treated in respect to finances than the Grain Growers' association. Mr. Mantle showed that agricultural societies in the province have received the sum of \$41,000. The number of the societies totalled 750. It was significant, however, said the speaker, these societies themselves raised \$190,000 in connection with their work, so that for every dollar of public money the societies raised \$4.50 by various means themselves. "There is no organized body of men in the world whose requests receive so much attention when you consider the fact that they only put up a dollar per head, as do the Grain Growers' associations of the three Prairie Provinces."

PROFITABLE FARMING

E. P. St. John, of the Yankee Town Ranch, Warmley, Sask., claims the honor of marketing the most valuable load of grain or seeds ever marketed by a farmer in the West. It consists of a load of timothy seed weighing 5,790 pounds and at the price obtained, \$12.00 per hundredweight, brought over \$690.00 dollars. This was grown in the famous Moose Mountain district and hauled thirteen miles to market.

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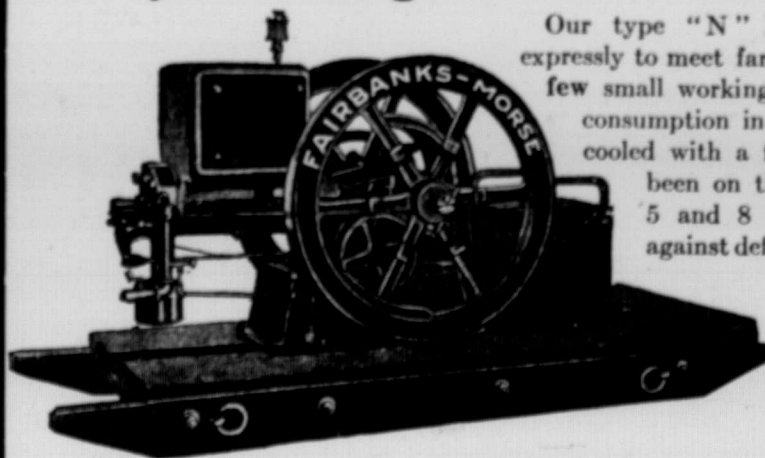
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Our type "N" Horizontal Skidded Engine is made expressly to meet farm needs. Simple to operate, has very few small working parts, patented device regulates fuel consumption in proportion to work done. Hopper is cooled with a few pails of water. This engine has been on the market over thirty years. Built in 5 and 8 h.p. sizes. Guaranteed for a year against defect. Many farm engines are sold nowadays at a lower figure than it costs to produce a good, reliable engine. These "cheap" engines are too lightly built to last long, and have to be run at extreme high speed to get the rated power. Such engines always go to swell the scrap-heap before they earn their cost.

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Saskatchewan Secretary's Report

Continued from Last Week

They have a mite they might contribute. This association offers a channel through which each may co-operate for that which ought to be. Sometimes I wish I could take the men who have means, the men who have leisure, men who can think, men who have hearts of flesh not hearts of stone, up to an exceeding high mountain that I might show them all the people in this great prairie region and get them to consult together to establish that which would work out in the best interests of us all.

There is a mighty call "Come over and help us" going up over this province. Not a day passes that there is not an application for information as to how to organize and for speakers to help them. Truly the harvest is great, but laborers are few.

Function of Local Association

In writing to local officers I try to impress upon them the great field of usefulness open to the local association. I fear many of these letters never reach the members. Neither does the matter we put in *The Guide*, as many of our members never see *The Guide*. I am often met with this old saw: "Oh, you are only working at the outside. Why don't you get at the root of the disease?" I generally reply "If you will organize a local association in your school house, have regular meetings, read up, study up and let all the men and boys speak up, you will be building a machine that will get at the root of the disease by and by." Organize, educate, is the best way to emancipate.

Incidentally, we must be able to face present conditions and protect ourselves and class as we carry on this educational development. For instance, this year a wide-awake local association having their own weigh scales at their shipping point and a man appointed to operate the scales and watch the car order book, who would see that each member got his proper weight and that all cars loaded at that point were checked off the car order book, who would see that each man got his turn and fair play, an association in which every member was fully acquainted with the provisions of the Grain Act, who knew his business as a farmer and a citizen, in my opinion such an association would

have performed a very useful function. Our business, as farmers further demands that we pay sufficient attention to the current events of the day to enable us to register our personality intelligently and in the most effective manner in the management of the affairs of the country. I tell you, men, we are citizens of no mean country, our duties and responsibilities are great. The ramifications of commerce, laws of exchange, and social relationships of men are such in this day and generation that a medium of exchange of thought and co-operative effort amongst farmers, is an absolute necessity, and the local Grain Growers' association furnishes that medium.

We must think out the economic side of our business which also necessitates a study of all our business relationships with other men. We must study where legislation affects business. Our class must in some way be represented if we are to have fair play in the race for life. It must be an intelligent representation or it will be futile. It must be powerful or it cannot successfully compete. It requires that the whole mass of our class be educated into a well-rounded, well-balanced Canadian yeomanry, in order that we leave our impress on legislative enactments of the country, that the country may leave its impress on national ideals and world-wide humanity problems. Some one will ask: "Do we need all this?" "Is not our association now large enough?" I should like to give you in short my idea. An unmarried man is a sort of free unit; he reaches a point, however, where he is supposed to look after himself. If he cannot do so he is a drag on society and those who have to care for him. He may get married. When he does so there is a pact or agreement and the parties to it are supposed to look after the interests of the family pact. And we find a number bound together can do greater things than a number of individuals or individual families can do. So associations are formed, trusts, combinations of various kinds and magnitude; cities, provinces, nations. The world is in rivalry. It may be wicked but it seems to be a law which some say is a law of life. This association idea has grown so that it is difficult for individuals to live in competition with the combined effort of a multitude. Agriculturists, as a class, are isolated and as individuals they are a prey and no match for organized classes and masses. Class organization has thus made the organization of our class an absolute necessity.

District Organizations

I do not think our local associations can be what they ought to be unless there are a few men in the district that can be used as a seed. Where this seed exists they learn of our work by reading and begin to want to unite with us. They write our office. I send them a letter setting forth what we are trying to do, giving them instructions how to organize with an outline of our ideas as to why in a little pamphlet called "The Association and Its Work" and ask them to organize along this line. This we found better than sending out men, one saying one thing and another saying another. The real object of one being the selling of a sewing machine, another grist mills, another bank stock, another nursery stock, or books, we cannot get any uniformity or stability that way, and the best working associations seem to be those working out along the lines set forth in the little pamphlet mentioned.

Another splendid method is the missionary spirit in the local associations amongst those who have got their heart in the work and desire to see it spread, and it is for that purpose we desire, while the delegates are here present, to have the delegates of each organization district meet in a separate group and then endeavor to outline a plan and place of meetings to be held during the month of March. I think you should select men from amongst yourselves that can go and will go and will be useful when they do go. I think speakers should go in pairs, one local man and one outsider. I think each group could select its outside man while at this convention, and arrangements be definitely made. You might select him from a nearby district or out of your own district as you see fit. He should be able to spend at least one month at this work. Each association



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And many other Prizes according to the simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

Each one of the above four lines of figures spells a word. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study, as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the four words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc. throughout the alphabet.

USE YOUR BRAINS. Try and make out the four words. **ACT QUICKLY.** This is a chance for clever persons to win Cash and other Prizes with a little effort. Write the four words, with your name and address, neatly on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us, and we will write you at once, telling you all about it. You may win a valuable prize. **Act Promptly.**

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are in use on thousands of farms throughout the country, running the many farm machines, such as the cream separator, churn, feed grinder, pump, fanning mill, thresher, washing machine, electric light plant, etc. They guarantee you reliable power for every requirement at a surprisingly small cost.

I H C gasoline engines are marvels of simplicity, strength, economy, reliability, and durability. They run steadily and smoothly, year in and year out. They make and save money every time they are used, and if, by accident, you should need repairs, you can get them promptly with little trouble or delay from the I H C dealer in your locality.

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizers, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

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With High Percentage of Potash increase Yields and Promote Maturity

This is a very important fact for the Western farmer to note since it often means the difference between success and failure to have his crops ripen one or two weeks earlier than they otherwise would, besides obtaining larger yields of superior quality. Another important point to note is that fertilizers are effective for several seasons after their application—a feature which should never be lost sight of.

Properly balanced fertilizers, containing adequate supplies of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the proper proportions demanded by the various crops, should be used in order to obtain the best results.

When one considers that in Great Britain and Germany, where fertilizers are most largely used, the average yield of wheat is more than 30 bushels per acre, even allowing for differences in climatic conditions, there seems every reason to believe that the yields of the wheat lands of the Dominion could be enormously increased by the judicious use of fertilizers.

In order to meet the increased demand for information on this subject, a number of treatises on the fertilization of various crops have been prepared by agricultural experts; amongst them are:

- "Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use."
- "The Potato Crop in Canada."
- "Fertilizing Hay and Grain."
- "Farmer's Companion," etc.

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Every farmer should plant his seed in the ground at an even depth; he should plant an even amount in each furrow. He should avoid a drill that skips, bunches or chokes, and that does not have the proper clearance. The farmer should buy a drill that is light in draft; that is built to last and that will last a lifetime if given proper care—a drill that is absolutely guaranteed to do your work in the best possible manner. That's what you get when you buy the Kentucky Drill—"Good as Wheat in the Mill." No matter what kind of a Grain Drill you want—Single Disk, Double Disk, Hoe or Shoe—Plain or Fertilizer—you can get it in the Kentucky Line. Send for the Kentucky Drill Catalogue. Read it, and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Kentucky Drill.

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WINNIPEG - MAN

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

should then appoint one man, the best they have to go with this man to the next point, and so you would in the cheapest way possible, form a chain of intercourse with men knowing the local conditions and the outside speaker which I think would develop a sort of association spirit, and cover the whole province in a definite manner between convention time and seeding.

Summer Picnics

I think it would also be well if the district delegates could arrange for a picnic at some central place in each district and arrange dates so that they follow each other at consecutive dates, so that a number of speakers could attend them. With 16 districts it would take speakers about one month to cover the ground. To do all this some money is needed. All organizations have to finance and I think I can show you a way that will make it quite easy, when I come to that part of it. Meantime, I should like to lay before you our whole financial system in order that you may see how this will work out. I said all organizations have to finance. Lack of funds is a great handicap in every good work. I have been trying to get this organization in as good a financial position as possible. Because while the local association is the important part of our work, we must also have a central engine to execute the will of the whole body. We are developing slowly, but are developing. The C.P.R. is a great transportation company. I hear men say every day: "They have got the money." The Bank of England, they say, is a great institution, they have got the money. Money is not everything, but it is one thing, and it enables these institutions to effectively carry on their business. I should like men to say of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, "It is a great institution. They have got the men. They have got the organization. They have got the money. They do the business." Now this is all so easy of accomplishment, so simple that I wonder we have not done it long ago. All that is now needed is the will and the determination to do it.

Emergency Fund

A little over a year ago we started our emergency fund. Some said "Your life membership fund is all right, but we want something quicker, something of today and something we can use right away, a fund that we can get at and spend." Well I said that is all right; we do not need to stop our life membership fund for that. Mr. Robert Meighen, of Montreal, contributed \$250 which he said I could do as I liked with and we used it as a nucleus for the formation of this fund. This fund today is something over \$1,500. Many of you men could easily put a few hundred dollars into this fund without hurting you and do it out of the increment that this association has earned for you. Others could do it out of the unearned increment it is going to earn. I shall not faint if half a dozen of you rush up here with your cheque before I get done reading this report. Some, I know, think it is wicked to have a little money, but I do not think our association will be respected any the less or its prestige diminish in the eyes of its rivals by having a sum of ready cash ready to put our hands on in time of need.

Emergency Fund Donation

Financing the meetings will then be comparatively easy. I suppose these meetings will cost about 10 dollars each. You see public speaking is an art and costly. That is one strong reason you should all learn. Now 500 meetings will cost you over \$5,000, and I suppose those picnic jaunts would cost, say \$30 each, and as there would be 16 of them, that would amount to \$500. Now there are 100,000 men on the land in this province who, all ought to be life members in this association. Here is a field for operation. Every time you secure one of these, you add one permanent member, put \$10.00 into the trust fund to pay dividends forever and \$2 into the general revenue. Everywhere there are some big-hearted, well-to-do men, who see something in what I have been trying to say, who want to do something bigger than that. The emergency fund affords them an additional channel. Now there are the small buttons. Nobody but can afford them, and they are glad of some small way of assisting, fitted to their means.

Life Membership

We have a life membership fund established. This is to furnish a steady income

Continued on Page 26

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

are used exclusively by 98% OF THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES

Ten years ago there were a dozen different makes of creamery or factory separators in use. Today over 98 per cent. of the world's creameries use DE LAVAL separators exclusively.

It means a difference of several thousand dollars a year whether a DE LAVAL or some other make of separator is used in a creamery.

Exactly the same differences exist, on a smaller scale, in the use of farm separators. Owing to the fact, however, that most farm users do not keep as accurate records as the creameryman, they do not appreciate just what the difference between a good and a poor separator means to them in dollars and cents.

Now, if you were in need of legal advice, you would go to a lawyer. If you were sick you would consult

a doctor. If you had the toothache you would call on a dentist. Why? Because these men are all specialists in their line, and you rely upon their judgment and skill.



When it comes to buying a separator why not profit by the experience of the creameryman? His experience qualifies him to advise you correctly. He knows which separator will give you the best service and be the most economical for you to buy. That's why 98% of the world's creameries use the DE LAVAL exclusively.

There can be no better recommendation for the DE LAVAL than the fact that the men who make the separation of milk a business use the DE LAVAL to the practical exclusion of all other makes of separators.

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End Ignition Troubles!
Get **X Cell** DRY BATTERIES
They have high amperage and a long life.
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"Made in the West they reach you fresh"
IF YOUR DEALER CAN NOT SUPPLY YOU, WRITE THE FACTORY
Canadian Carbon Co., Limited,
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Pioneer Importing Stables

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Of the breeds named we have a select lot of young Stallions and Mares of outstanding quality, with good bone and action. Every horse leaving the barn is backed by a fair and square guarantee.

RANGE HORSES SOLD IN CARLOAD LOTS

W. W. HUNTER, OLDS, ALBERTA



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

REPLY TO MR. LANGLEY

Editor, Guide.—Mr. Langley in reply to my letter says I am in error in several of my statements. In so far as the Millers' association is concerned, I am correct in saying they do oppose a sample market. Mr. Henders, president of the Manitoba Association, and others, can give us proof of the same when necessary. Mr. Langley is correct when he says Mr. Watta, president of the Millers' Association of Ontario was favorable to a sample market a year or two ago, but that is a thing of the past, and in no way affected the Ontario association. Next, he says I am wrong in trying to lead the people to believe that it was after they got a sample market in Minneapolis that it became a great milling centre. Well, the facts are just the same, that since the day the sample market came into existence in Minneapolis the milling capacity has increased just 75%. No doubt, every person should know that the great water power has much to do with making Minneapolis a milling centre, but the facts are that several of the large mills are run by steam power. In this matter I have facts in my possession which justify my making this statement. He contends that there is nothing in the statement that the millers opposed a sample market. But Mr. Kinsey Maxfield, official sampler of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce, and other old time grain men of that city state to the contrary.

Again, he says that I make the astounding statement that we will be fortunate, if, when we get a government system, that we can get our grain to the foreign markets in the condition we should wish. Well, I am justified in making the statement for the following reasons: First, because the large millers between Winnipeg and the terminals are able to select the good milling wheat through their many interior elevators they own, and send the best cars to their mills, letting the weaker ones in the grades go to the terminals, forming the export parcels, and sold in that lowered condition. And, again, when our grain reaches the foreign markets it then goes into the dealers' hands, and they then mix our grain and sell to the millers. Now I would ask by what reason are we to believe that those mixers in the foreign markets will treat us any better than the millers at home. Then is it not plain to all that if the foreign millers are to receive our grain in a mixed condition performed by speculators for profit, that they should be compelled to buy our grain at its real intrinsic and milling value before they have the privilege to mix it, which is not the case today. That is what a sample market would bring to us.

And, again, if the government has anything to do with the terminals (making no difference which government it may be), what are we to hope for if we take past experiences of government control in the grain trade. He says, there is nothing in sight that would go to make a sample market a success. Well, we will be better able to judge after we have tried the sample market. It is not our duty to try under the present conditions. I have met good men in the past who thought seriously of entering the milling business on our great water powers between here and the terminals, but when they considered the fact that the large mills hold a monopoly in the trade through their line elevators, and the terminal space in connection, they dropped the matter.

The only way possible for us to come on equal footing is by erecting line elevators and securing terminal space, and that is simply out of the question for us to undertake. Whereas, if we had a sample market and the present large mills compelled to buy their grain on the sample market the same as the large milling interests have to do in Minneapolis, where there is no special privilege, but every man on the same footing, this would give a fair deal to all. Now to my mind there is the crux of the whole matter. Give us a public system of interior storage carrying the advantages of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company system, when the farmers will put all their grain through their own system and handled by such agencies as they select to handle their grain. And that will compel the millers and all others wanting our grain to go to their agency on the sample market. That is all that is necessary so far as this end of the business is concerned. Then we must have the terminals as a public utility, leasing special bins to those who require them, and preserving the identity of their purchases, thereby placing the man purchasing grain on the sample market on an equal footing with all others in the business.

The above outline will bring forth a sample market, and it will be a success. The scheme may look big, but we have tackled just as big propositions in the past, and we are stronger today than ever before.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

MAKES GOOD FUEL

Editor, Guide.—The Grain Growers of the Davidson district invite the Canadian Credit Men's association to send some more petitions like the last one. Coal and wood is scarce and they make good fuel.

H. WILLNER.

Davidson, Sask.

ACTION NEEDED

Editor, Guide.—I observe that at the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta a resolution was unanimously passed, calling upon the National Council of Agriculture to draft a co-operative bill suitable to the farmers and city people.

I would remind you that for a number of years past, bills have been before the House of Commons substantially satisfactory and based upon international co-operative experience, of which the farmers of Canada have unfortunately, at present, very little knowledge.

The resolution referred to simply "marks time" and unconsciously means playing into the hands of the opponents of co-operative legislation. The most urgent need now is not the drafting of a bill but getting the Federal government to introduce one. We have got past the academic stage, and we want some practical result of years of sustained effort.

The united board of this Union at a meeting held on the 27th ult., passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that this board in view of the urgency, justice, and need of a federal statute governing co-operative societies in Canada, and of the promise given by the premier to secure the enactment thereof upon his return to office, respectfully urges him to introduce the same in the current session of Parliament."

the farmers of Western Canada want to give the organized co-operators of

Canada and themselves a helping hand in procuring suitable legislation, the most effective method at the present moment by which they can give it would be by the numerous local branches of the Grain Growers and United Farmers passing a similar resolution and sending a copy to the premier and at the same time one to their local member with an urgent demand that he should use his best influence in support thereof.

GEORGE KEEN, Hon. Sec'y.
The Co-operative Union of Canada,
Brantford, Ont.

FLEXIBLE PLAN OF CAR DISTRIBUTION

Editor, Guide.—I feel so strongly on the subject treated in your editorial "There is Danger in Sight," of January 31 issue, that I am impelled to write on the injustice which following that editorial advice will do for the farmer who cannot ship his grain in car lots. Let me say just here that many at this point will give a snort, and look to see who is the man who has the temerity to radically disagree with orthodox Grain Growerism. My name will be at the bottom and if I had not considered this subject for some time I would not write upon it. Now I do not advocate for the Grain Growers to lie down and let the elevator interests have another innings at plundering the producers. Far from it. But I believe that under the Grain Act at present the carshipping farmer has an unfair advantage over the street selling farmer. It is one of the fundamental principles of a democratic government that each man of great or small business connections shall have Equality of Opportunity.

Now, take the shipping point of Valley River, Man. I suppose that the point will be typical of many others in the West. There is approximately 20 per cent. of the grain sold on the street and I think at least as many men sell this way as ship by the carlot. As I have bought wheat there for the G.G.G. Co., I should be able to make a fairly correct estimate.

We will say there are one hundred farmers. Fifty sell by carlot and 50 sell on the street. Each class has the same right in the country and each should have equal opportunities. All of the first class do not want to ship out entirely as soon as threshed, and this, while it works out to the advantage of the second class, it does not give them full equality of opportunity under car shortage conditions. The only way the second class has to reach the markets of the world is through the street buyer, and if this person cannot have access to transportation facilities in proportion to the amount of grain the second class brings in, compared with the amount the first class farmers are shipping, how, in the name of justice, is the second class to have Equality of Opportunity.

The second class is the man who is just starting, and is (theoretically) poorer than the first class. He has more obligations to meet on land, implements, and stock, which bear 10 or 12 per cent. interest if overdue, and he should have equal opportunity to market his grain, pay his debts and avoid extortionate interests. I hope I have made myself plain on general principles. I will now get down to details.

If 50 per cent. are marketing 20 carlots on the street and the other 50 per cent. are marketing 100 carlots annually, either through the elevator or over the platform, it appeals to me that the street buyer should get every fifth car. Understand I am not talking for the buyer or the company he represents, but for the farmer who has less than a carlot to market. I am not even speaking for myself as I seldom market on the street. But I am speaking for Equality of Opportunity, for "Equity"—the goddess with the balances, who has graced the front page of The Grain Growers' Guide since it started, and whose motto should be read earnestly in this connection.

I would have the Grain Act made somewhat flexible so as to vary with the percentage of the street and carlot grain at the various points and have it administered by the warehouse commissioner or a commission on which the Grain Growers would have adequate representation, with the warehouse commissioner as chairman. This would not involve any great change in administration of the Act, but would give Equality of Opportunity for the small farmer to market and pay up, the same as the more extensive grain grower.

The question arises here, "will the extended purchasing power of the street buyer enable him to exploit the street

The "BACON"
Seed Drills and Cultivators

The only Rear-Wheel Driven seed Drill on the market. The feed in the "Bacon" handles seed without bruising or breaking, and seeds evenly to the last seed. Machine instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dropper. Feed Cut prevents waste of seed when turning rows. For sowing Potatoes, Turnips, Parsnips, Radishes, Carrots, Onions, etc., the 1908 model of the "Bacon" is unequalled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogue.

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited
Woodstock, Ont. 2

seller more?" The answer is, "No. It will give him less opportunity, because now the buyer may select whom he will buy from and it is regarded as a favor in a time of blockade to take in grain from the seller, who otherwise could keep it at home useless, while paying large interest on his debts."

I have not written to get in the public eye and I think none who know me personally doubt my loyalty to the Grain Growers' association, so I ask all of you to give due consideration to the statements I have made and see if the car distributing clause of the Grain Act does Simple Justice to the small farmer. We do not want the Grain Growers' association to be a "Club of Big Farmers" but an "Association of All Farmers" and how can we expect the small farmer to join and stay with us, if we, instead of helping our smaller brother, actually forbid him Equality of Opportunity?

Mr. Editor, I make no apology for disagreeing with you. I feel sure this phase of the situation has not been brought home to you and I submit this flexible plan of car distribution for your consideration and discussion.

W. J. BOUGHEN.

Valley River, Man.

GIVE AS YOU HAVE PROSPERED

Editor, Guide.—It would be difficult to point out any other industrial or labor organization in Canada that has had such an influence in creating public sentiment and securing of legislation in the interests of its members at such a small expenditure of money as has been done by the Grain Growers' association. No one can deny that we get at least 7 cents per bushel more for our wheat than we would had there never been a Grain Growers' association. That is not all the association has done and the executive office could do a great deal more in securing legislation in the interest of the farmer if they were not handicapped as they are through lack of funds. I understand that an appeal will be made to the farmers to contribute to the Central association. Now, remember every man who sells a bushel of wheat gets at least 7 cents more for it than he would had there not been an association. So I would suggest that every man selling wheat contribute to the Central association one-fourth cent for every bushel he sells. That is not much out of the 7 cents. Take my own case for example. I had 3,000 bushels of wheat to sell this fall. At one-fourth cent would be \$7.50 for my contribution. But I get at 7 cents per bushel \$210 more for that wheat because of the association which I would not have got had there never been an association. I consider the \$7.50 a very small amount to pay to the association that was the means of me getting that \$210. If every farmer would contribute on that basis I venture to say the association would not lack funds and we would see a great deal more accomplished. Besides, the farmer who was fortunate to have a good crop would be bearing the burden for his brother farmer who perhaps was hailed out or lost his crop by some other way. The small farmer would be contributing in proportion to the large farmer. Every farmer figure out what his amount would be and let us all be big enough to rise to the occasion and see that our executive have the necessary funds to work with. I suggested this plan to our local association at their last meeting and it took well, and I do not see why it should not with any reasonable-minded Grain Grower.

A. J. M. POOLE.

Neepawa, Man.

Manitoba Government and Direct Legislation

A delegation representing the Direct Legislation League of Manitoba waited upon the Manitoba government on Thursday, February 15, and asked that the government endorse the principle of Direct Legislation and submit a referendum on the subject to the people of the province.

Hon. C. H. Campbell, who received the delegates with Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Hon. J. H. Howden and Hon. George Lawrence, promised that the matter should be considered, but frankly stated that personally he was strongly opposed to the proposed reform.

The delegation was headed by Dr. J. N. Hutchinson, president of the Direct Legislation league, and included H. L. Montgomery and D. S. Hamilton, representing the Royal Templars; Ald. Shore, H. McKenzie, S. J. Farmer and D. W. Buchanan, representing the Direct Legislation league; A. W. Puttee, J. V. Johnston and R. S. Ward, representing the Trades and Labor Council; and Roderick McKenzie, the Manitoba Grain Growers' association.

Dr. J. N. Hutchinson, in introducing the delegation, stated that it represented four different associations, namely, the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, the Royal Templars, the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values and the Trades and Labor Council.

Educating the People

He reminded the government that when they appeared before the premier a year ago he had suggested that they spend at least a year in educating the people along the lines desired. During the year they had been educating the people, and the result had been most gratifying. He now believed that the people were ready to adopt this reform.

He thought the people should have the right at all times to pass upon any measure they did not think should be made law. If the majority of the people should approve of the measure or disapprove of it, as the case might be, then the measure should be treated accordingly by the legislature.

They were not asking that all measures be submitted, only those on which a referendum vote was demanded by a petition signed by a certain percentage of the people.

Same As In Business

The principle asked for was exactly the same as prevailed in all private business, and while they were not complaining of any of the measures passed, the adoption of the principle would serve as a check upon the legislature. He said that the question was not a party one and it was their desire to keep party politics out of it as far as possible. It had been adopted in Switzerland and a number of the states across the line to the south, and was on a fair way to be accepted in the Alberta legislature.

S. J. Farmer, secretary of the Direct Legislation league, outlined a draft bill which had been prepared. Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, stated that at the annual convention of the above association the principles asked for by the delegation had been approved. Other speakers were: J. V. Johnston, of the Trades and Labor Council; Ald. Shore and H. L. Montgomery, of Deloraine.

Mr. Campbell's Reply

Hon. Colin H. Campbell, in the absence of the premier, informed the delegation that their request would receive serious consideration from the cabinet. "At the same time," he added, "speaking for myself, I am absolutely opposed to such legislation." He declared that such legislation had come in the United States because of conditions which could never obtain under the British constitution. He pointed out that there is no question upon which the government cannot consult the people, and went on to say that he could never consent to have the ethical standards of American legislatures made the ethical standards of the legislature of Manitoba.

Hon. G. R. Coldwell also expressed himself as being opposed to Direct Legislation, saying he did not consider it necessary.

SEE OUR BIG FREE PRIZE OFFER, CATALOG, PAGE 3

McKENZIE'S SPECIALLY SELECTED SEEDS

FOR THE WEST

A Strong, Robust Plant from every Seed

TO MAKE the name McKENZIE a MARK that IDENTIFIES the BEST SEEDS has each and every year been our ONE AIM. EXACTING DISCRIMINATION, MOST PAINSTAKING HOUSING, SCIENTIFIC GROWING has given a RARE VALUE to McKENZIE'S SEEDS. The STRONG, ROBUST SEED LIFE and the PROTECTION they AFFORD the GROWER is the SECRET of the WONDERFUL SUCCESS of McKENZIE'S SEEDS.

SPRING RYE

It is the SUREST HAY CROP EVER PLANTED, as its FAILURE is PRACTICALLY UNKNOWN. As a HEALTHY PASTURE FOOD it is UNEXCELLED. It stands almost UNRIVALLED for CHEAPNESS. Its YIELD is ENORMOUS. It is EXCEPTIONALLY RICH and NOURISHING to STOCK. WE OFFER an EXCEPTIONALLY FINE GRADE of HEAVY PLUMP SEED. OWING TO LARGE DEMAND we advise ORDERING EARLY. SOW 1 1/2 to 2 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

PRICE, F.O.B. BRANDON, PER BUSHEL, \$1.25; 5 BUSHELS OR MORE, \$1.20 PER BUSHEL. EX-WAREHOUSE, CALGARY, PER BUSHEL, \$1.50; 5 BUSHELS OR MORE, \$1.45 PER BUSHEL.

ALFALFA

A DOLLAR SPENT for ALFALFA is just like ROLLING A BIG SILVER DOLLAR AWAY IN THE SPRING AND THEN OPENING THE DOOR AND WELCOMING BACK A WHOLE REGIMENT OF DOLLARS IN THE FALL. It's a VERITABLE WEALTH-PRODUCER. It SPELLS WEALTH to EVERY FARMER.

OUR SEED is TRUE STOCK, PLUMP, HIGH GERMINATING, FULLY MATURED, CLEAN, FREE FROM NOXIOUS SEEDS, FINE COLOR AND WILL WITHSTAND WINTERS where the ORDINARY STOCK KILLS OUT.

Cotton bags, 25 cents each, 100 lbs. or less.

	F.O.B. Brandon	Ex-warehouse
	25lbs. 50lbs. 100lbs.	25lbs. 50lbs. 100lbs.
MONTANA GROWN	\$6.50 \$12.50 \$24.00	\$7.00 \$13.00 \$25.00
TURKESTAN	6.50 12.50 24.50	7.50 14.00 27.00
GRIMM	7.75 15.00 28.50	8.50 16.00 30.00

FLAX

FOR YEARS the MARKET PRICE of FLAX has STEADILY ADVANCED, so that today we FIND FLAX one of the MOST PROFITABLE CROPS that can be GROWN.

That FARMERS in GENERAL APPRECIATE the WISDOM of GROWING IT is EXEMPLIFIED in the ENORMOUS DEMAND, SCARCITY of PURE SEED, WIDESPREAD CULTIVATION and HIGH PRICE.

We have EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE SEED, FREE FROM NOXIOUS WEEDS, CLEAN, FULL OF LIFE, HIGH GERMINATION and FINE APPEARANCE.

F.O.B. BRANDON, PER BUSHEL, \$2.80; 10 BUSHELS OR MORE, PER BUSHEL \$2.75.

EX-WAREHOUSE, CALGARY, PER BUSHEL, \$2.75; 10 BUSHELS OR MORE, PER BUSHEL, \$2.70.

A FINE HOME GARDEN SELECTION

Prices Postpaid	Pkt.	oz.	lb.
BEAN—McK's Golden Wax	\$.05	.20	\$0.30
BEET—McK's Extra Early	.05	.20	2.00
CABBAGE—McK's Winningstad	.05	.25	...
CARROT—McK's Oxheart	.05	.20	2.75
CAULIFLOWER—McK's Early Snowcap	.25	3.00	...
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WRITE FOR OUR LARGE 1912 CATALOG OF VEGETABLE, FLOWER, GRAIN, CLOVER AND GRASS SEED, POULTRY SUPPLIES, INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY REMEDIES, SPRAYERS, GARDEN TOOLS, ETC.

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WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

Seed Grain for Settlers

Several resolutions in regard to seed grain came before the convention at Regina, but as the matter had already been dealt with by the Dominion and Saskatchewan governments, no action was taken upon the resolution. Geo. Langley explained the situation for the benefit of the delegates present. He pointed out that seed grain would be supplied by the Dominion government to all settlers who have not yet received their patents upon their homesteads. All farmers in this condition requiring seed grain should write at once to Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg.

In order to aid those farmers who were the legal owners of their land, the legislature at Saskatchewan had on February 13th, the day before the convention met, passed a bill dealing with the matter. The new law gives power to local improvement councils, also to rural municipal councils, to borrow money in order to supply seed grain to any farmer who is in want of it. The provincial government will guarantee all loans for such purposes by these councils, and the farmers who borrow money from their councils in order to buy seed grain will pay only the same rate of interest at which the council borrows the money. No farmer can borrow more than \$200 for this purpose. Promissory notes will be accepted in payment of such seed grain loans. In the case of tenant farmers the note must also

be signed by the landlord, unless he is absent. The intention of the law is to place the liability for the debt incurred for seed grain upon the land. If the notes are not paid, they become taxes against the land. Any farmer in need of grain can take advantage of this new law and the municipal council is compelled to assist him. The law becomes effective at once.

Cheap Money for Farmers

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the Regina Convention: "That in the opinion of this convention, the credit of the province should be used to secure farm loans at the lowest possible rate of interest."

George Langley spoke on the resolution. He pointed out that Saskatchewan was a poor man's country, and he believed that the mortgage laws and mortgage companies dealt heavily with the men who borrowed money for the purpose of developing their land. When enquiry was made some two or three years ago, it was found that the men actually working the land, that eighteen out of twenty had loans on their farms, and those loans were held at eight, nine, and in some cases twelve per cent. This was entirely too high because the best security in the world is the land itself. The average rate of interest charged by the loan companies when this investigation was made was eight and one-half per cent. This was entirely too high, because the provincial government was able to borrow money

upon the credit of the province at from three to four per cent., and this credit should be used to give farmers cheaper money than they are now getting. There is loaned out on Saskatchewan farm property more than fifteen million dollars. If this money could be secured at five per cent. it would mean a saving of nearly half a million dollars yearly to the farmers of the province. This much at the present time was being made as a straight gift to the financial interests. The farmer who was at present paying eight per cent. on a loan of \$1,000 would save \$30 per year if he could get it at five per cent., and there was no reason why he should not get it at five per cent. If the farmers of the province would look into the matter and study it they would find that the credit of the province should be used to help them, and if they would put it right up to the provincial government they would get it in a short time. No government of either party would be liable to refuse such a united request from the farmers. This resolution received unanimous endorsement of the delegates at the conclusion of Mr. Langley's address.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

No. It because he will a favor in grain uld keep ag large e public e person- n Grow- to give ments I tributing e Justice ot want to be a 'Associa- n we ex- und stay ur small- Equality

logy for ure this brought s flexible our con-

IGHEN.

PERED difficult or labor had such entiment interests penditure he Grain can deny r bushel ould had rs' assoc- iation could do egislation hey were ough lack n appeal ontribute t, remem- of wheat than he ociation. ery man e Central e every ch out of se for ex- of wheat ent would ut I get at for that on which ever been : \$7.50 a e associa- getting ould con- to say the ls and we mplied. fortunate e bearing rmer who his crop ll farmer ion to the igure out let us all asion and necessary sted this their last do not see easonable-

POOLE.

ONE CUSTOMER CAPTURED 66 PRIZES WITH OUR SEEDS

Resolutions Passed at Regina

The following are the most important resolutions that were endorsed by the Grain Growers' Convention at Regina on February 14-16

Standard Grades

That this association is of the opinion that as the province of Saskatchewan is growing over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, the time is now ripe that the standard grades should be fixed and be taken from samples from the three provinces in proportion to the amount of wheat grown by each.

Internal Storage

This association believes that a system of storage elevators at central points, with terminal facilities, would materially assist in the marketing of grain.

Terminal Elevators

That the Grain Growers' Association favors complete government ownership and operation of all the Canadian terminal elevators, the operation to be conducted by a commission free from partizan influence.

Car Distribution

Whereas circulars have been distributed in the farming community asking that the clause dealing with the distribution of the cars be temporarily suspended and that the distribution of the said cars be left to the discretion of the commissioners.

Be it resolved that this association declares itself as being opposed to any tampering with the above mentioned clause of the act, temporarily or otherwise, and would respectfully ask all farmers to use caution and forethought before signing any such petition.

Bounty on Steel

Whereas it has been brought to our knowledge that the Steel Corporation of Canada have assurances from the Canadian government that they will have more protection either in the form of duty or a bonus on steel and iron rods, etc., we are opposed to any bonus being given to any manufacturer whatever.

Machinery Contracts

Be it resolved that the Grain Growers as a body petition the Legislature to draft a uniform machinery contract which will be fair and equitable to Purchaser and Vendor alike. A contract that will be freed from those clauses which tend to restrict to the minimum the responsibilities of the Vendor to the detriment of the Purchaser, and which will make due provisions for the responsibility of the Vendor as to the representations made by his respective agent or agents.

Civil Service

That this convention demand the extension of the Civil Service Regulations to include all government employees.

Spring Payments

That this convention is of the opinion that the farmer who is forced by circumstances to sell his grain in less than carload lots, is very often defrauded out of 10 cents and more per bushel that is justly his, and that the Central Association should endeavor to bring about a change in our credit system so that notes given for twine, machinery, etc., fall due in the spring instead of November 1.

Cheap Money

That in the opinion of this convention the credit of the province should be used to secure farm loans at the lowest possible rate of interest.

Direct Legislation

Whereas Direct Legislation appears to us to be the only way to effect legislation equal to all;

Be it therefore resolved, that this association declares in favor of the Initiative and Referendum and right of Recall and that all legitimate means be used to have the same placed on the statute books, provincial and federal.

Seed Grain Inspection

That the provincial government be approached asking that an amendment be inserted in the Noxious Weed Ordinance, providing that all seed grain shipped into a municipality should pass inspection by an official appointed by the municipality before being invoiced from railway premises.

Attendance on Juries

That whereas great inconvenience and in some cases great actual loss has been caused by Grain Growers having to act as Jurors at the Spring Assizes when they should be seeding;

And whereas this could be easily

avoided if the necessary instructions were issued to the Sheriffs by the Provincial Attorney's Department;

Therefore be it resolved that this convention urge upon the attorney-general the necessity of having such instructions issued.

Tariff Commission

That in the event of the government appointing a tariff commission that the Grain Growers' Association be given a representative on the said board, said nomination to come from the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Co-operative Legislation

Resolved that this convention urge the Dominion government to enact a law providing for the incorporating of Co-operative Societies.

Woman Suffrage

That we the members of the convention request the government of Canada to extend the franchise to women.

Chilled Meat

This convention urges the Provincial Association to continue placing itself in line with the Alberta Association re handling market cattle and cold storage.

Parcels Post

That this convention desires to place itself on record as favoring the parcel post system.

Ottawa Platform

That this convention place itself on record as being in favor of the Grain Growers' platform in its entirety as submitted to the late premier, Sir Wilfrid

Laurier, at Ottawa, on December 16, 1910.

Hudson Bay Road

Whereas the Hudson Bay Railway is needed beyond expression;

Be it resolved that we call upon Premier Borden to immediately implement his pledges regarding this road.

Freight Rates

Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this convention the time has arrived that the Dominion government take immediate steps to equalize the freight and express rates so that the basis of charges be equal to East and West alike.

Reciprocal Demurrage

That in the opinion of this convention reciprocal demurrage is an absolute necessity to promote the transportation required for the Western development.

Consolidated Schools

That this convention declares in favor of a system of rural consolidated schools.

"My Roofs 'Make Good' for 100 Years. I Want to Tell You Why."

"My New Metal Has Made Me a Proud Man. It Permits a 100-Year Roof at Low Cost."

"Sir, I tell you, I am a proud man. I have at last got the best roof ever made at a low price. My roof will last you for a whole century. You can put it on a wood framing. You can get it at about what you pay for wood-roof. You can lay it. It will keep rain, lightning, fire, ice, snow and wind from harming your building. If you want a roof, I have the right roof."

"I Think Every Man Can See How a Roof Is the Big Point in a Barn."

"I worked 50 years to make a cleanly, strong, sure roof at a low cost. I had barns mostly in mind. When I started, bush fires were common. Cedar shingles went up like tinder from a single spark. Lightning burnt barns again and again. Leaky roofs rotted hay and produce by the ton—they let water rot the barn framework. Oshawa shingles stop this.

"Thus, I became one of the first metal shingle men in the world. I aimed to make a roof that would save twenty times its cost by saving a barn frame and foundation, as well as the stuff put into the barn, which represented thousands and thousands of dollars risked over a period of years under a poor roof."

"It Took Years for Me to Get the Design of My Metal Shingle Right."

"I thought it was easy. It was hard. It was a big contract. I didn't dream of what any roof has to stand. I thought about all a roof did was to let rain run off it, and keep in place the rest of the time. I found I had about twenty-five problems to answer at once in a single design.

"My roof had to have 'give' in it, so it would stretch in the hot sun and shrink in zero weather. It had to be ice proof, or lodged thaw-water would gouge seams apart. It had to be smooth, or lodged dirt would rust it. It had to cover its own nails, or the roof would leak. My roof had to be layable by anyone.

"My work was, I had to design a shingle that couldn't be laid face-down, or sideways, or upside down, or crooked, or be marred in the laying, or be smashed on the road between my factory and the place where the roof was. I found my shingle needed ventilating places in it that would let air out but wouldn't let water in. It had to be wind proof. Yes, sir,

these things were all worked out by me in 50 years.

"I started to make a spark-proof and lightning-proof roof. I ended by getting one of the best roof shingle designs ever made. My roof has more experience and skill and years behind its design than any roof you can get in metal."

"I Had to Wait Fifty Years for My Last Big Point. This Was It."

"My business was world-wide by this time. My shingles were selling in Australia, Japan, South Africa. Governments specified them for roofs.

"All this time I was getting my design right little by little. But, do what I could, I had been troubled by the metal in it. It seemed impossible to get a metal which might not rust. I had to take the best metal I could get. I needed a strong, light, absolutely non-rusting metal. At last, I found a hint in Europe.

I followed up this metal. At last I devised a non-rusting 100-year metal, which was non-corrosive. The moment I put this metal into my shingle design, I got at one step a 100-year roof. This is the roof you can get from me at a low price."

"Why Do You Pay Me a Low Price? You Have My Big Sales to Help You."

"My metal shingle is not trash. You can get trashy stuff at a cheaper price. (It will cost you thousands of dollars in produce.) Yet you can buy my shingle at a low price. Its quality is kept high and its price is kept low by big, steady sales all over the world. If you do not look into my 100-year shingle, you are not treating your building right. Get a 100-year Oshawa roof for your building. It will save your building, and save you thousands of dollars in produce you worked hard to grow and harvest."

"Get My Book about This 100-Year Roof. It Has Building Hints for You FREE."

"I have helped you and all other builders with a roof I am proud of—a roof I know is right. I want to do more. I made my book 'ROOFING RIGHT' to tell about my roof. But I made it worth while for those who do not take my roof.

"It shows the best buildings in the country—the best barn arrangements. I will send you this book for a post-card, whether you take my roof or not. I want you to take my roof, if it stands your closest examination. Send for my book to-day.

G. H. Pedlar

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Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in, with: (1) the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

Ques.—Can a man live with his sister while homesteading, and if so must he notify the homestead inspector or send word to the land office? Also, how far may I live from my homestead?

G. J.

Ans.—The homestead regulations permit a homesteader to perform his duties while residing with his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister on a farm owned solely by such relative, not less than 80 acres in extent and within nine miles of the homestead. The land agent at the land office where you made entry should be notified as to where you are residing. Unless your sister owns the farm on which she is living, you cannot do your duties by residing with her.

ABOUT LINE FENCES

G. E. B., Man., and R. B. H., Alberta:—You cannot compel your neighbor to fence, but if you erect a lawful fence to the line he must pay half the value when he makes use of same by joining his own fence to it. If he is using 150 yards of the line fence he is liable for half the value of that portion. The laws of both provinces provide for arbitration in case adjoining owners cannot agree as to the value of a line fence.

MUST PAY NOTE

Ques.—I have four horses that I let out the other day. They were out all night, and next morning they were put in pound and I was charged ten dollars for damage done to a hay stack. I signed a note for the same. After investigating the stack I have proof that two dollars would cover all damage done. Can the other party collect the face value of the note, which is ten dollars?

A. B.

Ans.—You are liable on the note referred to for the full amount, and the court will not look into the sufficiency of the consideration. Apparently there was some consideration for giving the note.

FENCE MISPLACED

Ques.—A. has willfully fixed a line fence on B.'s land, keystakes having been entered under the supervision of A. and B., but disregarded. He has been asked to remove it to the line and ignores the request. Can B. collect rent from A. after giving notice to that effect? What other remedy has B.?

H. B. L.

Ans.—B. can maintain an action against A. for any damages he might suffer. B. may take up the fence or maintain action of ejectment.

A BAD CHECK

Ques.—On April 11 A. receives a check from B. On April 12 A. endorses this check over to C. & D., who in turn endorse it over to the bank and receive credit for same on April 18. It so happens that B. has closed his account with the bank on April 7, and as soon as they see their mistake they charge it back to C. & D. The matter rests so till October 13 when the bank sends C. & D. a written notice that the check is no good, but on top of it all they recredit them with the amount and recharge them again the second time. A. receives no notice of this check till December 25, and then it is from C. & D. B. has left the country. When does A.'s liability cease, or who is held liable for said check? Had the bank the right to cash the check when it was no good? How long can a bank hold a worthless check before returning to the party who endorsed it last?

OSCAR JOHNSON.

Ans.—The bank would have to protest the cheque within a reasonable time after payment had been refused in order to hold A. From the dates set forth in the enquiry, the bank has no right of action against A., because they omitted to protest the cheque.

GARTON'S GUARANTEED

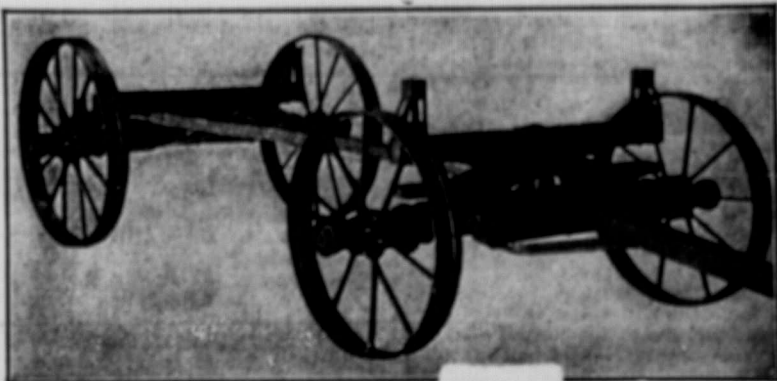
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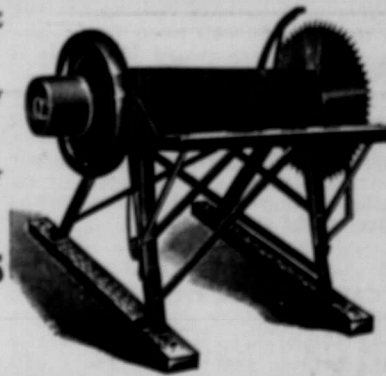
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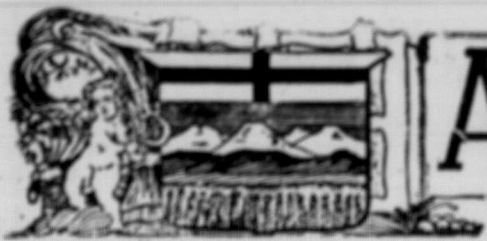
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ALBERTA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Froom, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Froom - Calgary

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MIXED FARMING

I notice that many papers are placing special emphasis on the need of the farmers of Western Canada going in for mixed farming, but have you realized that before the farmer can do this it is necessary for him to have a market for his produce, something which the majority of small farmers have not got today. When in the East lately I was told that the farmers were placing all their eggs in one basket, that they should raise potatoes and other roots, and get away from the grain growing, and yet when these same advisers were asked what was to become of the produce after it was grown, they were unable to carry their advice further. The centres of population in Alberta are not large enough to absorb any large quantity of these products and the transportation charges are too high to permit much to be shipped any distance so the farmer is perforce compelled to think of grain growing even though his inclinations may be in another direction entirely.

The following extract from a letter written by a farmer in the wheat growing section of Alberta shows what the mixed farmer has to contend with at the present time, and this is only one instance. Many others could be quoted:

"I would like to ask a favor of you. Can you put me in touch with someone that would buy my butter and eggs and pay cash down. Here it is all trading and we want to go in for mixed farming. We took 1,100 pounds of butter and something like 400 dozen eggs last year and had to take it all in trade and I am not satisfied with that sort of business. We also had a lot of potatoes and vegetables. We have had stall fed beef, just choice, and we could not sell them simply because we did not owe a store bill. The butcher shop is combined with a grocery store and they told me that they had to get beef from people who owed them store bills. I may state that I have only a quarter-section of land and am therefore not in a position to ship a carload myself."

And we are told that the solution of the farming problem in Western Canada is mixed farming. Truly those armchair farmers who reside at Ottawa for several months of the year must have given the matter careful study.

E. J. F.

CAR DISTRIBUTION CLAUSE

A large number of our members have placed themselves on record in the matter of the petition sent out by the Credit Men's association, protesting against the proposed change, and this is as it should be. It is probable that many have signed the petition in mistake. If this is so let the signers write at once to Ottawa admitting the mistake and asking to have their names taken off the petitions. The proposal was nothing more nor less than a deliberate attempt to take from the farmers one of their hardest fought for privileges. In some cases our Unions have acted quickly and have sent in strongly-worded resolutions of condemnation, while in other instances they have seen to it that the local boards of trade have turned the proposal down. Both plans are good, and if you have not already done so please put yourself on record as being opposed to any change in the distribution of cars. It is to your interest to do this.

E. J. F.

Vegreville Union has unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against any change in the regulations relating to the car distribution and this has been sent to Ottawa. Our local union has undertaken a series of meetings for missionary work and we are meeting with huge success. Mr. McClary, our delegate to the annual convention, and secretary, addressed a farmers' rally at Warwick on February 8, under the auspices of our director, A. Hongman. Ten members responded to the call. Those present also protested against the action of the Credit Men. The next night a meeting was held at Hairy Hill, 22 miles from the railway, and eleven more

members added, and a further protest sent to Ottawa.

T. BALAAM, Sec'y.
Vegreville, Alta.

At a meeting of Chauvin Union held on January 20, the following motion was carried: "That the resolution passed on December 2, against Direct Legislation, be rescinded. We are getting everything into shape here and you will hear from us often during the next few months."

A. S. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
Chauvin, Alta.

Bowell Union gives notice that it will try to secure the annual convention of 1914 for Medicine Hat.

A systematic study of Direct Legislation was commenced at the last meeting when the first article was read from the pamphlet, which procedure is to continue until the whole pamphlet is read through, a chapter at each meeting, discussion following. The executive are alive and hope to secure additional membership until at least 90 per cent. of our farming population is enrolled on our books. Our membership now totals 65.

L. M. MANSFIELD, Sec'y.
Bowell, Alta.

[Well done, Bowell, you have certainly decided on the right action for progress, but don't let go until you get 100 per cent. of your farming population enrolled, and then work harder as an example to the rest of the country.]

There was an exceptionally good attendance at the last meeting of Stainsleigh Union and several new members were enrolled, while all old members were re-instated. Mr. M. Cable gave a very interesting address on cheap government loans to the farmers which was much appreciated. Our delegate to the convention gave his report in a very satisfactory manner. It was decided to hold a social on March 1, while at our next meeting all arrangements are being completed for a discussion on the improvement of our stock.

A. E. MALLOUGH, Sec'y.

Sunnydale Union held a most successful meeting at the schoolhouse on Saturday, January 6. A letter from Stretton Union, written with the idea of ascertaining the feelings of this union in regard to running an independent candidate at the next provincial election, was read. Some discussion upon this subject took place, and in the end it was unanimously decided to support the Central Association in any decision they arrive at in this matter. "United we stand, divided we fall" is the motto of this union. A paper was read by Mr. S. B. Wood urging upon the members the necessity of supporting the Central Association by reading, discussing and voting upon the different questions dealt with in the official circulars. The secretary also read a paper introducing the single tax. At the request of the president the secretary read an article from the Montreal Herald dealing with the exorbitant rates of interest charged on loans to farmers by the various powerful organizations. It was arranged that this subject be considered at our next meeting. A sub-committee was elected for the purpose of organizing a concert which will be held in the near future.

F. WOOD,
Sec.-Treas.

On the completion of business at a council meeting at the Hogodone schoolhouse on Jan. 16, it was decided to organize a branch of the U. F. A. with the result that every member joined. Election of officers was at once proceeded with, Mr. John Wilson being president, John Howard, vice-president, and Lorne McComb, secretary-treasurer. Five directors were also elected.

LORNE McCOMB,
Sec.-Treas.

Edwell Local Union No. 33, which closed its roll for 1911 with a membership of 60 paid up members, held its first meeting this year on January 24. The meeting

discussed several subjects, among others the question of the government granting loans to farmers for a term of years, at say 4%, as is done in Australia. A resolution in favor of this system was moved by F. Ellis, seconded by F. Cragg and carried unanimously. The president, Mr. T. J. Walton, addressed a few remarks on the subject of Direct Legislation, on which considerable discussion ensued, and it was moved by G. Ferguson, seconded by W. Darling, that this Local Union is of the opinion that the Initiative and Referendum is necessary to remedy some of the existing evils of present day politics, which was carried unanimously. The members were also unanimously in favor of the principle of Single Tax. Mr. F. J. Powell suggested that the union hold a Flower and Vegetable Show during the year and this was adjourned for discussion to next meeting.

FRED JAS. POWELL, Sec'y.

The regular meeting of Brunetta Union was held Feb. 3 with President Nagle in the chair and a large attendance. A few new members came and several old ones paid up for another year. A very successful entertainment was given by this union at the Sunny Plains schoolhouse on Feb. 2, under the supervision of Mr. Samuel King. Mr. H. L. Smith gave us an able address, bringing out the point that we should not raise the prices of our produce in a manner that would make the laboring man of the cities pay more for it, but to cut out the high profits of the railways and middlemen, thus raising the price to the farmer and not making the city workers pay any more for it. A car of fence posts was ordered and orders were taken for a car of wire. This union is growing every meeting. We now have 72 paid up members.

W. H. SMITH,
Sec.-Treas.

At a well attended meeting of the Red Willow Union, held recently, the proposed bounties on iron were considered, and after a full discussion the following resolution was passed by unanimous vote and sent to the Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance at Ottawa. Resolved, that we the members of the Red Willow Local Union of the U.F.A. are opposed to the plundering of the people by the payment of bounties on pig iron, or on the products of pig iron or by the payment of bounties on any manufactured articles whatever. Our next meeting will be at the Hilker schoolhouse. Our union will then be one year old. On that date we will have a general round up. We hope to get enough new names to bring our membership up to the half century mark.

T. C. BARRETT,
Sec.-Treas.

Mr. Jas. Stone reports that Blackfoot scored an entire success at a well attended meeting on Feb. 5 at Biddles. He goes on to say that "We had several visitors from Lloydminster Union, and it looks as if the late lacadaisical spirit displayed was more from want of thought than a real expression of opinion of our work as we have been assured of a livelier interest in the future and a very flattering opinion of the work done, showing that such a union of farmers is absolutely necessary if a district intends to make any progress."

The evergreen "free range" question again cropped up and we have decided to go ahead with the petitions in its favor and so settle it one way or the other. We have again decided to cooperate in our buying of Formaline, Strychnine and Acetic Acid. A resolution was passed strongly condemning any tampering with the car distribution clause. Refreshments were kindly served by the ladies present by favor of Mr. Biddle and I think we may say we are again fairly entered into the campaign of kicking against 'Privileges to the few at the expense of the many.'

Creole Belle schoolhouse was the scene of the formation of a new union on Jan. 20. Mr. J. W. Foster, J.P., was appointed

chairman; Mr. Dann was asked to act as secretary. The chairman enlarged on the necessity of the farmers becoming organized and at the close of an interesting address called on the secretary for a few words. The secretary then read the objects of the U.F.A. Messrs. Rose, Neal, Marnach and Dunlap spoke on the good work done by the farmers' organizations with which they had been connected in Western Canada and the States. The matter of freight rates in the West was also introduced. Eighteen farmers signed the roll and the officers elected were—President, Mr. J. Hunter; vice-president, Mr. G. Neal; secretary-treasurer, Mr. N. Dann; committee, Messrs. E. S. Rose (chairman), C. Kidd, F. Tuttle, J. Marnach. The meeting then adjourned.

N. W. DANN,
Sec.-Treas.

Namaka Union No. 122 met in the schoolhouse on Jan. 27 with a splendid attendance. The secretary reported a credit balance of \$9.58 from the recent social dance which was voted by all as one of the most successful functions we have had. Seven new members were admitted. Mr. Mike Brown opened a discussion on "Boosting Namaka District" and a good discussion ensued. A resolution was passed regarding the unsatisfactory train service and the destruction of the contents of the mail bags from being thrown from rapidly moving trains, and the secretary was instructed to forward same to the railway commission. The union is to meet a fortnight hence to discuss the principles of dry farming, the subject to be introduced by Mr. Shouldice. All the members present signed the petition in favor of Direct Legislation.

JOHN P. LAWRIE, Sec'y.
Namaka.

The following resolution was recently passed in full meeting of West Salisbury Union. "Resolved, that this union is convinced that in order for the wealth producer to secure legislation in their interest and to protect them from the grasp of corporate greed that it is essential for all workers to be drawn closer together for the purpose of united political action, and that it is hopeless for us to pin our faith to either of the old parties as has been demonstrated by the action of the Alberta government in guaranteeing the bonds of the railroad companies and not giving any consideration to resolutions presented to them by the United Farmers and labor organizations endorsing public ownership and protesting against guaranteeing of bonds to any railroad. Nor do we consider the Conservatives have even as much claim upon the people, because they pledged themselves to it in the Red Deer platform, yet in the face of this and the well known sentiment in favor of it, they failed to present a solid front for public ownership. When the vote came on they collapsed, not even demanding a division of the House so that the public might know who supported it, which is conclusive evidence that both parties are in the mighty iron grip of railroads and other combines and monopolies, and through them they control the policy of the government and to a large extent they own the country and place a heavy and unjust toll upon its industries, and we would suggest that the U.F.A. take steps at once to arrange with the trades and labor unions of Edmonton and Calgary for a convention to be held in June for the purpose of drafting a policy that will be satisfactory for both the farmer and organized labor."

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Canadian Council of Agriculture

The annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in the City Hall, Regina, on Saturday, February 17. There were present R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, R. M. Wilson, representing the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; J. A. Maharg, C. A. Dunning, F. W. Green, J. Robinson, J. F. Reid, A. G. Hawkes, representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; W. J. Tregillus, M. E. Sly, J. Quinsey, G. Bevington, E. J. Fream, representing the United Farmers of Alberta.

In the absence of the president, Mr. Jas. Bower, the chair was taken by Mr. R. C. Henders, vice-president.

The secretary presented a report of the work done by the delegates to Ottawa in regard to the Grain Bill, Hudson Bay Railway, Railway Amendments and Co-operation, and this report was enlarged upon by Messrs. Henders and Green.

Reports were presented from representatives of each of the associations represented as to the work undertaken in regard to the freight rates investigation.

Mr. Green presented a report on the action taken to secure more favorable freight rates to the south for the Western Canadian grain.

Co-operative Campaign

The matter of an efficient co-operative campaign was fully discussed and the following resolution was passed on the motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Tregillus:

Owing to the fact that the work along the lines of co-operation has been carried on throughout the country in a very haphazard manner, the result being that the true principle of co-operation is not understood and too many are striving only for a local effort, it is desirable that immediate steps should be taken for a steady and consistent campaign to be carried on by this council, and with that end in view it is desirable that a committee from this council shall be appointed to take immediate steps to prepare a plan which will enable an efficient co-operative organization to be effected, and that

this plan together with any other information which may be decided upon should, after approval of the council, then be submitted to the members of all associations affiliated with the council. Messrs. Dunning, McKenzie and Tregillus were appointed to form the committee.

The Bank Act

Mr. Tregillus moved, Mr. Sly seconded, and it was resolved:

This council recommends that the provisions of the Bank Act be changed so that the monthly returns which all banks are required to make to the minister of finance, under the heading, number twelve among the assets, of "Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Canada" shall read "Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and Terminal Receipts for Grain in Canada," as the banks would then be more likely to use part of their immediately available assets in carrying grain at the terminals over the winter each year, and the effect would therefore be very beneficial to all interests.

The Grain Bill

Mr. Green moved, Mr. Dunning seconded, and it was agreed:

"That this council endorse the action of the delegates to Ottawa, representing the three Western provinces and consisting of Messrs. Henders, McKenzie, Hopkins, Green and Fream, and the views submitted by them to the government, and again place on record our firm belief that nothing short of government operation and control, either by lease or purchase, of all terminal and transfer elevator facilities through an independent commission will ever relieve the adverse conditions now existing, further, that it is essential that no change shall be made in the clauses of the Grain Bill relating to the distribution of cars as any tampering with the rights pertaining to the producers in this direction will work a great hardship upon these producers and will not tend to relieve the car shortage, which shortage can be

traced to the inability of railway companies to handle the business consigned to them; further, it is our opinion that if any change is contemplated in this direction it will be better to drop the Grain Bill entirely and continue to administer the grain business through the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act as it now reads."

Hudson Bay Railway

Mr. Tregillus moved, Mr. Quinsey seconded, and it was agreed:

"That this council place itself on record as supporting in the strongest possible manner the position taken by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta, unanimously passed at their conventions recently held, with reference to the government construction, ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway:

"The present position of the farming community who are losing millions of dollars through insufficient shipping facilities show the dire necessity for the immediate opening up of this route and we urgently press the government to take up the immediate construction of this road from both ends, water and land, simultaneously.

"We recommend the Port as the most economical point for distribution of supplies, labor and material, making thereby a material saving in time and expense in the completion of the road, and we believe the saving thus made should secure to us the service from that route within two years and thus be in ample time to handle the crop of 1914.

"We wish to point out further the utmost importance for immediate steps to be taken to construct wharves, terminal elevators and all necessary harbor and channel facilities. The tremendous loss sustained by the three prairie provinces in the handling of this year's crop is our plea for pressing the matter on the attention of the government and should be sufficient plea of its absolute urgency."

Mr. Green moved, Mr. Maharg seconded, and it was agreed:

"That this council urge upon the government the advisability of taking immediate steps to pass efficient legislation

providing for the licensing and bonding of all commission merchants handling any kind of farm produce."

The Railway Act

On the motion of Mr. Hawkes, seconded by Mr. Dunning, it was resolved:

That the council urge upon the government the necessity of amending sections 254, 294 and 295 of the Railway Act by adopting the clauses which have already been submitted to the government and which would, the council believes, place the liability for stock killed upon the track where it really belongs.

It was agreed that each association affiliated with the council be requested to pay the sum of one hundred dollars into the funds of the council as a membership fee for the year 1912.

Mr. Green gave notice of motion for the next annual meeting of the council, as follows:—That section 7 of the constitution be struck out and that the following be substituted therefor: The expenses incurred in the conduct of the business of the council shall be provided by a membership fee of one hundred dollars per annum for all associations affiliated with the council: Provided that the council may, when necessary, make an appeal for any further sum which may be decided by the council as necessary for the carrying on of important work on behalf of the council.

Proposed Special Train

Mr. Green brought up the matter of the associations trying to make arrangements for a special train to tour the three Western provinces, over all lines of railway, as a means for a special organization rally, and the secretaries of the three Western provincial associations were appointed a committee to take up this matter with the railway companies and report on same.

Election of Officers

The officers were all elected by acclamation as follows: President, Mr. R. C. Henders, Manitoba; first vice-president, Mr. J. A. Maharg, Saskatchewan; second vice-president, Mr. E. C. Drury, Ontario; secretary-treasurer, Mr. E. J. Fream, Alberta.

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Type "F," Fifteen Tractive, Thirty Brake, Horse Power

Designed especially to meet general needs of corn belt farms, and also for use in the Northwest for disking, seeding, harvesting, hauling and similar operations. From ten to fourteen acres a day can be plowed and harrowed in one operation. It turns short and works closely around corners; it will run any size separator up to thirty-two inch; it will operate a corn husker, sheller, shedder or any similar machinery. It has the power of fifteen good draft horses, the endurance of fifty, and costs less than ten. Any farmer working one hundred and sixty acres can use this outfit with profit.

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The **OLIP** is a real Kerosene burning tractor. It burns kerosene—just as other tractors burn gasoline.

No tractor, save only the **OLIP**, can successfully burn kerosene at all loads, all speeds, under all conditions. This means a saving of 50% or more on fuel cost alone.

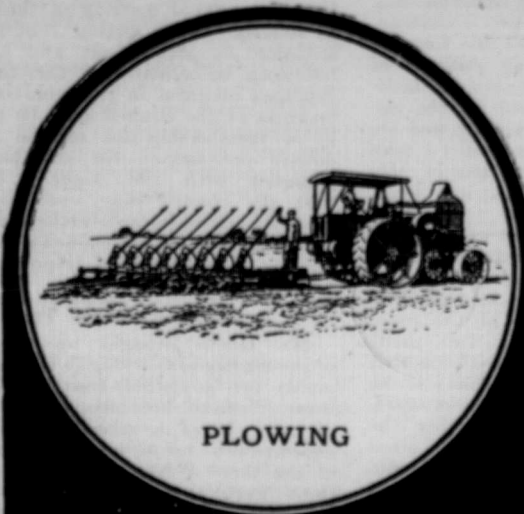
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Read This Unquestioned

A. D. Stewart, Redwood Falls County, Minn., writes: "I bought a 15-30 H. P. **OLIP** last June and started it to plow timothy sod, using a six-bottom 14-inch Engine Plow and pulled a two-horse drag behind, which work it did satisfactorily and with ease. I did all my harvesting with it. I also used it for threshing. No horses were used on my 600-acre farm for plowing this fall. I have also filled four silos with the **OLIP** furnishing the power. I am very well pleased with the engine; it is substantially built, easily operated and furnishes cheap motive power."

John J. Langen, Kankakee County, Ill., writes: "I am well pleased with my **OLIP**. I have been pulling six 14-inch plows and have been averaging better than fifteen acres per day. I have experienced no trouble whatever with the whole outfit, and would not be without one, as I can use it for plowing, hauling on the road, discing my ground in the spring



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That Burns Cheap Kerosene Speeds, Under All Conditions

It burns enough or accurate enough to do this hour after hour without either *wasting fuel or stopping the engine.*

So no other tractor can be absolutely depended upon to rely on *kerosene* as fuel. And remember, the price of gasoline is steadily going *up*, while the price of kerosene is going *down*. And kerosene can be secured at *any* country store, any time, while gasoline *cannot* be secured as readily. Another thing; gasoline evaporates—it is dangerous, it may explode. Kerosene is safe, since it does not evaporate. And gallon for gallon, kerosene contains about 18% *more heat* than gasoline.

Don't you see the *economy* of securing the *only* tractor that burns *cheap kerosene* at all loads, at all speeds, under all conditions?—kerosene costing about half as much as gasoline, in nearly every locality in America—and, remember, too, that there is an *oil* in a size to *Meet Your Power Needs*—at a *Price to Suit Your Pocketbook!*

Unquestionable Evidence

and for threshing and shelling. Myself and my boy have been running my outfit and kerosene costs me only 5½ cents per gallon delivered in my tank at the farm."

Ralph W. Nauman, Gettysburg County, S. D., writes: "I have spent a very successful season of field work with the *oil* on our farm, where in 40 days we plowed and broke 900 acres of land without a breakdown or cent of repairs."

Mr. A. C. Brink, Pierre County, S. D., writes: "We have been operating two of your *oil* Engines this year, doing the general farming, including spring plowing and seeding, and are now doing fall plowing with both of them every day. We have averaged so much deeper plowing this year than heretofore that we deem it worthy of mention. We have been pulling ten plows and going 7 inches deep on backsetting, and eight plows about 5¼ inches deep on sod breaking. So far as the power of your machines is concerned, it certainly is dependable and shows up ample for all the work."



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Every dollar you save on the *cost of producing and marketing* your crops is that much *added to your profits*. Regardless of market prices or seasons or conditions, the Oil Pull owner makes a bigger profit per bushel of grain than his neighbors who farm with horses, because the Oil Pull man *produces* crops for less money. You or any other man can farm the money-saving Oil Pull way on *100 acres as well as on a many-thousand-acre ranch*. We can prove it by the experiences of thousands.

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Think of it—more than a week's work with horses done in one 12-hour day with the Oil Pull! And not only that, but think of the ease with which it is done.

We have figures to show that you can save at least a dollar an acre on plowing alone. It has been done by thousands of Oil Pull owners. It can be done by you. You want to save that dollar on every acre you plow—to say nothing about the

Savings on Other Work

We can prove to you that an Oil Pull saves at least 40 cents an acre on seeding, saves 35 cents or more per acre on harvesting, saves over 70 cents out of every dollar you now pay for hauling. Figure up these savings and what they amount to on *your* farm under *your* conditions. Remember, the Oil Pull is a complete power plant on wheels—for harrowing, seeding, cultivating, rolling, harvesting, hauling—for silo filling, sawing, feed grinding, pumping, etc. Think what the vast savings in fuel alone must be, not only compared to the cost of feeding and keeping horses, but also compared to the cost of any gasoline or steam power outfit!

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With an Oil Pull you can plow from 12 to 25 acres a day easily. Two boys can do it. Think of it for *fast work*. Think how you can plow *deep* with the Oil Pull. Think what it means to conserve the moisture—protect yourself against midsummer drought. Figure what it is worth to have your plowing all done soon after the thaw, your seed in the ground early. Then figure the tremendous advantage of getting your crop in quick, so it is sure to mature *before* the early frosts.

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FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A 1/2 SECTION 32 miles from Portage la Prairie, 11 miles from Gladstone, 1/2 mile from post office, 1/4 mile from school, 1 1/2 miles from loading platform on C.N.R., good roads, all rich black loam, positively no stone, 40 acres fallowed ready for crop, other 80 acres easily broken, all fenced; house, stable and granary on place; heat of water at 12 feet, well gravel bottom; easy terms. Apply to John L. Swales, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID 1/2 SECTION NEAR McAuley, Man., in thriving district with telephone, 300 acres cultivated, 120 acres summer fallowed, 1/2 section fenced. Sure cropping locality, good 7-roomed house, basement and furnace; large barn and granary; never-failing water supply; two schools. \$25 per acre; \$2,000 cash. Terms easy, owner retiring to reside in England. Immediate possession. H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 28-6

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FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

NOTICE of MEETING

SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sunderland, sec-treas. 24-13

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145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE, 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeGlow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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A SNAP.—HOLSTEIN BULL, ELEVEN months. Bred by James Herriott, Souris, from good producing stock. As I have only one for sale, will sell cheap. Thomas Venables, Fork River, Man. 27-6

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE —Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

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CLYDE STALLION FOR SALE.—REGIS-tered, rising two. Pope, Marshall, Sask. 28-6

SPANISH JACK FOR SALE OR TO EX-change for young working horses. D. D. Toews, Box 33, Plum Coulee, Man.

FOR SALE.—LONG ENGLISH BERK-shires, registered. H. Tessant, Edgeley, Sask. 26-6

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE.—Write R.B., c.o. Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 29-3

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

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BARGAINS.—ONE 32 H.P. PORT HURON engine, rebuilt and in first class shape; one American-Abell 20 h.p. engine, rebuilt; one Minneapolis separator, 44 x 73, rebuilt (with all connections); one 32 x 54 Avery separator complete, just rebuilt; one 36 x 60 Avery separator to be rebuilt complete; two Avery 30 h.p. double undermount engines; one 30 h.p. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap; one J. L. Case steel 42 x 60 separator, complete with all attachments; one 42 x 70 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work. If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fix you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods. Haug Bros. & Nellermeoe Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

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BARGAIN.—POWER'S WELL AUGER. Bores one hundred and ten feet, three different sized holes; last well it bored was forty feet, bored and cribbed in two days. Robert Doull, Semans, Sask.

QUANTITY OF WELL DRILLERS' SUP-plies cheap; new. For particulars, write T. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 23-13

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ROSE COMBED WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Horning strain, good layers. \$3 and up. J. P. Thorn, Coaldale, Alta. 29-3

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK AND R.C.B. leghorn cockerels, from \$2.00 up. From prize stock. A. G. Mitchell, Box 143, Radisson, Sask. 25-13

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PURE BRED WHITE ROCK AND SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching. Mrs. S. Carruthers, Umattila, Man. Shipping station, Grandview. 29-6

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCK-erels from prize winning stock, \$1.50 and \$3.00 each; eggs \$2.00 per 15. Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man. 31-2

BUFF ORPINGTON—SOME FINE COCKER-els for sale, \$2.00 each. D. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 31-3

PURE BRED S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKER-els for sale, \$1.50 each. Robert Patterson, Wawanesa, Man. 26-6

TWO PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale, \$2.50 each. John Mair, Elgin, Man. 27-6

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED BRONZE TUR-keys. Cockerels, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. T. T. Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Sask.

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSER, MAN.—BLACK, white and buff Orpingtons for sale. Eggs in season. 29-13

BEST BRONZE TURKEYS.—\$5 to \$7. GEO. Fraser, Riding Mountain, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD stock, \$1.50, l.o.b. Watrous. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask.

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels and pullets. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask.

A FEW CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels from good laying strain, \$1.75 each. Wm. Golland, Bredenbury, Sask. 30-3

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and hens. Price \$1.50 each. Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

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oats, 1912 strain, No. 68 six-rowed and Brewer barley. Buying Garton's pedigreed seed without knowing the year of introduction is like buying a horse without knowing its age. Write for catalog and prices. Garton's Pedigree Seed Co., 254 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

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clean, plump, pure, select stuff. Selected timothy, 800 lbs., free from weed seeds. Price on application. Joseph S. Crossdale, 368 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

GENUINE ALASKA SEED WHEAT, FREE
from weeds. This wonderful wheat produces twice to three times as much as any other wheat to the acre. Stands drought and hail better and ripens as early as any other wheat. J. R. Booth, Raymond, Sask. 28-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—REGENERATED
Abundance and Banner oats, Brewer and Standwell barley; strong, clean, vigorous stuff at startlingly low prices. Investigate this before buying elsewhere. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg.

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clean and plump, yield 90 bushels. Dominion seed commissioner's germination test, 98 per cent. Price 75 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Borden. G. E. Wainwright, Borden, Sask. 26-6

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Regenerated Abundance oats and Six-Rowed Mensury barley; also Two-Rowed Brewery barley. Apply Wm. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 26-6

SEED OATS FOR SALE—REGENERATED
Abundance, 40 cents per bushel. Car lots Wroxton. 50 cents per bushel Wroxton or Saltcoats, bags extra. Snow Shamel Farming Co., Saltcoats, Sask. 28-6

FOR SALE—250 BUSHELS OF MARQUIS
wheat, grown from seed obtained from Ottawa. Sample on application. Price, bags included, \$1.65 per bushel, f.o.b. Bagot, C.P.R.; Beaver, C.N.R.; Caye, G.T.P. Reference, manager Merchants Bank, Portage la Prairie. Arthur Smallpiece, Bagot, Man. 31-6

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, ABUNDANCE
variety. Absolutely pure; sample and price on application. Alex. C. MacGregor, Saltcoats, Sask. 25-13

ABUNDANCE SEED OATS FOR SALE—
Absolutely clean and dry, 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Carnduff, Sask., bags extra. Samples forwarded on application to Shirley Hill, Drawer 24, Carnduff, Sask.

FOR SALE—GARTON'S NO. 22 OATS,
Victor Black oats, pure and clean, price 60 cents per bushel. Clean Flax, \$2.25 per bushel. Timothy seed, free from noxious weeds, 15 cents per pound. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE OATS FOR
sale, government germination test 94 per cent. Price 45 cents; also limited quantity regenerated Red Fife wheat, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Solsgirth. M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, Man.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—REGISTERED
and unregistered Red Fife wheat. Certificate of registration given with seed sold. Registered seed \$1.50 per bushel; unregistered seed, \$1.25 per bushel. Germination test, 100 per cent. F.o.b. W. A. A. Roe, Neepawa, Man. 30-6

GARTON'S ABUNDANCE SEED OATS.
Pure and clean. High germination test. 55 cents per bushel. Job. Laurence, North Battleford, Sask. 30-6

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF CHOICE
seed Flax, clean and warranted free of noxious seeds. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask.

SEED GRAIN For Sale and Wanted

SEED FOR SALE—GARTON'S BLACK
Victor oats, 1911 crop, 90 bushels per acre. Garton's regenerated Red Fife; also ordinary Red Fife; also good potatoes. Wanted—Garton's Brewer barley; send samples. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask.

300 BUSHELS GARTON'S REGENERATED
Red Fife wheat; pure; new land. \$1.25 per bushel, 100 bushels Brewer barley. C. H. Stephenson, MacGregor, Man. 31-6

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF TIMOTHY
seed, 10 cents per pound, f.o.b. Grand View. J. W. Meyer, Grand View, Man. 31-3

SEED OATS FOR SALE—15 THOUSAND
bushels perfectly clean American Banner oats, grown on breaking. Thos. Jas. McTavish, Marney, Man. 26-6

FOR SALE—10,000 BUSHELS OF AMERICAN
Banner oats to anybody wanting seed. Will send sample. Address Wm. R. McTavish, Marney P.O., Man. 26-7

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS RED FIFE
seed wheat, 500 bushels oats and 200 bushels flax. All first class. Frank Hughson, Bryceton, Sask.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS SEED FLAX.
Price \$1.90, sample on application. J. A. Menzies, Aylesbury, Sask. 29-3

500 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED.
\$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Polson P.O., Sask.

CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE—\$2.75
per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. D. Alexander, Oakville, Man. 30-6

POTATOES, PURITAN, WHITE SHALLOW
eyes, heavy yielder. Best ever for family use. No disease. Twenty-five eyes, twenty-five cents. Mrs. Frank Williams, Skipton, Sask.

ONE CAR OF GARTON OATS, GOOD
seed, sample and price on request. Apply Frank Hatcliffe, Medora, Man. 31-6

SEED FLAX FOR SALE—GROWN ON
summerfallow; clean; good sample. Price and sample on application. O. F. White, Redvers, Sask. 31-6

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS RED FIFE,
free from noxious weeds. Price \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Manor. Edward Hume, Manor, Sask. 27-4

FOR SALE—PURE CLEAN VELVET CHAFF
wheat \$1.00 per bushel f.o.b. Parkbeg. June oats at 50 cents per bushel. W. E. Hamon, Parkbeg, Sask. 29-3

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—RED FIFE.
Free from weeds. Sample and price on application. J. G. Carr, Box 51, Govan, Sask. 26-6

400 BUSHELS MENSURY BARLEY, 60
cents per bushel, f.o.b. Wadena, bags extra. Templeton Bros., Kelvington, Sask. 30-6

RED FIFE WHEAT FROM REGISTERED
seed. First prize at seed fair. \$1.10 per bushel. F. N. Spencer, Craik, Sask. 25-13

FOR SALE—PRESTON WHEAT. F. J.
Hartell, Cheadle, Alta. 24-7

Every farmer in the West is full of business just now. He is looking ahead a few weeks to the time when he will be putting in his seed. It will not be long now. The sun is becoming stronger every day. Now before the seed time the farmer has to consider a number of things. He must have his seed grain and he must have all his equipment in shape to go to work. Thousands of farmers want seed grain. Many want new or second-hand implements. Others want to buy horses. Others want farm machinery in the way of tractors, etc. Whatever they want, farmers who read The Guide are learning to look in the columns of The Guide to see where they can buy it. These two pages bring a great many farmers together, to their mutual benefit. Other farmers, having seed grain and machinery for sale, can well afford to spend a dollar or two in advertising it in these pages, where it will come to the attention of thousands of farmers throughout the Prairie Provinces. The price of these ads. is very low and well within the reach of everybody. Two cents per word for one week, or six weeks for the price of five. Be sure and send your cash with the order. Remit your money by postal note, express order or bank money order and save the danger of losing it through the mail.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Important!—Test Your Seed

Following a season when so much grain was frozen and otherwise damaged, it is imperative that all seed grain should be tested as to its germinating power before it is sown. Oat kernels show less sign of frost damage externally, though their germinating power is more easily destroyed by frost than that of wheat or barley, and no one should sow untested seed of any grain.

There are seed testing laboratories in each of the Western provinces where seed will be tested free of charge, and though with proper care any person can make the test himself, it would be more satisfactory to send a sample also to the government laboratories, where the testing is carried on under uniform conditions and by experts trained in the work. We have been notified that samples will be tested by the government at the following places:

- Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.
- Provincial Seed Laboratory, Regina.
- Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary, and
- Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The name and address of the sender should be attached to the package, and a brief letter respecting the matter should be sent under separate cover. About half a pound of grain should be sent.

GRASSES, Etc.

A QUANTITY OF FIRST CLASS BROME
grass seed for sale, well cleaned and guaranteed free from noxious weeds; price 14c per pound. J. R. McMullen, Melita, Man.

WANTED—TWENTY BUSHELS SPRING
rye. Send sample and price. H. Hibbald, Comquest, Sask.

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, 12 CENTS
per pound, bags free. Jas. A. DeWitt, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-8

GOOD FLAX SEED, \$2.25 AT BINSOARTH,
bags free. Bruce Turnbull, Binscarth, Man. 30-6

1500 BUSHELS RED FIFE SEED, CLEAN,
plump, good, 95 cents per bushel without bags. Holmes, Asquith, Sask. 31-4

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

WANTED BY THE BENITO FARMERS'
Elevator Co. to get in touch with elevator builders and contractors re the construction of a 25,000 or 40,000 bushel elevator. C. W. Banks, Sec., Thunder Hill, Man. 24-6

OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS
desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

WANTED—PRICES AND SAMPLES FOR
binder twine, car lot; also prices for formaldehyde, harvesters' oil and coal oil. Sec., North Star Association, station Birdview, post office Gladnow, Sask. 27-6

WANTED BY THE SOUTHERN GRAIN
Growers' association—car lots of cordwood, also cars of good seed barley and oats. Send prices and samples to Percy Nordlinger, Box 117, Souris, Man. 27-6

FOR SALE—150 TONS OF BALED HAY.
Good quality. J. W. Hav. Findlay, Man. 29-6

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR-
ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-17

SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED

ENGINEER WANTS POSITION ON FLOW-
ing engine in Saskatchewan or Alberta. four years' experience. can do own repairing. graduate the Heath school of engineering. State wages. Chas. B. McMain, Nummerberry, Sask. 29-6

BE A TRAINED NURSE. EARN \$15 TO \$35
weekly. Train at home in a short time. Free catalog. Rochester Nurses Institute, 737, Rochester, N.Y. 30-4

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS WANT SITU-
ations early spring. Farmers write immediately highest wages, date wanted. Councillor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 21-12

MEN, LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS.
\$25.00 weekly job guaranteed. Home instructions. Start now; be ready for spring. Booklet free. Rochester Auto School, 737, Rochester, N.Y. 30-4

WANTED.—POSITION AS GASOLINE
traction engineer. Five years' experience in plowing, harvesting and threshing; well up in two and four cylinder engines. State wages. R. Duncan, Solsgirth, Man.

TENDERS

TENDERS ARE CALLED FOR UP TO
March 1, 1912, for the sale of the Clydesdale stallion Ardumont (5759) (12803) to the highest bidder making satisfactory arrangements. The stallion may be seen at Simpson Bros. barn, Birch Hills, Sask., and information will be supplied by applying to Simpson Bros., Birch Hills, or E. W. Skirrow, secretary of the Birch Hills Live Stock Ass., Ltd., St. Louis, Sask. 29-3

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Co-operative Elevator Discussion

At the conclusion of Mr. Dunning's report on the work of the Saskatchewan Elevator Co., at Regina, on Wednesday evening, the meeting was opened for discussion, and questions invited from any of the audience which were answered by Mr. Langley, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Green and Mr. Maharg.

The first question put arose directly from one of the phases of the work dealt with in the report—the difficulty which had been experienced during the past year in getting the buildings constructed in time.

"How soon," was the question, "would it be possible to have the elevator ready, considering that the local would lend every effort to have their part of the work of the organization completed at the earliest possible moment?"

Mr. Langley stated that they intended this year to avoid the disappointing delay of the past season, and for this two methods would be adopted. In the first place—by way of explanation—the annual meeting had not been held last year until July 5, and it was not possible to commence the work of construction until the second week in August. This year the annual meeting would be held, and organization effected immediately, and the work of construction would be commenced as soon as the season opened for building. Not 25, as stated in the report, but 35 new elevators were at present under consideration and the organization would be completed in the winter instead of in the summer as last year.

Construction Department

In the second place, all the work was done by contract last year, and it had seemed that the contractors had been studying their own good almost more than that of the company engaging them. This year the company would have its own construction department, and would put up all its own elevators. It was anticipated that this work would be all completed and the buildings be ready to handle grain by the time that the first load had been threshed.

A question was put regarding the margin on which the company handled the grain placed in the elevators.

"Where we have handled standard grades," said Mr. Langley, "that is, one, two and three Northern, the margin was 1 1/4 cents. In the low grade grain the margin had given the company as much concern as the farmer. You note the difference between our prices and that of the Winnipeg market, but you must consider that we were taking grain all through the month of November and all through December, and we have not got it out yet."

Mr. Langley went on to explain that the standard grades could be marketed as quickly as they could be moved out, but any other than contract grades were almost impossible to dispose of up to the present, and therefore the margin on low grade wheat of necessity was larger.

There was no stated margin on which the agents were to buy, he said, but the price given by the company was always above that offered by the line elevators. Those who lived at competing points might not notice this for the reason that the line elevators had had to come up to the price offered by the company, but the fact was that without the company in those districts they would not have given the farmer that price, and therefore it was the company in the end which the farmer had to thank for the price they were able to obtain. At other points,

where the line and company elevators did not compete, the former paid as much as five cents lower than was offered throughout the country by the latter elevators.

A Minimum Margin

"We only preserve sufficient margin," said Mr. Langley, "to make sure of a balance on our books at the end of the year. We simply did not dare to take a chance to bring the balance on the wrong side of the books in this, our first year. Why, what would our competitors say? They would say 'this is the way the farmers manage things—this is what happens when they undertake to do business.' We have no personal interests to serve. The middleman is out of it, the line company is out of it, everyone is out of it but the farmer."

In Three Years' Time

"We have to go rather easy for the first year, but by next year we will have 120 elevators, and in three years we will have from 200 to 250 and then if our competitors want to fight we will invite them to put up their hands."

It was a big institution, the speaker continued, and it had not been as widely advertised as it should have, but it was already the second biggest concern of its kind in Saskatchewan today, and in ten years the speaker looked forward to having a company which would handle all the farmers grain, capitalized at from five to ten million dollars, and paying to the farmers of the country from four to five millions annually. They would have an elevator or elevators at every marketing point in the province, and except for the necessary handling costs, every cent obtained in the market would go into the pockets of the farmers who raised the grain.

Cost of Elevators

The cost of the elevators was a question raised, and this Mr. Langley stated to be in the neighborhood of \$7,800 for a thirty thousand bushel elevator. All the contracting firms of last year stated that they had lost money on the contracts even at that price, for the inspector in charge of the work had insisted that the specifications should be lived up to. The two "legs" were needed for the purpose of taking in and loading grain at the same time. In addition each elevator was equipped with a cleaner of the latest and best design, and any grain would be cleaned free of charge if the grade would be raised by so doing.

The question whether the Farmers' Independent elevators could be brought in, it was answered that they could not unless a local were organized in the district, and stock to the required amount subscribed, in which case the independent elevator could be bought out by the company.

A question from a Dundurn man as to whether the reconstruction of part of the elevator in that town would be charged to the local, brought the information that the work had been ordered done as the contractor had not lived up to the specifications, and he would have to stand the cost, not the company. His final payment had not been made, nor would it be until he had completed his work.

A man from Cupar wished to know if it were possible to sell more stock in his district than was necessary in the first place to get the elevator. A great many farmers in the vicinity had desired to purchase, and the necessary amount had long ago been made up.

Mr. Dunning furnished the information that they could sell as much stock as they liked, as the stock holdings were not in the local, but in the whole company.

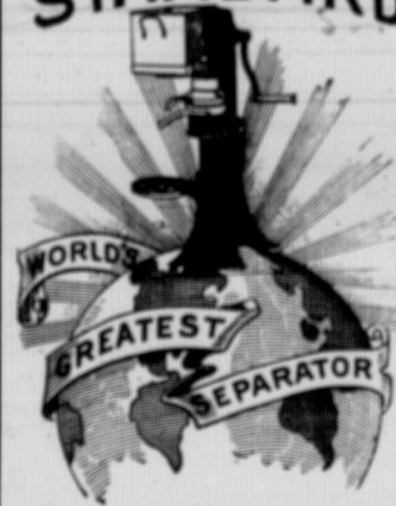
Co-operative Business

"Has the executive considered the handling of any commodity besides grain for the general benefit of the farmers, or would they have the power to do this?" was the question put by one.

The company had the power, answered Mr. Dunning, but they thought it better to go slow for a time. They had already evolved a scheme for the handling of other commodities which would be introduced by the company if adopted at the next meeting. They also intended to ask the government to amend the act

"Standard" Cream Separators in Western Canada

STANDARD



THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO. LTD., are pleased to announce the opening of a sales office in Winnipeg, Manitoba. One car load of the famous "STANDARD" Cream Separators was delivered there in January, and other cars are following for points farther west. Farmers who are interested and agents in the West who wish to secure the agency for this machine are requested to write quickly to the Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited, Enderton Block, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Catalogues and full particulars gladly mailed immediately upon request.

The "Standard" is the nearest approach to cream separator perfection ever accomplished, not only in skimming but in every way. It is constructed on approved mechanical principles and materials of the highest standard only are used. Its cost is very little higher than ordinary machines and its productiveness is 25 per cent. greater than the old method of skimming, and 10 to 25 per cent. over all other separators.

Fire and Hail Insurance Written

THE CANADA NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: SASKATOON, SASK.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.00

(FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT)

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

E. J. MIELICKE, Esq., President
Dundurn, Sask.

C. W. BOLTON, Manager
Saskatoon, Sask.

Treat Cattle Yourself



Every stock-raiser and farmer should have reliable remedies on hand, for use in minor ailments where expert veterinary services are not required. Careful and intelligent handling of ailing horses and cattle in the beginning will save many a vet's fees.

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

is valuable in a hundred and one different ways, and should be in the hands of every man owning horses, cattle, sheep or pigs.

THESE FAMOUS AND RELIABLE VET. REMEDIES

Sold by all dealers:—

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| Dr. Clark's British Gall Cure | Dr. Clark's White Liniment. |
| Dr. Clark's Poultry Tonic | Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure. |
| Dr. Clark's Kill-a-Louse | Dr. Clark's Nitro-gin. |
| Dr. Clark's Cow-Lax. | Dr. Clark's Fire Blister. |
| Dr. Clark's Hoof Ointment. | Dr. Clark's Purging Horse Ball. |
| St. John's Horse Worm Powders. | Dr. Clark's Distemper Cure (Horses). |
| St. John's Condition Powders. | Dr. Clark's Horse Collie Cure |
| Dr. Clark's Chill and Fever Cure. | Dr. Clark's Lung and Heave Cure |
| Dr. Clark's Barbed-wire Liniment. | Dr. Clark's Absorbol. |
| Dr. Clark's Lump Cure. | Dr. Clark's New Century Horse and Cattle Food. 51 |

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

so that it would be possible to reserve part of their earnings for a working capital for the purpose of going into other commodities.

If the acreage in a district were below that necessary for the forming of a local, but the stock was subscribed, and it was felt by the directors that there would be a sufficient acreage the following year, would it be possible to form a local and build an elevator? was asked.

Mr. Dunning replied that two such cases had already arisen, and as the directorate was satisfied in each case, the elevators would be built.

No Special Privileges

A question by Mr. Simpson elicited the information that the stock holders in the elevators had no privileges above anyone else in the community as to storage. This was not permitted under the act, and the opinion was that the act as at present in this point should be maintained.

The problem of elevator men giving less than the proper weight of grain brought from Mr. Langley the concise advice, "run him in."

WHAT "PATRIOTISM" COSTS

J. G. Burkes, Elmore, Sask., at the Regina convention showed how the defeat of reciprocity was costing the farmers very dearly. He pointed out that at Sherwood, North Dakota, two miles from the Canadian boundary, there was an elevator owned by Canadians. Half the elevator was bonded to receive Canadian grain and half was free. There were two dumps in the elevator, four feet apart, one for bonded grain and one for American grain. Mr. Burkes gave

the experiences of three of his neighbors and showed how the "patriots" duped the people on Sept. 21.

Bence Kemberley hauled his wheat to Carievale, Sask., 14 miles from Sherwood, and could not get an offer. He had not a car load so hauled it over to Sherwood to the bonded elevator where he was offered 42 cents. But four feet away on the American dump he sold it for 82 cents, the duty being only 25 cents per bushel.

Ben Bowers, living on S2, T1, R32, who voted against reciprocity, also had some experience in selling wheat. He was offered 48 cents at Carievale, but sold at 88 cents at Sherwood. He is now in favor of reciprocity.

John McLaughlin, living six miles south of Carievale, was offered 32 cents at Carievale, but sold at 84 cents at Sherwood.

Mr. Burkes had samples of the grain sold by these three men, and showed them to the delegates.

The fact that many millers claim their flour to be as good as Gold Drop is one proof that Gold Drop is a mighty good flour

THE ECHO MILLING COMPANY LTD
GLADSTONE, MAN.

SHIP YOUR
FURS AND HIDES
TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRADERS CAN BE FREE TO TEST WHO
SHIP TO US

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EDUCATIONAL
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UNTIL MAR. 18

1912

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL WINTER FIAR

DON'T

READ THIS UNLESS YOU ARE INTERESTED

1. Annual Meeting of Stock-breeders Assoc.
2. Provincial Stock-judging Competition
3. Provincial Poultry Show
4. Live Talks on Live Subjects BY LIVE MEN AT EVENING MEETING IN THE CITY HALL
5. Exhibits of the best stock in the West

NOTICE

Re

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock

Kindly remember that our stock year closes a month earlier this year than last: March 31st instead of April 30th. All money to share in this year's profits must be paid before March 31st. Send in your application and money at once and share in the back dividends

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock is one of the safest and most profitable investments offered at the present time. Write for particulars

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary, Alta.



MANITOBA SECTION

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

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion - Virden
President:
R. C. Henders - Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood - Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie - Winnipeg
Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lander; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' Brother Grain Growers:

In mentally reviewing the work of the splendid convention that has just closed at Brandon with a view to finding out its weak spots so as to strengthen them, there is one weak place that in my opinion is not dealt with in anything like the thorough manner it should be. I mean the organizing part. I know that the convention agreed to a more thorough organization, particularly along social lines at school houses, etc. This was spoken of in President Henders' speech, but there was nothing mentioned about making a systematic and uniform way of doing it. The election of our directors is just as unsystematic and crude as it possibly can be. This, in my opinion, is the very commencement of successful organization. We meet in convention, many for the first time, and then select some names for directors, guided largely by what we see of these men at that convention. Now a man may be very much in evidence at the convention, jumping up and speaking to every question that is brought forward. He may be a very busy man at the convention and it may be that his business begins and ends with the convention till the next one comes, while another man who has been a steady worker all the year but not so much in evidence at the convention is passed over when without doubt he would be a better man for the association. That this is to some extent true was shown by some of the members present saying that they had never seen their director in their part of the country all the year. Then, again, there is no way at present of knowing who are the workers all the year from those who only work spasmodically. It may be that all the directors are busy but it may also be that there are one or two drones in the hive. Now, in thinking this thing over I have worked out a plan to my own satisfaction anyhow, by which we can intelligently select the best men for directors and also be sure when we have selected them that we made no mistake in our choice. It is as follows: That the executive at their next meeting pass a by-law later to be incorporated in the constitution, if necessary, that every director at the annual convention prepare and read to the convention a synopsis of his work for the year; that the secretary prepare and furnish every director a list of the associations in his district with the number of paid members in each for 1911; that the director in his report be held responsible for his district; that each director's report show the net gain or loss of members in his district, how many new branches have been formed and how many have dropped out, also how many he has visited and how much he has drawn from the Central association for his work, so that the convention may have intelligent data to go on as to whether they are electing a worker or a shirker. Now it seems to me that no one but a crazy man would try to place the roof on a structure before he was sure of his foundation and the foundation of any association is its organization. In my opinion at least one-third of the receipts should be spent on the organization work and it should pay for itself if done systematically and judiciously. I note that all the money spent on organization was \$226.25, while director's meetings came to \$636.60, and one director, Mr. R. M. Wilson, stated to the convention that he had been only notified of three meetings which he had attended and he was more than surprised at the directors' expenses.

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

Hereafter all reports of local branches or other matter intended for publication in the Manitoba Section should be sent to R. C. Henders, Culross, Man. Don't send it to The Guide as Mr. Henders is conducting this work at home. All contributions to the Farmers' Fighting Fund should be sent direct to The Guide.

Now, my plan would do away with this uncertainty and we would know just where we were. Speaking from memory, I remember that at the convention of 1910 the Grain Growers' Grain Company denoted \$2,000 to the association for organization work and as the association shows a balance of \$1,903.50 in 1911, this balance clearly belongs to the organization department, for it was given for this particular purpose. There is also another and particularly pleasing feature of the auditor's report, that is, there is no mention of any outstanding accounts, so we must conclude there are none. Therefore, there is this handsome sum to organize with and the directors should be able to double our membership for 1912. Judging by the way Saskatchewan and Alberta are jumping ahead they have a system, and it is up to our Manitoba directors to have one also. This proposal of mine is important enough for the branches to discuss at their next meeting and if they favor it or know of a better one to pass a resolution and forward it to the Central to strengthen the hand of the directorate and to get them at work at once. This is also a good subject to discuss in The Guide. Let us hear who endorses this plan or who has a better one.

T. W. KNOWLES.

Emerson.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held in Winnipeg on the 19th inst., all the members of the board being present. A number of very important matters were considered and plans were laid for the carrying out of a general scheme of organization work, which ought to result in largely increasing the member-

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Contributions to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association Endowment fund received at The Guide office up to February 26 amounted to \$118.50.

Subscriptions to Date

Am't previously acknowledged	\$101.00
Hurley Lumb, Cartwright...	2.50
R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains...	10.00
Silas Dunfield, Swan Lake....	5.00
	\$118.50

ship of the organization. All of the resolutions passed by the annual convention were taken up and dealt with in order that the instructions therein contained might be carried out.

The board were able to trace the petitions sent out by the Retailers' Credit association back to their origin, and expressed surprise and disappointment that the above referred to body were so easily lead into the trap set for them. We cannot think that the Retailers' Association gave any consideration to this matter or they would not have given countenance to such a procedure. The fact that very many of the members of that Association when they realized what they were doing destroyed the petitions, is confirmation of the above contention.

The constitution as revised by the annual convention was carefully reviewed and provision made for the publication of 5,000 copies.

To a committee composed of the president and secretary was assigned the work of preparing statements re tariff, freight and express rates, and to submit the same to the respective commissions appointed to deal with them.

The Cattle Killing Clause

An earnest discussion took place on the proposed amendments to sections 254, 294 and 295 of the Railway Act, and the attitude of the government thereto, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Moved by J. S. Wood, Oakville, seconded by Peter Wright, of Myrtle:

"That we, the directors of the Manitoba

Grain Growers' Association deeply regret the decision of the Dominion government, not to amend the Railway Act this year, in the direction of affording protection to the farmers by fixing the responsibility of the railway company, in the matter of stock killed on their tracks, as it is a matter entailing an enormous loss to the farmers and therefore deserves the immediate attention of the government, and we would still urge the government to reconsider the matter and introduce the desired legislation during the present session of Parliament."

Provision was made for the organization of district associations and a simple form of government provided consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and a committee composed of one member of each subordinate branch within the district which desires to affiliate with the same.

The work of the district association will consist in providing for a thorough organization of the whole territory in each district and of also carrying on the educational work in its territory.

SUPPORT GUIDE ADVERTISERS

At a meeting of the Rosser branch of the G.G.A. the following resolution was carried unanimously:

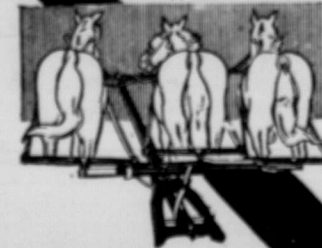
"That in regard to purchasing farm machinery and other necessities for the farm, that we, the members of this association, give preference to firms advertising in The Guide.

J. E. BERGEY, Sec.-Treas.

Rosser, Man

Heider Eveners

Make the hard farm work easy. They save you time which means money. They are easy on your horses because they distribute the load so every horse pulls an equal share. Prevent abuse and injury to your horses. Thousands of farmers have tried and tested Heider Eveners in every way, under all conditions and on all kinds of work. Found them satisfactory, and now recommend them "Best of All."



Work right with our side draft. Are made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The Heider 4-horse plow evener with our extra clevises for attaching to all plows, works four horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse in furrow, three on unplowed ground. Heider 3-horse wagon evener for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. Just the thing for your wagon to pull hay-loader.

Ask Your Dealer For Heider Eveners. If he has none in stock, don't accept any other. Write us for free catalog and we will tell you where to get them. You will be more than repaid for the trouble, because there are none so good, none so satisfactory as Heider Eveners. We also make doubletrees, singletrees, neckyokes, etc. Address HEIDER MFG. CO., 385 Main St., CARROLL, IOWA



Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT TESTER

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of OATS from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

WM. H. EMERSON & SONS
DETROIT, MICH. AND WINDSOR, ONT.

Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

WALL PLASTER

Plaster Board, "Empire," combines fireproofing and lathing in one operation

The "Empire" Brands of Wood Fibre and Hardwall Plasters Gypsum, the Ready-to-use Hardwall for quick repair work

Shall we send you Plaster Literature?

Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Sample Market Debate

Continued from Page 7

last fall, that with reciprocity we should get the sample market.

"Mr. Dunning asked you some time ago if the British buyers sent representatives to the Chicago market. No, they don't—they send them to a cheaper market—they send them to Winnipeg.

"Mr. Sanderson told you of things as they were four years ago in his argument against the sample market. In fact all of Mr. Sanderson's information seems to be four years old.

Too Much Mixing

"They talk about keeping up the quality of Canadian grain—but I ask you this: Haven't you all seen thousands and thousands of bushels of number One Northern go out of the terminal elevators more than went in? Isn't that mixing for you? And it is our low grading that permits it.

"Mr. Sanderson says that sixty per cent. of our grain was sold in sample market at Liverpool. Why not one hundred per cent. of it?

"A friend of mine who was in this country buying for a British firm not long ago told me that he had never seen in England such grain as he saw in Saskatchewan. The identity of our grain is gone away.

"Let us voice in favor of the sample market whether we get it or not, and let the Manufacturers' Association know that we are in favor of reciprocity."

Must Have a Market

"Let me say at the start," said Geo. Langley, "that I am in favor of a sample market because it is only by a sample market that we can get the real value for the article we have to sell. There are two things in connection with the sample market. You must have not only the sample market, but, if it is going to be successful, a market for sample grain. The two things go together. In Minneapolis they have a sample market, but they have a market for sample grain. The same is true in Chicago and Kansas City. You could start a sample market at Winnipeg, but what is going to be your market for sample grain?"

A voice: "Liverpool."

Mr. Langley: "But we have the Liverpool market now. One of the speakers said: 'If we keep our grain the English buyer will have to come over here and buy it.' But suppose he does not."

"What are you going to do then? Do as you do now—send it over to him. Mr. Sanderson has said that sixty per cent. of our grain was sold on sample. Another speaker said: 'Why not sell the other forty per cent. on sample and have done with it?' Curiously enough that sixty per cent. is bought on grade. The very men who mix your grades and send them to Liverpool buy them on grade. That is to say, a man wants to send over a composite sample. He buys so many bushels of one and so many of another and so many of another. He puts them all in the hold of the vessel together and sends them over, and that is sold on sample on the other side. But the value of the grain is fixed by the grade that is put on it on this side.

Looks Suspicious

"The influences that are working for a sample market are very suspicious. That is what one speaker has said and that is very true. The grain dealers are working for one and the C.P.R. is working for one, and when the grain dealers and the C.P.R. get together do you think they are sweating over the good they can do to you? We sell our grain today on the Liverpool market and the condition the grain is in when it gets there settles the price you and I get for it. Who gets the benefit of the mixing? Why, the mixer."

A voice: "He has been doing it all the while."

Mr. Langley: "Well, let us be fair in that respect. I have had conversations with men who import our grain on certificate. We have never yet come across a single man on the other side who has declared that the grain delivered to him in this way has been very unsatisfactory to him. It has been said that fines have been imposed. That is true, and they were very poor fines, too, but the very fact that they were discovered shows that there was an inspection. The men who are asking for this are asking

Continued on Page 32

Our 70-Year Reputation for Mechanical Perfection is Behind the

GREATER CASE 40



SELF-STARTING

The Greater Case—our new self-starting "40"—is a car with a name that for three generations has stood for high-class machinery.

We staked that 70-year reputation—that world-wide prestige—when we entered the automobile field.

And the car on which we risked so much has won new laurels for CASE.

The Greater Case is great in size and magnificent in appearance. It has all the elegance and style and luxurious comfort of the most expensive cars. But the dominant factor in its supremacy is the powerful, silent engine that's under the hood of the Case.

"The Car With the Famous Engine"

It took 18 years to perfect the engine that makes the Case supreme.

These 18 years devoted to designing, experimenting, refining, improving and perfecting this wonderful engine, have brought forth what we believe to be the masterpiece of America.

The engine—rated at 40 horsepower—shows 52 horsepower on brake test.

A Big, Handsome, Roomy Car

The Greater Case is big and roomy, with a straight-

line body and sweeping lines that give symmetry and grace. It is richly finished and upholstered, handsomely trimmed, luxuriously appointed and up-to-the-minute in style. Its splendid lines and stunning style command universal admiration. No modern car at any price surpasses it in appearance.

The Case Eagle On Your Car

This emblem on an automobile has the same significance as the STERLING MARK on silver. It stands for highest quality and a guarantee that protects. It places at the disposal of the owner of a Case Car our



Nation-Wide Service

We have 10,000 Case Agents and 65 big Branch Houses scattered throughout the United States and Canada.

Wherever you carry the Case Eagle you will find friends. Case agencies everywhere. No other automobile concern in the world can duplicate Case Service.



J. I. CASE T. M. CO., Incorporated, Dept. 86, Racine, Wis.



Big Value—Medium Price

The Greater Case is a high-grade car at a medium price. Fore-door ventilation—combination oil and electric side and tail lamps with storage lighting battery—reliable self-starter—36x4-inch tires—120-inch wheel base—11-inch clearance—4 1/2 x 5 1/2-inch cylinders—Rayfield carburetor—Brown-Lipe transmission—Timken full-floating axles—cellular-type radiator—regulation trimmings—demountable rims—English mohair top with side curtain and dust hood—high-grade windshield—12-inch acetylene gas head lamps—Prest-O-Lite tank for head lamps—one extra demountable rim—complete set of tools—jack and tire-repair kit—pump. These are some of the special features that belong to the Greater Case. If you want a lighter, less powerful car, investigate the well-known Case 30.

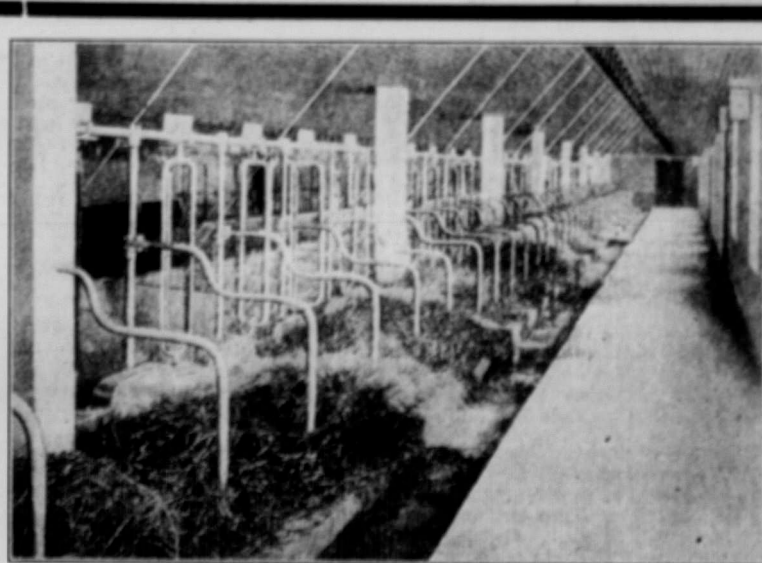
Get the Catalog—See the Car

Write for catalog and prices on Case Cars. See the car at nearest Case Agency. Ride in it, at our expense, as fast and as far as you wish. Advance orders for cars are coming fast—write us today, without fail.

Our Factory Branch

Princess and James Streets W WINNIPEG, MAN.

has Case Cars on exhibition. Carries full line of supplies and has every facility for taking care of Case Cars.



Such a stable will not harbor vermin. The loss prevented from this source alone will mean a big item. A stable equipped with steel stalls and a cement floor is not nearly as liable to take fire as one equipped with wood. However, in case of fire, the cows tied in BT stanchions can be let out in less than half the time required with chain ties.

Your Cows will be Comfortable in BT Stalls

Cows tied with BT stanchions have the maximum freedom that is possible and still have the necessary restraint to keep them lined up in their stalls. They can freely get up or down and card themselves on almost any part of their body. There is no weight on their necks. In fact they are as free as if they were outside, except that they cannot move backward or forward—and here is the important point with a stanchion tie. Held from moving backward or forward, the cows can be lined up surely to the gutter. The droppings fall in the gutter and the cattle stand remains clean. We want to tell you how the BT Aligning Device lines up long or short cows to the same gutter. We want to tell you how the sure-stop post makes it impossible for the cows to put their heads anywhere but into the stanchion, how BT mangers save feed and work caring for the cows.

Our catalogue on stable equipment will interest you, and with it we will send free our booklet, "How to Build a Dairy Barn." Write us today. Use the coupon.

BEATTY BROS., 5TH ST., BRANDON, MAN.

We also make Hay Carriers and Litter Carriers

Build Your Stable Right

To get the best out of your cows, you must build your stable right. It must be sanitary with plenty of light and fresh air. Send for our free book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn." It shows the best and most economical layout. Tells how to lay the stable floors, best measurements for stalls, cattle stand, gutter feed trough, etc. It shows how the ventilating system should be put in. This book is free. It will show you how to build your barn right.

Build Your Barn Durable

By the use of steel stalls with a cement floor, you can build a perfectly durable barn. You will not be troubled year after year with repairing and replacing. If at any time it is necessary to remove your barn, the steel stalls could be knocked out of the cement and set up without any loss in another stable.

BEATTY BROS.,
5th Street, Brandon, Man.

Kindly send me, free, your catalogue on stable equipment and your book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn."

Are you building or remodelling?
When?
Do you need a Hay Track or Litter Carrier?
Name
Post Office
Province

Saskatchewan Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 11

and provide a place where men may leave a trifle that will go towards the maintenance of a permanent association machinery to keep farmers together; to enable them to secure Central office equipment and staff of a permanent character—something of the nature of a company. The fee is \$12.00; \$10.00 of which goes into the trust fund for investment only and the income therefrom to be used in the work of the association; the two dollars to go into the general revenue. We got out some little buttons, which we thought every farmer or those in sympathy with the farmers' movement would like to buy. The price is twenty-five cents each. Most people would be insulted if I offered them a nice button like this one for less than that amount of money. Still we make a little on them at that price and this helps our finance.

Now then those are the three ways of getting a little in addition to the regular membership and if you want to see the life membership fund go and would like to see these buttons on our people, and will get those who owe this association a debt of gratitude, put that expression into a life membership.

Three Essentials

UNDERLIE the success of a Life Insurance Company—Satisfactory investment earnings—a favorable mortality—economy.

In these three essentials the record of The Great-West Life is unique. The 1911 Report shows:

1. Interest earnings of 7.83% gross
2. A Mortality only 52% of the "expected"
3. Low Expense Rate

Hence the remarkable results to Policyholders. Ask for confirmatory printed matter.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

LOUDENS Bird-Proof Barn Door HANGER



LOUDENS Bird-Proof HANGER
No other barn Door Hanger on the market positively and permanently overcomes all the troubles of clogging by either birds in summer or by snow and ice in winter. There's no opening in the Loudens Bird-Proof Track, except a narrow slit. It is made of one solid piece of steel pressed into shape. Is rust-proof; will last a life time.

LOUDENS Bird-Proof HANGER
is the only one on the market having flexible track which prevents gathering of trash between track and barn. If you are going to build a new barn or need new hangers for the old one, get the hanger that will never balk and is always easy to operate. It will ease your barn work greatly and save you time and money to put in Loudens' Tubular Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Feed and Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers and Balance Grapple or Double Harpoon Forks. See them at your dealer's. If he has not our line write us for free catalog and send your dealer's name.

Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
Dept. 14 WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Financial Statement

The following is the statement of receipts and expenditures of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the year ending December 31, 1911.

Receipts		
Balance from 1910		\$ 4,160.69
Grant from The Grain Growers' Grain Company	\$ 2,000.00	
Grant from provincial government	500.00	
Donations transferred to Emergency Fund	541.05	
Donations, Coronation Fund	419.75	
Literature sale	143.37	
Buttons sale	245.50	
From Life Membership Fund	222.00	
Loan paid	500.00	
Guide sale, \$16.25; secretary's lists, \$20.50		
Convention report, \$23.75	60.30	
Refund Dundurn expenses, \$19.00; telegram, \$1.50	20.50	
Sundries	17.79	
A. W. Irwin, life fees	84.00	
Membership fees	4,591.50	
Interest	170.50	
		9,715.06
		813,677.75
Expenditures		
Co-operative Elevator Loan	500.00	
Convention expenses	373.90	
Organization expenses	693.60	
Directors' meetings	188.75	
Executive meetings	479.00	
Printing	514.55	
Office expense	408.35	
Postage	355.67	
Telephone and telegrams, \$27.85; Guide, \$26.20	54.05	
Exchange, \$5.80; Express, \$4.80	10.60	
Rent	275.00	
A. W. Irwin, life fees	84.00	
Salaries	2,888.80	
Basket	1,031.85	
		87,838.12
Balance		85,811.63
		813,677.75

You will notice the membership fees received amount to \$4,591.50. Since the books were closed there has been received a further amount for 1911 membership fees of \$384.50, making a total of \$4,976. Of this total sum, however, \$80 is in advance membership fees for 1912, which makes the total membership fees for 1911 as \$4,896. This would mean 9,792 annual membership fees received. Add to this 778 life members and we have a total paid up membership for 1911 of 10,570. I like to compare our progress and methods with those of Manitoba and Alberta and learn whatever I can from them. I note Alberta has adopted our district organization plan. They have a sort of life membership fever. They will realize our plan O.K. yet. Manitoba is also getting in line in these matters. I think you will agree that our life membership and our emergency fund ideas are all right. You will notice by comparing our financial statement with theirs that we are away ahead of either of them in

organization. Manitoba statement shows a paid up membership for 1911 of 5,096. Alberta has a little better, there being 5,872, while we have 10,570, almost as many as both of them put together. Then I note Alberta's expenditure last year was \$487 more than their income. Now every member knows we farmers cannot continue to run an organization on that basis. The Alberta government treats the U.F.A. more liberally than our government treats us. Their grant from that source is \$1,000 while ours is only \$500. Our government pays out of our revenue \$45,000 per year to 138 agricultural societies in this province and I think the Central office of the 500 local Grain Growers' associations is entitled to a little more consideration in view of the important interest they represent. I think if a little more was spent in finding a solution for present congestion, instead of expending still greater productive effort to further intensify our grievances, it would commend itself to most of us here.

VOTE FOR THE FARMER

All rights reserved. Words by Gerald J. Lively.

Tune—"Marching Through Georgia."
The Farmer's just awaking to the fact that something's wrong;
He's reckoning up his numbers and he finds them pretty strong;
He's going to get a move on, boys, and now we shan't be long.
If only you'll Vote for the Farmer.

CHORUS—
Hurrah, hurrah, let's rally to the fight;
Hurrah, hurrah, there's wrongs want setting right.
Oh, why should we be beggars with the ballots in our hands.
Turn out and Vote for the Farmer.

We've served the Special Interests, boys, for many weary years;
They suck the life's blood from our veins, they mock our women's tears.
But now we're going to alter that, have done with childish fears.
Turn out and Vote for the Farmer.

CHORUS—
We've served them through the summer heat and winter's bitter cold.
Our sweethearts' faces lose their charm, our wives look tired and old.
Oh, must we sell our happiness to fill their bags with gold?
Oh, why don't you Vote for the Farmer?

CHORUS—
The Trusts are never satisfied with what man earns alone;
Our wives and children too must work their fingers to the bone.
Oh, shall we never be allowed to reap where we have sown?
Yes! When you Vote for the Farmer.

CHORUS—
They put one hand behind their back to take a nigger's meal;
The other's in the Treasury our Nation's wealth to steal.
Oh, aren't you getting sick of it? Let's have a square deal.
Come out and Vote for the Farmer.

CHORUS—
They'd like to see us broke for life, for that's their little game;
They must forget that we're the breed no Tyrant e'er could tame.
Oh, won't you join us in the fight? Come on in freedom's name.
Come out and Vote for the Farmer.

CHORUS—
This sum of mankind's right we know was worked out by his slaves.
The Temple of our Liberty is founded on their graves.
Oh, if your heart for freedom by one small heartbeat craves
Turn out and Vote for the Farmer.

CHORUS—

THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST

IS THE Peerless Extra Long Gate

Gates should no longer be looked upon as mere boxes in the fence where a bar or any makeshift of an obstruction sufficient to keep the stock will do. A good gate is an essential as a good fence.

Insecure gates are a menace to the lives of stock and crops and should be promptly replaced with Peerless Wire Mesh Gates.

These gates are built of the best materials. Have a frame-work of extra heavy pipe fitted with the very best grade of wire mesh. The frames are electrically welded and are air tight so no water can get in and rust out. They are braced with one diagonal and a short horizontal brace and two vertical ones, thus making a very strong rigid gate which will not sag.

The frame and mesh is heavily galvanized and will not chip, flake or rust.

Peerless Gates are strong, durable and satisfactory, will look best, wear best, and serve you best. We especially recommend their use with Peerless Wire Fencing.

Write for our Catalogue

We also manufacture a large and reliable line of farm and poultry fencing, walk and ornamental gates and fencing.

Agents almost everywhere.
Want live agents in unoccupied territory

Baxwell-Haxie Wire Fence Co.
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

DOLLARS IN A PERFECT SEED BED

The way to get good, paying crops is to prepare a perfect seed bed. Every farmer knows that it pays to have a firm well pulverized seed bed.

Dunham's Special Canadian Soil Packers

break up the lumps, pulverize the top soil, pack the sub-soil, smooth off the bed and leave it in just the right condition, to insure bumper crops. They do the work readily, too. Send for catalogue. Then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Dunham Soil Packer. Dunham's have STEEL FRAMES. Other makes have wood frames. The 2 poles may be thrown together, a very desirable feature when hitching packer to the engine.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rate \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day

JAS. MORTON, Prop.
FREE BUS

\$1.90 ALBERTA INCUBATOR

RAISE MORE POULTRY—IT PAYS WELL

by using our improved, time-tested, safe hatcher which insures big results. Save half by buying direct from manufacturer, no middle profit. None better at any price. The one high-grade hatcher built of many years' experience by a Canadian and successfully operated and specially adapted for Canadian climate; owing to its heavy construction. Entire lumber walls covered with felt, asbestos and heavy galvanized iron. Holds even temperature. Heavy copper hot-water tank, easy to heat, self-regulator, simple to operate. Safety lamp requiring little oil, high nursery, metal legs, tested thermometer, complete for use. You risk nothing under our Guarantee and two hatch free trial. Before you buy get our free catalog.

ALBERTA INCUBATOR CO., Box 903 MANKATO, MINN.

Co-Operative Buying

Is a practical way of getting more for your money. YOU can get the benefit NOW by joining our membership. Write to (You incur no obligation)

WESTERN BUYERS UNION
BRANDON, MAN.

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

"FOR" OR "WITH"

Someone has said "It is not the things we do for our children that make them love us most, but the things we do with them"—and the remark is corroborated by experience. One of the most delightful memories of the writer's childhood is some Sunday morning walks taken before breakfast with a devout and intelligent man, whose eye nothing seemed to escape: grasses, flowers, beetles, were all made interesting and instructive, but especially by his art of doing nothing alone, and always eliciting his young companion's little store of knowledge whenever it was available.

The parent or teacher who enters into the pursuits, amusements, and little troubles of her children, will be the one who will secure the largest influence over them.

The anchorage of my children has always been a happy, bright home.

There is a sea—a quiet sea,
Beyond the farthest line,
Where all my ships that went astray,
Where all my dreams of yesterday,
And all the things that were to be—
Are mine!

There is a land—a quiet land,
Beyond the setting sun,
Where every task in which I quailed,
And all wherein my courage failed,
Where all the good my spirit planned
Is done!

There is a hope—a quiet hope,
Within my heart instilled,
That if, undaunted, on I sail,
This guiding star shall never pale
But shine within my labor's scope,
Fulfilled.

And there's a tide—a quiet tide
Flowing toward a goal—
That, swept by every humble shore
And at its fullest ebbs no more;
And on that final swell shall ride—
My soul!

—Robert Chalmers.

A CHAT WITH MY READERS

Many applications have been received for sample paper bags for the Papakuk cookery. So far I have not received a report from any of the applicants. We have still a large number of sample bags, and will be glad to send them out to any reader who cares to write in enclosing ten cents.

The pamphlets "How to Teach Truths to the Children" are being sent out this week. Also the "Most Beautiful Story in the World." This is a booklet that can be safely placed in the hands of the children, it is so cleanly and sweetly written. Several letters have been received from women in the West offering their services as secretaries pro tem of the association of women advocated by the U.F.A. The first duty of the secretary at the present time would be to call together one or two women, and make funds in some way to provide the necessary post cards, stamps, etc., which will be necessary in opening up the campaign. There are already suffrage post cards printed and also adhesive plaster to be attached to letters in which a coin can be slipped by those desirous of helping on the work. If each secretary would find out the number of women who desire the vote, and obtain that number of post cards, and see that each woman signed one post card, stamped and addressed it, and sent it to their member of the provincial parliament in the first place, that is, the member representing their constituency, I think that more real work, in the enlightening of the members to the fact that women are determined to have the vote, could be done than by all the petitions you could sign. I feel with "Mirandy" that we must go after the votes for women with no pink tea manners on, where our representatives in Parliament are concerned. I think the women of Western Canada should feel proud of their men who have stood out so frankly to ask for votes for women, and as it is only the voters who count in this country, the women are receiving a splendid backing to start out in their campaign. But remember that it is only by the very

heartiest co-operation that women will succeed in this fight. While petitions, no doubt, will be good in-so-far as we could take a plebiscite of the number of women who actually want the vote in each town, petitions do very little for you with the government, and therefore I cannot impress too firmly upon you that you must inundate the members with letters and post cards from each individual woman, if the government is to receive a real eye-opener as to the firm determination of women to have the vote, not twenty years after this but Now.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

(Continued from last week.)

Any meal to serve well its purpose must first please the eye, then the palate, appease the hunger, and then slip away into an unobtrusive memory. In planning a menu there are always five characteristics or food groups that may be called

upon, the meaty or muscle making group, the energetic or starchy group (including sweets), the concentrated or fatty group furnishing reserve force, the bulky and aesthetic group, including fruits and green vegetables, and the dissolvent or liquid group.

With these five color groups to draw upon, the task is to select and blend together combinations of food that are harmonious to both sight and taste, that are as a whole inconspicuous, that blend digestively and that will furnish collectively the proper nourishment for each member of the household. If, on this background of everyday living, there is displayed occasionally a high light of surprise—a currant jelly sauce for the cold ham, a delightfully crisp salad, a maple frosted cake, or a few bon bons, the meal will begin to approach perfection. It is an interesting fact that instinct and good form usually go hand in hand. As an example, nature has always demanded that a fat meat such as pork, should be balanced by an acid, as apple sauce, or that macaroni or potato which contains no meat element at all, should accompany meats which are deficient in starch. The pork and beans of New England, the polenta of Mexico, the beans and olive oil of Italy, all come from Nature's demand for equilibrium. Dietetics say it is correct but Nature created and fulfilled the demand long before the first diet book was written. These examples might be multiplied indefinitely, to demonstrate, further, that Nature does not demand heavy food, but rather satisfaction. Now, this can be obtained wisely by observing the right proportion of food parts, and giving enough fluffy, bulky food to fill up the corners.

(To be Continued)



7291 Girl's One-Piece Dress, 8 to 12 years.

GIRL'S ONE-PIECE DRESS 7291

WITH COLLAR THAT CAN BE MADE WITH PLAIN OR POINTED FRONT, ROUND OR SQUARE BACK, SLEEVES FINISHED WITH RIB WITHOUT CUFFS. TO BE WORN OVER ANY GUMPE.

The girl's dress that is made with body portion and skirt in one is exceedingly smart and always pretty and becoming. This one is closed at the left of the front. It is very easy for the girl herself to adjust and it can be worn over any preferred gumpe. In the illustration French serge is trimmed with velvet edged with white broadcloth and the combination is a most effective one, but the model is good for such a variety of materials that it can be trimmed in numberless ways. It is just as desirable for linen and other washable fabrics as it is for wool and the collar can be made of contrasting material or of the same material, trimmed or braided with soutache braid or finished in any similar way. In one of the small views is a suggestion for scalloping the collar, and such finish is always dainty and attractive.

The dress is made with front and back portions that are cut in one piece with the sleeves so that there are only shoulder and under-arm seams. The collar finishes the neck edge and the sleeves can be finished with cuffs or with trimming. There are straps arranged at the under-arm seams beneath which a girdle or fancy belt can be slipped, but the dress is shirred at the waist line and arranged over a belt which holds the fullness perfectly in place.

For the 10 year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide and 1/2 yard of broadcloth or 4 1/2 yards of banding to edge collar and cuffs.

The pattern, No. 7291, is cut in sizes from 8 to 12 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size
Name
Address



7322 Girl's Night Gown, 6 to 14 years

GIRL'S NIGHT GOWN 7322

WITH OR WITHOUT OPENING AT FRONT.

Night gowns made in what is known as chemise style, that are drawn on over the head, are liked by many girls, but there is a great diversity of tastes in the matter of underwear as in other departments of dress, and this gown can be made with either high or low neck and with an opening at the front if preferred. In any case the fullness is regulated by means of ribbon inserted in a casing. The sleeves can be made short and loose or in either three-quarter or full length and gathered into bands.

The gown is made in one piece. When made without an opening the neck is cut low. When made with an opening it can be either high or low. In any case the neck is under-faced and finished to form a casing and ribbon is inserted. There are only the under-arm and sleeve seams.

For the 8 year size will be required 3 yards of material 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3 yards of edging, 1 yard of heading and 1 yard of banding.

The pattern, No. 7322, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size
Name
Address

EUGENICS

(Continued from last week.)

The Safeguarding of Mothers Means the Guardianship of the Future

It must be clear, then, that we are not claiming anything for wives, or anything for women, but only for mothers, as mothers, and our claim so far is evidently none other than the claim already granted in principle that the next generation is entitled to due nurture. Once more let us employ the illustration of the reprieved murderess. We grant that the mother's crime does not permit us to commit a similar crime upon her innocent child. Then certainly we must admit as much for the unmarried mother and her child—unless to be an unmarried mother is so much worse a crime than murder that it justifies us in an act of vengeance not only upon the criminal but also upon her unknowing baby. To this there is no reply, and we are not even called upon to pretend that it is even arguable, and is submitted to public opinion for decision. If public opinion questions it, so much the worse for public opinion; no one really questions it, no one dares, but where in our civilization can we point to the just care of the unmarried mother, and what are the appalling figures of comparative infant mortality which every year brings forth?

Everyone knows, or should know, that notwithstanding what public opinion and the law declare, or pretend, illegitimate motherhood is cruelly treated amongst us, and illegitimate babies die in horrible numbers because the everlasting principle of the Rights of Mothers is not granted amongst us. Let any reader should most reasonably point to the social danger which might threaten if we examined our principles no further, let us note that we shall shortly consider the exact place and responsibilities of fathers, married or unmarried, in granting mother's rights. Meanwhile we may prepare ourselves to consider what all this involves for fatherhood by the salutary recollection of the "savage" practice of the Zulus in such cases.

The tribe is summoned in conclave, the unmarried mother's plight is stated, the unmarried men are asked to offer themselves, if they will, to marry and protect her, and when one of them has been chosen and she and the future race have been thus provided for, the young warriors despatch the father with their assegais. Savage, no doubt, in practice, but sound in principle.

A Comparison Between Canada and Zululand

And how much immeasurably less savage than our practice, which is to let the father go scot free and to persecute the mother so that either her child dies, or, as too often happens, she kills it in her melancholia, whereupon we sentence her to be hanged (though without intention of carrying the sentence out) thus proclaiming ourselves ridiculous as well as brutal. Let anyone seriously compare Zululand and Canada in respect of these contrasted methods of dealing with illegitimacy and content himself with the usual meanings of "savage" and "civilization" if he can.

Just a week ago in Winnipeg two new born babies were found dead, wrapped in rags; no parents to be found.

It is impossible to think usefully of the rights of mothers without realizing that this is from first to last a question involving fathers too. Wherever we turn for lessons and instruction for the world of life, we find that this is so. The beehive is a notable illustration. Here is a great community which is based wholly upon the principle of the rights of the one mother upon whom the future depends. Men used to think that the mother was the "queen" and gave orders and ruled the hive. This they inferred from the fact that the hive evidently exists for her and that no one lives or moves therein but in her service.

The "queen" bee gives no orders, and does not even direct or control a single stage of her own conduct or nurture. She is not the "queen" bee and should not be so called, unless we mean thereby to declare that the mother bee (the name by which she should be called) is the "queen of the hive" because she is the one mother in it. The whole future of the stock absolutely depends upon that one mother, and her rights are granted. If the whole of our

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

next generation were to be born of one mother, we should take care of her, too.

Lessons in Parenthood From the Hive and the Streamlet

As for the drones, they are kept for fatherhood and for nothing else. So soon as the queen is fertilized by one of them, they, being thereafter useless, are one and all destroyed. The theory of the bee is the theory of life—that the useless have no rights. So the one mother is served with the rights of a queen, served as no human queen was ever served, and the useless males which would otherwise consume the food which is destined for her children, are promptly killed. We are more lenient with our human drones—fathers whose fatherhood extends no further than their pleasure—and we often allow them to consume their children's bread, but we shall be as wise as the bees some day. Remembering the principles here enunciated that the useless have no rights, let us contrast with the drone another type of father. There is the little stickleback father who builds a sort of nest for his mate and their children, and then does a sort of "sentry go" beside it to keep off intruders. He knows and grants the rights of mothers. He does not die after fertilization of the ova, for his work is not then done but only just begun. If we are to learn the ancient lesson of life it is evident that we must take care of all babies and all mothers, young or old, high or low, married or unmarried.

(To be continued.)

RACE SUICIDE

My dear Miss Ford:—I was very much pleased to see The Guide taking up this subject of eugenics. I have often wondered why it was not more generally taught, especially to the common people, for it is among common people and common things that its beautiful truths are discovered, and largely to the common people we must look for the fulfilment of its grand results. No matter how soon we learn the truths of eugenics, it is much too late. We cannot wait for these things to be taught in the schools. We must begin with our children before they are old enough to go to school. I do not like to answer questions of a big boy or girl asked in an ignorant or irreverent way. But to teach the fundamental truths through flowers, plants, birds and fowls is to forestall questions.

"Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks."
Life is one, and no child will fail to apply the principles to animal life, as I have many times proved.

The study of eugenics means so much to mothers. How glad I was to learn that God never cursed motherhood; that no child need be a drunkard because his father or grandfather was; that we do not inherit consumption or insanity; that though inheritance is one of the most beautiful things in life, it may be overcome, set aside, if necessary; that we have it in our power to mould our children as we will. Nature is plastic in our hands if we but obey her laws. We must study, we must teach the fathers. Knowing the truth, they will

be eager to give woman her rightful place, for what man would rob his son of one-half his birthright!

Ask a mother today how many children she has, and if she must say more than three or four she will blush to own it. Where, then, is the "glory of motherhood"? The theory that we must have fewer children and better, which is race suicide, is undermining the whole white race.

We, who are the pioneers of Canada today, are just as surely the foundation of a grand and glorious nation, if we so will it, as Adam and Eve were the foundation of the people of the whole earth. Canada is in her youth, eager to learn, ready to do, and it is for us to say whether we will be, or will be a large part of, the dominant people of the future, or whether we go down in race suicide and let foreigners supplant us.

That I may not be misunderstood, I will say that I was born under the Stars and Stripes and am proud of it. I have lived all my life among the foreign people that farm the land in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota, similar to our own foreign immigration. I have lived in their homes, taught their children, lived among them as a neighbor, and have studied people more than books. Today I am for Canada, and I cannot see this subtle influence, disguised as a virtue, taking possession of the minds of our women

There Is Only One

BOVRIL

You need the valuable strength-giving power of BOVRIL. Do not accept a poor substitute for there is no other preparation of beef possessing equal nutritive value and appetizing qualities

and young girls without protesting. Large navies, standing armies, legislation—nothing can save our nation's glory if we go down in race suicide.

MRS. T. F. WILLIAMS.
Skipton, Sask.

Dear Mrs. Williams:—I am very glad indeed to hear from you and any of my readers who are interested in any way or on any subject. Yes, I feel very strongly on the subject of personal purity, and feel with you that a very strong campaign will be necessary to rouse the parents to a knowledge that pre-natal culture is the foundation of

that higher purity which alone will count in the upbuilding of our future generation.

Dear Miss George:—I am mailing, under separate cover, the address where you can obtain a corset which is made without bones. It can be rolled up, sat upon and also washed without in any way destroying its shape, and while giving ample support to the figure, does not press unduly on any part of the body. I have known many women who have used these corsets during the past three years with much comfort and benefit in health.

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IF YOU CAN SOLVE THIS PROBLEM!

FREE

As an advertisement we will give these awards absolutely and unconditionally Free to the persons sending in the neatest correct solution of the "TWENTY-SEVEN PROBLEM." There is positively no lot or chance connected with the solution of this problem. It is a contest of skill. The neatest correct solution of the problem will be awarded the Piano, and the other awards will be distributed in the order of merit. Everybody who sends in a correct solution will be awarded.

<p style="text-align: center;">First Award</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Beautiful Upright Piano Value \$350</p>	6	<p style="text-align: center;">Fourth Award</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Handsome Violin Outfit Value \$25</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Second Award</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A \$350 Upright Piano for \$125</p>	9	<p style="text-align: center;">Fifth Award</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Handsome Guitar Outfit Value \$20</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Third Award</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A \$350 Upright Piano for \$150</p>	12	<p style="text-align: center;">And eighty-eight additional awards to the next eighty-eight neatest correct solutions</p>

DIRECTIONS:—Take the numbers from 5 to 13 inclusive, and place them in the squares so that when added together vertically, horizontally and diagonally, the total will be TWENTY-SEVEN. No number can be used twice. Use this or a separate piece of paper or material.

The gentlemen who have consented to act as judges are a guarantee that the awards will be distributed to those who are entitled to them. In case of a tie, the judges being unable to decide between any two solutions, each will receive equal awards.

DON'T DELAY, SEND IN YOUR ANSWERS QUICK, YOU MAY GET THE BEAUTIFUL PIANO

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"Young Folks Circle"

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IT DOESN'T COST MONEY

It doesn't cost money, as many suppose, to have a good time on this earth: The best of its pleasures are free to all those

Who know how to value their worth.

Kind words and glad looks, and smiles cheery and brave,

Cost nothing—no, nothing at all—And yet all the wealth Monte Christo could save

Can make no such pleasures befall.

Communion with friends that are tried, true, and strong,

To love and be loved for love's sake—In fact, all that makes a life happy and long

Are free to whoever will take.

UNCLE WEST ASKS THE CHILDREN FOR INSTRUCTIONS

In which way do you prefer to have me put my thoughts in writing to you, in large packages or small ones? By that I mean do you wish me to speak in short sentences or in moderately long ones? Below I will give you two samples. The meaning in each is nearly the same, you may be able to read one equally as well as the other. The question is, which do you understand the better? In other words, which gives you the most meaning? Many are the boys and girls who can read what they cannot understand. Here is a big package sample:

I ask my neices and nephews to point out during their language period, places in any of my paragraphs where I did not make myself fully understood, and wish them to give me the benefit of their criticism, for there are some things in which I would rather be taught by boys and girls than by some wise people who write books telling what children ought to like rather than what children really do like.

Below I have tried to give you the same thought put up in small packages.

Did you read November 22 issue of The Grain Growers' Guide? Did you see a request from your old Uncle? It was that you write him a letter during your language period. This is one of the things that you may tell him. Does

he write in a way that you can understand what he means to say? If not, tell him how he can write, so that you may understand him. In some things he would rather have children for his teachers than some wise people who write books. Boys and girls know quite well what they like. Some authors often tell what they think boys and girls should want to like.

Which do you like best, the big packages or the little packages?

When you write to me you may put your thoughts into small packages. The small packages will be easier for you. You may send me as many packages as you like. The more the better, provided each package has an idea. If you have any empty ones you need not send them. Later on when you have something to put in them send them along. I should be greatly pleased if your teacher would write on the same subject. Would you please ask her to do so.

Your own,
UNCLE WEST.

UNCLE WEST HAS A WORD TO THE TEACHERS

I am sure that my nephews and nieces who are readers of The Grain Growers' Guide will grant me the courtesy of writing to the teachers, particularly when I want to speak on the children's behalf.

Of the teachers I wish to ask: Have you ever tried to have your class debate questions? Now, please, do not go off on a tangent of excuses—that you have no time, that you are not familiar with parliamentary usage and are therefore not competent to give the children instructions in conducting a debate and so on, and so on. Do not begin to shy at a bogey man before he gets in sight. Perhaps I made a mistake in using the word debate. It would no doubt have been more tactful in me to have asked if you had ever assembled your pupils for an elementary discussion of some simple subject. Ah, you don't have time you say. Have you ever tried my method and learned how little time an exercise of that kind requires. If you do not let the exercises last more than ten minutes, how much loss of time have you to mourn over? There is a statement that "water unless restrained is constantly in motion." It is never in a state of rest, it is more on the move than an uneasy child. The child sleeps part of the 24 hours, but not so with water, it is moving, moving, moving, day in day out, has no vacation, not even Sunday. How much time would be spent some afternoon when uneasiness is rampant in your school to call the attention of all present to the above statement. Ask of any child that can think of water that stands and loafs like some grown people. Make clear my statement that water must not be tied or in any way fastened so that it cannot get away. At this point stop all consideration of the subject, and announce that the first ten minutes after roll call next morning the club will resume the discussion. In the meantime they can talk the question over with their parents. On the following morning you may announce that the object of the discussion is to find out whether that particular statement of Uncle West's is correct. If any one thinks they know of an instance where water ever rests, when it is able to do as it pleases, that niece or nephew may write a letter to The Grain Growers' Guide telling Uncle West under what conditions his statement is in error. Such letters may be written during the language period and will be a live topic.

Your own,
UNCLE WEST.

WINNIPEG BOYS' CLUB PROGRESS CLUB

Dear Uncle West:—I have to report a new scheme on the line of progress in connection with our Progress Club. This scheme is in the direction of beautifying our city, that is, the obtaining if possible of several vacant lots near our club from the proprietors for the purpose of subdividing into plots that each boy may secure one of the same and be taught gardening or agricultural work on a small scale. The superintendent thinks that this might be taken up by the boys in



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Over 100 Valuable Premiums in our Catalogue, and to those who prefer cash we pay a commission of 40% on all sales of \$3.00 or more; that is, out of \$3.00 you send us \$1.80; out of \$4.00, \$2.00; out of \$5.00, \$3.00, and so on. ALREADY WE HAVE PAID OUT THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN COMMISSIONS, and will do it again this season. You can get your share. We will trust you with our Lovely Easter Booklets, Prettiest ever seen. Golden and Silver Crosses and Bells, Angels, Horse-shoes, Rabbits, Eggs, Chickens, Easter Lilies, Apple Blossoms, Roses, Violets, etc., all in the daintiest colors, on gold and silver backgrounds, with a pretty little view and Easter Greetings in quaint letters on the front page and a verse inside. Would be cheap at 5c each. At our price, 3 for 5c, they go like wildfire. Also Newest St. Patrick, Easter, Comic, Lover, Birthday and other Fancy Postcards of all kinds, at 3 for 5c. You can sell our cards and booklets easily. Mrs. A. E. Jones, Victoria, B.C., says:—"I must say it was as fine an assortment of cards as I ever saw. I have three boys in school, and they sold the cards, \$16.50 worth, in three afternoons after school. They could have handled many more, but had not time to get them here." Many others have done as well. Turn your spare time into cash. Write at once, THE GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM CO., Dept. 17K Toronto.

FREE WATCH RING & CHAIN

We generously give to BOYS and GIRLS a BEAUTIFUL American-Made stem-wind, stem-set watch with handsomely designed case, proper strap. GUARANTEED 5 YEARS. Also dainty ring, set with three sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send \$2 and we will send watch, ring and chain. We guarantee satisfaction. Dale Watch Co., Dept. 124 Chicago

order that they may get a liking for agricultural work, so that when they become men they will be desirous of taking up land—homesteads where possible.

The superintendent thinks that it would be a good plan to keep the boys busily engaged in the open air, that it would improve their health and make them strong. It would also give them a good knowledge of how a home garden should be kept. The general idea would be mixed gardening, flowers and vegetables, that the vegetables grown by the boys be for the home, while the flowers be distributed from time to time to the hospitals, or any sick children living near. Thus they would be repaid for every effort put forth in this direction, and the vacant lots which are at present an eyesore to our city, and also a menace to the general health of people living in the vicinity through the dumping of waste matter, and the pools of stagnant water which lie there breeding mosquitoes and other germs. The conditions thus mentioned would then be removed and the city be benefited by such an undertaking. There are many obstacles at present in the way which we sincerely trust will be overcome. First, obtaining possession; second, fencing the property; third, plowing and harrowing; fourth, obtaining seeds and shrubs. The superintendent thinks that the first two could be overcome by the owners of the lots undertaking to fence off their property. This project would well repay them as well kept property is greatly enhanced

in value. Secondly, the City Fathers or the city parks board, in carrying the best interest of the city at heart, should undertake the plowing of the lots. Failing them the Town Planning or City Beautiful people might see their way clear to help in this. Seedmen and agriculturists might provide the seeds and shrubs. The Industrial Bureau might put up prizes for the best kept lot, for the best grown produce, and the Horticultural Society for the best flowers. The above suggestions if carried out would produce healthful rivalry in the right direction. A large number of boys are at present (anxious for the same, and have handed in their names to obtain lots as soon as the scheme is in working order. We have also started a new Junior Indoor Baseball League. Our Sunday evening talks to the boys commenced on Sunday evening, February 11, W. W. Robson being the speaker and taking for his subject "The memory at work" or making pictures in the mind. There was a large attendance. Next Sunday D. M. Duncan, principal of Kelvin Technical School, one of the best educationalists of the city, will speak to the boys. The next thing in the way of progress is the formation of a Library, 180 books have been granted from the City Library and we have 350 of our own, making a fine collection which is being well patronized by the boys, 49 books being taken out the first night.

Yours for New Progress,
HUBERT RAINE,
Leader W.B.C. "Progress Club"



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters:
Grain Growers' Guide - - - - - Winnipeg

Conducted by Margaret Shields

Associate membership fee	81 00
S.G. Badges (ladies')	35
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)	35
S.G. Buttons (children's)	05



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

NEVER-HURRY HENRY

"When little Henry went to school
He never ran along;
He used to loiter by the way;
It's not exactly wrong—
But then I hardly think, do you,
That's just the thing a boy should do?"

"He always was too late for school,
Too late to fetch the wood,
Too late to help his mother, when
By hurrying he could;
And yet he wasn't really bad,
But just the slowest little lad."

"One spring the floods came o'er the dike,
And all to safety fled;
But Henry was the last to come,
Cold, wet, and almost dead!
So Never-Hurry Henry found
That he was very nearly drowned!"

"And after that the lad began
To hurry up instead;
He hurried from the time he rose
Until he went to bed,
And at the school, to our surprise,
Small Hurry-Henry won the prize."

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends:—Now that Sunshine headquarters are firmly established in Winnipeg, it is more necessary than ever that we have working branches in every possible town and city in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It was only by the hearty support of the branches already established that we were enabled to do so much this last Christmas. Alone we can do little, but with the hearty co-operation of all branches working and reporting all work done in their own home town we can truly scatter Sunshine. My dream is of a great army of Sunshiners reaching from coast to coast, and every day brings this dream nearer to the reality. Write to Sunshine headquarters at the address given above and you can obtain full directions for organizing a branch of Sunshine. When you have organized, each member should wear a pretty pin enamelled in gold and white, with the letters "S.G." in a nice design. Meetings may be held at the homes of the members.

Yours lovingly,
In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

A SHUT-IN HELPS

A dear Shut-in said the other day, "I cannot do much, as I have no money." "But you have lots of time," I said. "Yes, I have lots of time." "Well now," I replied, "that is just what I am short of, plenty of material but no one with time to make it into cosy garments." So this dear soul was cheered to think she could really and truly help, and that which she valued as least of her possessions was the one thing so badly needed to help comfort our dear ones, in need of clothing. So she arranged to have one or two neighbors come in and help her to make the material I have sent her into little petticoats, pinafores and dresses. Several of the Sunshine readers from the Western provinces sent in odd pieces of cloth, and these we decided would make cosy little bonnets, also some small scraps of white and pale blue, which would make little frills. Another box contained just the loveliest babies' boots and a pattern of these was taken to make more pairs, as several pieces of blanket cloth had been sent in. You will see a little notice following of the Moncton Sunshine Societies' work, and I trust my branches

will follow their splendid example, and while giving a very jolly time to their friends, make money to help out the Sunshine work, not only in Winnipeg, but in their own home town.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

MONCTON

The Sunshine Society picnic held at Point du Chene was enjoyed by two hundred people, members and friends of the society. Arriving at Point du Chene, the party repaired to the summer home of Mrs. Perry N. Crandall, which was beautifully decorated with wild flowers and fancy paper, in the class colors, yellow and white. A large number of benches had been secured for the occasion, which were arranged on the verandas of each side of the house, making a very desirable as well as ample seating capacity for most of those in attendance.

The ladies of the Sunshine class prepared luncheon. The weather was ideal. After luncheon there was bathing and sailing. A delicious supper was served. A ten-pound box of Social Tea Biscuits, very kindly donated to the Sunshine Class by Mr. J. A. Marven, added materially to the luncheon.

Prior to serving tea, those present heartily joined in the singing of the class song, "Scatter Sunshine." After supper a general assembly was made in front of the depot, where a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Percy Crandall for their kind hospitality, in throwing their home open for the use of the visitor, on this occasion.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Crandall responded in suitable terms. Three cheers were then given to the host and hostess, and another three cheers to the untiring president of the society, Mrs. M. F. Keith.

THE TOY MISSION

The balance sheet of the third annual Toy Mission which was held in the Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, under the auspices of The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild is as follows:—

Receipts	
To contributions	\$420.27
Expenditure	
West. Supply Co. Toys	\$ 50.00
" " " "	37.09
" " " "	9.70
Hudson Bay Co. Toys	20.00
Fry & Sons. Candies	5.60
Robinson & Co. Toys	20.00
Various firms. Toys	35.00
Stenographer	32.00
Punch and Judy Show	5.00
Russell, Lang & Co. Books	30.00
Fancy Costumes	3.00
Printing Programmes	15.50
Union Transfer	20.40
Lunches for assistants	5.00
Sundry expenses	19.39
Transferred to Sunshine Emergency Fund	112.59
	\$420.27

Note.—Details of receipts have been acknowledged from time to time on the Sunshine page.

Expenditures have been certified by the official auditor of The Grain Growers' Guide.

The balance which stood to the credit of Toy Mission Account has been transferred to Sunshine Emergency Fund. This money will be at the discretion of the officers in charge of the Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild.

JAS. I. MIDDLETON, Treas.

Amy Sherley, Preston, Young, Sask.—I am forwarding Sunshine button and membership card in a few days. Your post cards will be very acceptable. I wish you could find time to make a few picture books. I know they would interest you, and these books give great pleasure to the little ones in hospital.

A well wisher, Workman, Sask.—Many thanks indeed for the five dollars sent in. We had three calls from two little cripple boys, and a boy sick with tuberculosis and a widow who is not very strong, so

four dollars was spent in milk to help these cases along. Many thanks for your kind wishes and hopes for the success of our Guild. A large parcel of babies' clothing had been received which made it unnecessary for us to spend any money on baby clothing at this time.

Mrs. C. W. Ayres, Fairlight, Sask.—Your magnificent box containing so many clean warm flannels and babies' clothing, toys, etc., was deeply appreciated, and will indeed be more than a blessing to those in need. Write again, I will be glad to hear from you.

Francis M. Arneil, Sifton, Sask.—Dear Child:—The real Sunshiner always does the Sunshine act nearest to home, and therefore I was glad to hear that you had been able to help someone near at hand. While we are glad of everything you can send to us, still we would feel very sorry if anyone in the home town was poorly clad, hungry or lonely. Give my love to your dear mother, and tell her I was delighted to have her letter. I only wish that all the other mothers would write to me, and help me to scatter the Sunshine as your dear mother has done, but still I must thank God that there is never a day passes that I do not receive some report of some kind act performed gladly and willingly by my Sunshine readers. I am writing to you both.

Jessie Peto, Primary Teacher, Emerson, Man.—Your box of clothing and toys was received safely, many of them being repacked and sent off to the fever hospital where we had so many sick children who would be all alone on Christmas day. Give my best love to every child in your class, and if you can send me the names of your children, I will have much pleasure in sending them membership cards.

Mrs. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man.—Your box was received safely and proved of great use. I am still 300 letters behind in my acknowledgments of gifts received. I am trying to catch up every day, and trust that many belated acknowledgments will be sent out this week. Again thanking you for your great love and kindness.

Mrs. Frank Knight, Creelman, Sask.—It is so good to hear from old friends, and while I am not able to personally write to my old members, there is not one single name forgotten, and I often wish that they would write a line and let me know that they have not forgotten the Sunshine work. Many thanks indeed for the one dollar sent in. Yes, we had a very busy time indeed for Christmas, but I am afraid it will be some time before I can take a rest, because the work is growing so rapidly and the funds for expenses do not come in with our growth, which makes each member have at least two women's work to do, and I have at least ten women's work to do for the next two or three months at least.

Mrs. C. T. Hurlburt, Caron, Sask.—Thanks for your letter. I have no children about the ages you mention in view just at present, but will put your name down on my book, and will communicate with you as soon as I can find children I think will suit you. God bless you and your husband for the kind thought that prompted you to offer a home to a couple of homeless little girls.

An Alberta Well Wisher.—Many thanks indeed for your parcel of lovely babies' clothing. They will, you may be sure, fill a very needy corner. We are always being asked for babies' first clothes, and indeed in very many cases we are not able to supply them. Write again, and may God's blessing rest upon you for your very kind thought in sending in the parcel.

Lyle E. Fish, Copeland, Sask.—Your very nice letter with enclosure of two dollars was received, for which I thank you very much, as it will indeed be a very great help in buying a few little delicacies for some of our sick children, who have not got the wherewithal to provide most of the bare necessities of life. Please write often. Again thanking you.

Norman Turnbull, Binscarth, Man.—Your nice letter was very welcome, also the soldiers, which arrived in the very best of condition, nothing the worse for their journey. They will, indeed, bring joy to some poor little mite's heart. Write again.

PAINS AFTER EATING

WIND AND PALPITATION
CURED BY THE HERBAL TONIC
MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP!

The success of Mother Seigel's Syrup as a cure for indigestion, and stomach and liver disorder, is backed by the world-wide testimony of those who have proved its worth. You can always satisfy yourself of the genuineness of the testimonials printed, as the name and address of every testifier is always given.

In this instance, it is Mr. Thomas Peets, the well-known mill-owner of Duart, Ont., who wishes you to know how Mother Seigel's Syrup has cured him of a severe attack of indigestion. He writes:—"I suffered acutely for over a year, never escaping the violent pains that attacked me after food. Even half a potato was sufficient to put me in misery, but since taking Mother Seigel's Syrup I can eat anything, hot bread, pies and pastry and rise from the table feeling fit to go right on with my work."

"The pain in the stomach and bowels has entirely left me, as has the constipation that troubled me for some time. During the attack I lost 40 lbs. in weight. I also suffered a great deal with wind on the stomach, and my heart would thump violently on the slightest exertion."

"I shall always feel grateful to Mother Seigel's Syrup, as it has entirely removed all the pains that made life and business so irksome."

When the digestive organs have from any cause become weak, out of order, no medicine will so quickly and thoroughly restore them to good condition as Mother Seigel's Syrup. As in Mr. Peets' case, you can then eat any ordinary food without distress and you will be nourished by it. No other preparation, whatever, contains the same combination of herbal extracts as Mother Seigel's Syrup. They are selected and combined in such a way as to act directly on the stomach, liver and bowels, toning them up and enabling them to do what Nature intended them to do. Buy and try a bottle to-day!

MAKE BELIEVE

"Let's pretend. It's the most fun
To play at all that's being done
By all the big folk in the town,
Who by our door go up and down.
'Let us play at school to-day,'
Or 'Let us play keep house,' we say,
Or we can be Queen or King,
Fairy! Giant! Anything!
I am sure it's much more fun
To be many things than one.
Oh, how queerly grown folk play!
What they are they have to stay."

Josiah Bennett, Austin, Man.—Many thanks for the twenty-five cents enclosed in your letter. Badges will be sent you in a few days for your three sisters. It is very kind of you to take such an interest in the Sunshine work, and you may be sure anything you send in will be greatly appreciated. Hoping you will have a big crowd at your meeting. Write again.

NEW MEMBERS

Hearty welcome to the following new members: Nellie Rice, Jean Willett, Mary A. Bainbridge, Gerald Coulter, Frank Coward, Ruth Anna Lemery, Frances McArneil, Bessie Haines, Barbara Fraser, George Erickson, Edna McLennan, Cecil McDonald, Minnie McDonald, Nina Irwin, Gerald Gordon, Flossie Pollack, Tena Streib, Miss Estelle Olson, Marjorie Copeland, Hattie McGillivray, Etta Sundquist, Winnie Redman, Mary Kyby, Bessie Gordon, Dora M. Walker, Miss Mary Fricks, Willie McCuaig, Bessy Thompson, Laurette Timmons, Agnes Griffiths, Albert Burwood, Frank Demmick, Stanley Burwood, Molly Averill, Donald Irwin, Helma Soli, Maggie Averill, Charlie Arni, Howard Umphreys, Burga A. Greenir, Tommy Nichols, Zoe Gutteridge, Violet Treble, Elaine Timmons.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 4

a grant of money asked for during the present session for the purpose of doing it, but I am not in a position to say how large the amount of money will be."

"I do not wish to be understood," said Mr. Foster, later on, "as saying that the government is proposing to undertake the building of all the elevators, east and west. It certainly is not proposing to do anything of the kind, and, for the present, it has no plans to construct, lease and operate terminal elevators at any other place than Fort William. The time may come when that policy will be extended to Prince Rupert, Vancouver or some other point on the Pacific, to Hudson Bay or to other places which the government deems it necessary to control in this way. But I do not want the committee to think for a moment that the government proposes to take in charge the building of these elevators. Something is to be left to private and corporate activity, and I think a great deal must be left to that in the future."

The minister further explained that the proposal to continue the purchase, or lease, of elevators to Fort William for the present was due to the fact that nearly all the grain produced in the West passes through that place. The causes of difficulty that have operated and lead to dissatisfaction at Fort William and Port Arthur have not been complained of elsewhere.

The Amendment In Full

"The board may in its discretion order cars to be supplied contrary to the provisions of this clause—(a) to elevators in danger of collapse; (b) in cases where the operator of any country elevator reports in writing under oath that some portion of the grain in such elevator is heated, and that in order to preserve the same it is necessary to ship such heated grain to terminal elevators for treatment; (c) to places where grain is damp, and thereby liable to become damaged; (d) for purposes of distributing seed grain to any point in the western division; (e) or whenever after due examination the board considers it necessary and advisable in order to relieve congestion, and facilitate the despatch of grain."

WHERE WOMEN VOTE

In the U.S. women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men in Wyoming (since 1896); in Colorado, 1893; in Utah, 1895; and in Idaho, 1896; in Washington, 1910; California, 1911.

School suffrage was granted to women in Kansas, 1861 (municipal suffrage, 1887); Michigan and Minnesota, 1875; Colorado, 1876; New Hampshire and Oregon, 1878; in Massachusetts, 1879; New York and Vermont, 1880; North Dakota, South Dakota, New Jersey, Arizona and Montana, 1887; in Nebraska, 1883; in Wisconsin, 1885; in Washington, 1886; in Illinois, 1891; in Connecticut, 1893; in Ohio, 1894; in Oklahoma, 1904; and Delaware in 1898 to taxpaying women; Montana in 1887 and Louisiana in 1898 granted to taxpaying women the privilege of voting on questions submitted to taxpayers; suffrage was granted to women on the question of issuing bonds, in Iowa 1894, Montana 1887, and Kansas 1903; equal suffrage on the election of library trustees, Minnesota in 1898, and in New York taxpaying women in towns and villages and certain third class cities since 1901 have had the right to vote on local taxation. In 1908 Michigan adopted a constitutional amendment providing for taxpaying suffrage for women taxpayers.

"There are in Australia three distinct classes of suffrage; municipal, parliamentary, and federal. Women were given municipal suffrage in New South Wales in 1867; in Victoria, 1869; in West Australia, 1871; in New Zealand, 1877; in South Australia, 1880; in Tasmania, 1884.

Parliamentary suffrage was extended to women of New Zealand in 1893; in South Australia, 1895; in West Australia, 1900; in New South Wales, 1902; in Tasmania, 1903; in Queensland, 1905.

"In 1902 the first Federal Parliament extended the federal suffrage to all women in Australia upon the same terms as men. All women in Australia, therefore, enjoy full municipal and federal suffrage and the right to sit in the National Parlia-

ment, and the women of West Australia, South Australia and New South Wales possess all forms of suffrage. The women of Victoria do not possess the Parliamentary suffrage. Since 1893 in New Zealand women and men vote upon equal terms in all elections.

"In the Isle of Man, Iceland and Pitcairn Island women have full suffrage. In England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales women vote and are eligible for all elective officers except members of Parliament. In 1898 women engaged in commerce in France were given the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. (In Finland universal suffrage was established in 1906 for men and women who have reached the age of 24, and all voters are eligible to the Landtag. There are now about 80 women in the Finnish Parliament). In Sweden women vote for all elective officers, including (since 1909) representatives in Parliament; also indirectly for members of the House of Lords.

"In Norway, since 1907, all women who receive a very small income, or whose husbands possess an income of the same amount vote for all officers, including members of Parliament. In 1910 universal woman's suffrage in local elections was established. In 1911 legislation was enacted admitting women to practically all offices. (In Denmark, a law of 1908 confers upon both males and females of 25 or over, the right to vote in communal elections). In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers, and on all local matters for which men are permitted to vote. Property-holding women in Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein, and Brunswick may vote by proxy at local elections, and for members of provisional diets. Women who are land proprietors may vote in Bohemia by proxy for members of the Imperial Parliament and the local diet. In Saxony women vote on the same terms as men; married women by proxy, a single woman directly. Women have municipal suffrage in Moravia by proxy. In Austria-Hungary they vote by proxy for elective officers. In Croatia and Dalmatia women vote at local elections in person. In Italy widows with property vote by proxy for members of Parliament. In Russia women vote, by proxy at election and for members of provincial diets, and in Luxembourg for municipal officers and members of the legislature also. In Switzerland women real estate owners have local suffrage in some cantons. In Roumania women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy." (from Bliss' "Encyclopedia of Social Reform" and "Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev." for Aug., 1910, and Aug., 1911—"Constitutional Developments in Foreign Countries.")

Women serve as members of the council in Norway, and are eligible to municipal offices. In all of the nine provinces of Canada, widows and spinsters have had for years either school or municipal suffrage or both and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta all women have both on the same terms as men. Women in

New Zealand are not entitled to sit in Parliament. Women have been elected to the legislatures of the States in the U.S. where they have the vote. Hunnewell, Kans., now has a woman mayor and recently a jury of women was drawn in California. Women hold minor offices in many of the other states.

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SHORT COURSES POPULAR

The interest in the short course being held at Miniota, Crandall, Hamiota, Oak River and Pettapiece under the direction of the Manitoba Agricultural College, continues as keen as formerly. The attendance at all the recent meetings was large and bids fair to continue so until the conclusion of the course.

This course will be continued for two weeks longer, when it will be necessary to discontinue it on account of the approach of spring and the necessary rush of work. It is the intention of those in charge to give a short examination, at the conclusion of the course, in the different subjects which have been taken up. The large attendance at the different points has necessitated the sending of someone from the Agricultural College each week to assist F. W. Crawford, who has the work in charge.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE SITTING
The second session of the thirteenth

JOINT AUCTION SALE

50 PEDIGREED CLYDESDALES 50

TWO CHOICE IMPORTED HACKNEY MARES

At Carman, Man., March 14th, at 1.30 p.m.

MR. ANDREW GRAHAM

Will offer Twenty-six Head—14 filly foals, 4 colt foals, 2 colts rising two years, 3 fillies rising two years, and 2 fillies rising three years. They are a particularly choice lot, personally selected by himself. They show the substance and quality that characterize Mr. Graham's Clydesdales.

MR. THOMAS USHER

Will offer Eighteen Head of Imported Fillies rising three years, several high-class stallions rising two and three years, also 2 hackney mares. These animals are well acclimatized and are up to a very high standard in size, action, quality and breeding.

TERMS:—Credit will be given to Nov. 1, 1912, on approved notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum. Special Terms on Stallions announced day of Sale. Write for Catalogue.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy, Man.

J. B. JICKLING, Auctioneer.

THOS. USHER, Carman, Man.

legislature of Manitoba was opened on Thursday, February 22, by His Honor D. C. Cameron, lieutenant governor of the province. The speech from the throne contained a reference to the investigation of the provincial telephone system which is now taking place, and intimated that the report of the commission would be laid before the House before the end of the session. It was also stated that the report of the technical education commission would be presented to the House, and that the new Agricultural college at St. Vital would be opened during the present year. The most important legislation foreshadowed was the bill for the extension of the boundaries of the province to Hudson Bay and the bill for the appointment of a public service commission. The debate on the speech from the throne is now in progress.

Western Appointments Cancelled by Railway Commission

The Board of Railway Commissioners have opened the enquiry into Western freight rates at Ottawa, and at the request of counsel representing the government have ordered the railway companies to prepare a large volume of information and statistics relative to the matter. The board will sit again at Ottawa early in March, and in the meantime the arrangements made for sittings in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg have been cancelled.

Building H. B. R.

Le Pas, N.W.T., Feb. 26.—McMillan Bros., who have a subcontract from J. D. McArthur for the building of the first 185 miles of the line from Le Pas, are now bringing in men, and are locating camps at the ten, twenty, thirty and forty-mile points along the route. They are also shipping in supplies.

The construction of the bridge for which Mackenzie and Mann have the contract is also proceeding. There is now only one pier to finish, and it will be completed in about four weeks. The superstructure is expected to arrive at any time now.

Le Pas has attracted a considerable amount of attention through the visit which Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, paid it two weeks ago. It is expected that a couple of hotels will be erected here this summer.



THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

ESTABLISHED 1878

W. P. DEVEREUX COMPANY

Importers and Exporters of all kinds of Grain

Thoroughly familiar with all conditions surrounding shipments of Canadian grain for export or domestic trade
 We buy or handle on consignment as shippers prefer
 Write or wire us for information and prices
 Send us your samples care of Kinsey Maxfield, Official Sampler, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

We buy all grades of Screenings

REFERENCES: First National Bank — R. G. Dun & Co., Minneapolis. Grain Growers' Grain Company — R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Bonded by State of Minnesota

1019 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Sample Market Debate

Continued from Page 25

for it on the condition that there shall be terminal mixing house, at the lake head. Do you know what that means? It means that the terminal elevators would be left in the hands of private individuals. Do we want public control of the terminal elevators or do we not? Cries of "Yes, yes" from all parts of the hall.

Would Aford an Excuse

"If we pass a straight vote in favor of a sample market that will be used as an excuse to give us something that will do us no good. I say give us the public ownership of the terminal elevators with the custody of our wheat in the hands of a disinterested responsible body, and then the sample market if you like.
 "We have got to keep up our demand on the government, and if we do they will give us things that you have never dreamed of. We have only to apply the pressure. Do not give them the opportunity of saying: 'You men do not know what you want—you have asked for a sample market; we have given it to you, and now you say it does you no good.' Let us keep to the things we have asked for."

Ottawa Views

E. J. Fream, secretary of the U.F.A., next spoke of his observations while in Ottawa the week before. "We were told down there that we could not hold our people together on the question of government owned elevators. 'You are not a unit,' they said, 'and we will get what we want. You are going down and we are going to be on top.'

"I want to tell you this, gentlemen," added Mr. Fream, "that the railway interests, the elevator interests and the grain interests are all working for the same thing. If we say we are in favor of mixed grain, that is the one thing they want to go on record that we are not unanimous on this matter; that although we want government ownership we think you might wriggle around it and that we do not know what we want."

The next speaker, C. O. Holstein, of Wauchope, was candid. "Before the meeting started," he stated, "I was in favor of a sample market, but having heard some of the speakers I have changed my mind, and am opposed to it and hope that every delegate in this hall will take the same position as myself."

Mr. Green's Views

Mr. Green, the secretary of the association, in discussing the matter said: "I am going to ask some of you fellows that seem to know everything," he said, "a few questions on this matter, because I have studied the question for years, and some of the things you have said tonight have convinced me that I know absolutely nothing about it." Mr. Green then read portions of the report of the commission appointed in North Dakota to inquire into grain matters generally. This report showed that appeals made

to the commission last year numbered twenty-three thousand more than the year previous. "Now," said Mr. Green, "if conditions in that state are so perfect and satisfactory as some of you have stated, then why in the name of goodness were there so many appeals." No one attempted to answer.

After discussing generally the report of this commission he showed that the price of Durum wheat was within five cents of the price given for number One Northern.

"I think," he said, "if we once let a whimper out of us that we are divided on the question of government ownership of terminal elevators, we will have done the very thing the interests want us to do."

Cries of "No, no, we are not divided," came from all parts of the hall.

Mr. Green pointed out that the convention had sent him to Ottawa to get the government to take over the terminal elevators in order to stop the mixing of grain. "Now you ask me to ask for a sample market to allow mixing."

John Kennedy

Some remarks from John Kennedy, director of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, proved interesting. He said that while the convention had many matters before them for discussion the question of a sample market appeared to be the most important. "So far as the grain trade in Canada is concerned, we occupy," he said, "a peculiar position. We cannot get to the south with our trade because of a 25 cent duty. We cannot go into the eastern provinces or to the British market without being compelled to pay toll to Special Privilege. Saskatchewan hit the nail on the head when they brought forward the policy of elevators they have today. As far as I can see there does not appear to be any difference between myself and a number of the speakers as to the principle of sample markets. The only difference between us is the condition that will bring it about."

Mr. Kennedy pointed out that there had been a sample market in Winnipeg for years for the benefit of the dealers. The millers were now in a position to select the strong cars from the grades they buy and let the weaker cars go along to the terminals. Millers know from samples the quality of grain passing through Winnipeg and often paid a premium for such cars. This system will still be continued under a publicly owned system and the grades in the terminals are bound to be weakened. But all terminals must be taken over by the government. Then conditions could be made for the operation of a sample market and not until then. As for the grading out of the terminals, Mr. Kennedy thought the dealers might as well fight it out amongst themselves. The grading out of mixing bins should show the word "sample" on the certificates in order to protect the straight grade certificates.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kennedy's address the convention decided to lay the matter over for one year.

Saskatchewan Homemakers' Convention

Continued from Page 8

many recipes for chemical washing and also for dry cleaning.

Cutting and fitting a waist was well demonstrated by Miss Alice Taylor, of Saskatoon. Miss Taylor cut out and fitted a plain shirt waist and a Gibson waist and explained fully where the amateur dressmaker would meet snags.

President's Address

Mrs. A. V. Thomas (Lillian Laurie,) presided during most of the sessions and also gave a history of the Homemakers' club movement. Mrs. Thomas paid a high tribute to the women engaged in the work, and also to Dean Rutherford and Professor Auld, who have given much practical aid to the clubs and who have always been in deep sympathy with the aims and ambitions of the women.

Miss Mary L. Mantle, who has for some time assisted in the organization work and has also written monthly bulletins for the clubs, gave very inspiring talks on the work the clubs have so far accomplished and also on a method by which the clubs could obtain more reading matter. Miss Mantle outlined a library scheme, and also a scheme of exchange, both of which have advantages. In the exchange method a circle of twenty, each buying a book, will be able to read the twenty books and have the book purchased at the end of the season. By the other method the book would belong to a library.

Mrs. Murray, wife of President Murray, of the university, held a reception for the delegates. The visiting ladies had the opportunity of getting better acquainted with each other and also of meeting the wives of the professors of the university.

THE "PREFERENCE" LOOPHOLE

In December, the Australian Customs brought into operation a revised tariff on certain imports, including the following British goods:

- Leather cloth, formerly free: now dutiable at 20 per cent.
- Electric and gas appliances, stoves, pendants, brackets, etc.: duty increased from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent.
- Gas meters, formerly free: now dutiable at 15 per cent.
- Gramophones, etc., formerly free: now dutiable at 30 per cent.
- Motor chassis, formerly free: now dutiable at 10 per cent.

So the latest "offer" from Australia is to make it harder for British manufacturers to trade with them in leather goods, stoves, gramophones, etc. It is true that we are subjected to a tariff slightly lower than that which applies to foreign nations. But why should this lead British protectionists to reproach the government for its "unsympathetic attitude" toward the colonies? The benefit which British manufacturers receive through this visionary preference is inconsiderable. Australia has set up, as protectionists at home urge us to set up here, a tariff against all other competing nations, in order that the home manufacturers may exploit unchallenged the customers in their closed market. Their object is to secure the position of their own Australian manufacturers against both British and foreign competitors. And the slightly differential treatment between British and foreign goods is pointed to here as a sacrifice made by the Colony in favor of Great Britain, for which no return has been given. The fact is that no amount of Imperial pleading will stay our colonists from exercising their industrial genius in their own way. Are they not the offspring of an industrial race?—The Free Trader.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option Flax, Barley
 Lots Trading

NET BIDS wired on request. CONSIGNMENTS sold to the highest bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

ATTENTION!

ON MARCH 6th, 1912, AT TEN A.M.

YOU WILL BE ABLE TO PURCHASE AT AUCTION SALE ALL OF MY HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, POULTRY AND FARM IMPLEMENTS. ALL STOCK IS IN THE BEST OF CONDITION AND MACHINERY IN PERFECT REPAIR

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE—You can Save Money by Buying Here

TERMS—All sums of \$10.00 and under, Cash; on all sums over \$10.00 credit will be given till Nov. 1, 1912, on approved joint notes bearing 7 per cent. interest

MR. C. WINSLOW, DACOTAH STATION, MANITOBA

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 26, 1912)

Wheat.—The outstanding feature of the market for the past week has been the exceeding heavy receipts, which are constantly increasing, and the large percentage of off grade grain, which have resulted in depression and lower values, especially for commercial grades. Also, the spread has widened between straight grade and tough or rejected seedy wheat, while d.ied grain likewise has not been in such good demand. It is a question whether or not with the present spreads, tough grain should be dried. The shrinkage this year is considerable, and while a farmer may have a car which is only slightly tough, but tough nevertheless, and may fear that his car would suffer a little in drying, the fact remains that his car would be dried along with several other cars of the same grade, which might be much tougher than his, and he would suffer in the average. Still it seems imperative that all out of condition grain be rushed to market. The drying plants at our own lake terminals are being worked to full capacity, but many cars are still standing outside awaiting treatment, and it would seem advisable for the time being for those who can, to route their tough and out of condition grain to Duluth, as we believe it will there receive more quick handling. While there is every indication of a strike amongst the coal miners in Great Britain, this does not seem to have a helping effect, but rather a depressing effect upon the market, for it means less money in circulation over there.

Alternately wet and then freezing weather is being encountered over the Wheat Belt in the United States, and one of these days a big winter wheat crop scare may materialize; on the other hand the "Canadian Visible" in wheat is over twenty-four millions, which is precisely double what it was this day a year ago. Farmers should carefully study the terminal stocks and "Canadian" and "World's Visible" appearing on another part of this page. The chief difficulty at the present time with the market is the utter inability to get large quantities moved away from Fort William and Port Arthur, and some of the leading exporters are out of the market on that account.

Oats.—This grain has held up well, partly in sympathy with American corn, which is about 21 cents to 22 cents per bushel higher than it was a year ago today. Farmers should watch their oat bins very carefully, as two or three of the varieties of oats which succeeded the "Banner" in favor are poor keepers, and will on examination often be found to contain heated kernels. We give this warning because we found even last spring when oats had been threshed seemingly perfectly dry, as soon as the warm weather came, some large quantities of the Abundance oats were coming ahead mixed with heated kernels, and were consequently hard to sell, and brought low prices.

Barley.—The demand for barley is exceedingly poor, and exporters are not touching it, because they cannot now get their orders out of the terminals.

Flax.—Flax has picked up somewhat, and should hold somewhere near present figures, although receipts are several times what they were a year ago. No. 1 Northwest flax has been for some weeks bringing May prices, or a little better, because it was wanted for seed, while No. 1 Manitoba has been selling at the carrying charge under the May option. This accounts for the spread of 7 cents or 8 cents between No. 1 Northwest and No. 1 Manitoba.

Farmers should bear in mind that the new tariff to Duluth and Minneapolis has now been made to apply on all grains, and from all Western points on any line, at the same rates to Duluth and Minneapolis as to Fort William or Port Arthur. On the C.P.R. the new tariff becomes effective for local consumption on Feb. 28, on the C.N.R. on March 7, and on the G.T.P. on March 13.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	Old	New	
	May	July	July
Feb. 21	100½	100½	101½
Feb. 22	100½	100½	101½
Feb. 23	100½	100½	101½
Feb. 24	100½	100½	101½
Feb. 26	100	99½	100½
Feb. 27	100	99½	100½
Oats—			
Feb. 21	43½	43½	43½
Feb. 22	43½	43½	43½
Feb. 23	44	43½	43½
Feb. 24	44	43½	43½
Feb. 26	43½	43½	43½
Feb. 27	43½	42½	42½
Flax—			
Feb. 21	183½		
Feb. 22	183		
Feb. 23	183½		
Feb. 24	183½		
Feb. 26	183		
Feb. 27	182		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, Feb. 24)			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	.....	\$1.05½	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	1.05	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.....	1.05½	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	1.04½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.....	1.02½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.....	1.03½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	.....	1.05	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars, velvet	.....	1.04	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, king heads	.....	1.02	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	.....	1.03½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	1.03½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	.....	1.03	
No. 3 wheat, 9 cars	.....	1.01½	
No. 3 wheat, 5 cars	.....	1.00	
No. 3 wheat, 11 cars	.....	1.00½	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, king heads	.....	.99½	
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.....	1.01	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, sample	.....	.99	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, sample	.....	.97	
No. 3 wheat, 7 cars	.....	1.00½	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, sample	.....	1.00	
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.....	.96½	
No. 4 wheat, 5 cars	.....	.98	
No. 4 wheat, 4 cars	.....	.96	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, frost	.....	.93	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, velvet	.....	.98	
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	.....	.95	
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.....	.96	
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	.....	.97½	
No grade wheat, 1 car	.....	.85	
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.....	.87	
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.....	.97	
No grade wheat, 6 cars	.....	.95	
No grade wheat, 1 car	.....	.98	
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.....	.90	
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.....	.85	

QUOTATIONS IN STORE, FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR, from FEB. 21 to FEB. 27, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT								OATS		BARLEY				FLAX						
	1'	2'	3'	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	2cw.	3cw.	3	4	Lej.	Feed	1NW	1Man.	Rej	
Feb. 21	96½	93½	88½	82½	70½	60	56					40½	36		54	47	46	183½			
22	96½	93½	89	82½	70½	60½	56					40½	36	63	53	47	46	183			
23	96½	93½	89	82	70	60	55½					41	36	63	52	47	46	183½			
24	96½	93½	88½	82	70	60	55					41	36	63	52	47	46	183½			
26	96	93	88½				55					40½	36	63	52	47	46	183			
27	96½	93½	88½	81	69	59	55					40½	35½	63	52	47	46				

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, February 24. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	96½c.	\$1.05
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	93½c.	\$1.03
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	88½c.	\$1.01
May wheat	100½c.	\$1.05
July wheat	101½c.	\$1.06½
No. 3 White oats	36c.	47½c.
Barley	46c. to 63c.	72c. to \$1.27
Winnipeg Chicago		
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.25	\$8.00
Hogs, top	\$7.25	\$6.65
Sheep, top	\$5.50	\$7.10

No. 1 durum wheat, part car	1.05
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	.95
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	.95
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car, durum and spring	.98
No. 3 western wheat, 2 cars	.94
Rejected western wheat, 1 car	.93
No. 2 white oats, 1 car Montana	.56
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.49
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.49
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.48
No. 4 white oats, 6 cars	.48
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.48
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	.81
No. 3 rye, 1 car	.84
No. 4 barley, 1 car, musty	1.04
No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	.92
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.98
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.17
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.90
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.88
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.75
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.95
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.92
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.80
No grade barley, 1 car	.86
Sample barley, 1 car	.95
Sample barley, 4 cars, western f.o.b.	1.15
Sample barley, 1 car	.80
Sample barley, 1 car	.87
Sample barley, 1 car	1.18
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	2.05
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.95
No grade flax, 1 car	1.95
No grade flax, 2 cars	1.93
No grade flax, 1 car	1.90
No grade flax, 1 car	1.92
No grade flax, part car	1.92
No grade flax, 1 car	1.85
No grade flax, 1 car	1.94

rough, \$6.05 to \$6.15; pigs, \$4.20 to \$6.00; bulk of sales, \$6.20 to \$6.50.
 Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Market steady. Native, \$3.00 to \$4.80; western, \$3.75 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$4.90 to \$5.75; lambs, native, \$4.40 to \$7.00; western, \$4.75 to \$7.15.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur on Feb. 26 was 14,685,697.50, as against 13,710,842.50 last week and 6,425,981.40 a year ago. Total shipments for the week were 739,701, last year 189,581. The amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	5,793.50	
No. 1 Nor.	431,407.00	
No. 2 Nor.	1,647,285.20	
No. 3 Nor.	2,493,476.20	
No. 4	2,252,059.40	
No. 5	1,237,684.50	
Others	6,617,990.50	
Total	14,685,697.50	6,425,981.40

Stocks of Oats—			
	Oats	Barley	Flax
No. 1 C.W.	40,371.30		
No. 2 C.W.	699,339.25		
No. 3 C.W.	327,078.11		
Ex. 1 Feed	792,694.27		
No. 1 Feed	823,141.21		
No. 2 Feed	266,202.26		
Others	626,493.17		
Total	3,375,322.21	4,844,022.01	
Barley	455,314.35	319,016.37	
Flax	374,183.35	104,197.26	
Shipments—			
This year	215,613.01	14,562.40	104,197.26
Last year	66,770.00	2,441.00	47,067.00

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Heavy stocks of wheat pulled down prices today again and again, each successive advance being met by increased selling. The close was steady, but ½ to ¾ lower than 48 hours before. Oats closed ¼ down.

Among wheat speculators the decisive factor of the day appeared to be the slowness with which shippers and millers made an impression upon the United States visible supply. The total showed that the falling off for the week amounted to much less than at the corresponding time a year ago. In this connection, special notice was given to the fact that the store on hand in Minneapolis had exhibited an actual increase of 125,000 bushels for two days as against a set-back of 110,000 bushels for the same period twelve months ago.

Further reason for selling was found in the plentiful snow throughout the winter crop belt. At first, however, the market acted under a bullish impulse due to higher prices at Liverpool, where traders were affected by prospects of a spread of difficulties due to the Italian-Turkish war. In addition, world shipments were light, and subsequently there

was an unexpected advance in quotations on flour.

All efforts though to lift the wheat market to any material extent failed outright and resulted in reactions to a lower level.

Longs unloaded oats, being impelled by the drop in corn and by the disappearance of the premium for spot delivery. Primary receipts were double those of last year.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	293	1286	237
C.N.R.	150	328	1
G.T.P.	nil	nil	nil
Total last week	443	1614	238
Total prev. week	731	2988	5
Total year ago	493	1043	4

Disposition

Cattle all local consumption	
Hogs shipped west	303
Sheep shipped west	237

Receipts of cattle were lighter again last week, and the first two days of this week only one load reached the yards. There is a big demand for well finished cattle, and prices were a shade stronger at the end of last week than the week before. One bunch of steers weighing about 1250 pounds sold at \$6.45 a cwt. Some good bulls sold at \$4.25, but common stuff is not in demand and common cows sold as low as 3 cents a pound. There is every indication that choice well finished beef will bring good prices for some time to come. It appears that there are very few well finished cattle in the West just now and farmers are acting wisely in keeping thin stuff at home and getting it in real good shape before shipping.

Hogs

Hog receipts during the past week were barely half what they were the previous week, but there was no advance in prices, the best still selling at \$7.25.

Sheep

There have been no sheep on sale, the supply coming from St. Paul direct to a local packer.

Country Produce

Butter

The supply of dairy butter reaching the city is very small, and prices show an advance of from one to two cents. Dealers are offering 33 cents for fancy dairy, 30 cents for No. 1 and 27 cents for good round lots.

Eggs

Fresh eggs from the southern states are being laid down in Winnipeg for 30 cents a dozen now, and the few that are coming in from the country are bringing about the same price.

Potatoes

The weather still prevents potatoes from arriving in any quantity, and stocks are beginning to get low. A few cars have been bought at 90 cents on track Winnipeg.

Milk and Cream

There is no change in milk and cream prices.

Poultry

The demand for dressed poultry by retail butchers is improving. Spring chickens, dry plucked and drawn, are bringing from 15 to 20 cents, fowl 12 to 16 cents, ducks 18 cents. Turkeys are not in great demand but are worth from 20 to 24 cents.

Hay

The hay market is still dull, No. 1 will bring worth only \$6 a ton f.o.b. Winnipeg and No. 2 a dollar less. Farmers with hay to dispose of had better turn it into beef.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Feb. 26.—At the Montreal stock yards west-end market the receipts of live stock for the week ending February 24, were 1,050 cattle, 175 sheep and lambs, 1,780 hogs, and 275 calves. The offerings on the market this morning for sale amounted to 400 cattle, 50 sheep and lambs, 650 hogs and 65 calves.

A strong feeling prevailed in the market for cattle owing to the very light supply coming forward, which was attributed to the recent snow-storm having blocked the railway lines throughout the country. The gathering of buyers was fairly large, including some from Quebec, and considering that the Lenten session is now in full force there was a good demand, but as the quality of the stock offered did not suit buyers in all cases they limited their purchases some, as a good deal of stock on the way would arrive by tomorrow.

Choice steers were scarce, in fact, there was none on the market but odd steers of good quality sold as high as \$7.00, and full loads of steers and heifers weighing 900 pounds each brought \$6.10 to \$6.25 per 100 pounds. There were a fair number of bulls of medium quality offered which sold at from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds. The trade on the whole was fairly good, and the supply was cleaned up at an early hour. The supply of hogs was also very short and in consequence a stronger feeling developed in the market and prices advanced 15 cents to 25 cents per 100 pounds. The demand

was good and sales of selected lots were made at \$7.60 to \$7.65, and in some cases as high as \$7.75 was realized for hogs, which had a long run and showed a considerable shrinkage. There was little trading in sheep as the supply was limited, and what few were on the market sold at firm prices. The demand for calves was good and prices ruled higher on account of the small offerings.

COFFEE MONOPOLY

Several years ago the coffee crop in Brazil got so big and prices consequently so low, that the Brazilian growers took up the Populist idea of having the government buy it up and hold it for a good price. First the state of Sao Paulo tried it, but the undertaking was too big for the financial resources of one state, and then the Brazilian federal government was enlisted. The government in turn discovered that the thing couldn't be done unless some of the world's financial powers were interested in it and would furnish the money. You have perchance heard that money makes the mare go. Well, the Brazilians discovered that in connection with their proposed coffee monopoly they must have practically unlimited financial backing, and they finally enlisted a syndicate of German, French, Belgium, Dutch, English and American bankers to finance the enterprise. The Brazilian government guaranteed it. The syndicate on the one side agreed to take all the coffee that was raised, to pay the growers for it, and to hold it until the world would be willing to pay a good round price for it; the government of Brazil, on the other side, agreed to enforce restrictions on the amount of coffee grown so that the syndicate should not be swamped.

The scheme has worked well on both sides. Rather too well in fact, for the Brazilians have so limited the number of trees that may be planted that in case of a bad crop year they are liable not to produce as much coffee as the world needs. That is what is happening this year, and the result is that the price of coffee has gone up in an aeroplane and the motor is working so perfectly that it does not seem likely to come down for a year or two. The Brazilian coffee-growers are doing well, doing better than ever before; the banking syndicate that finances the deal is doing splendidly, except that Attorney-General Wickersham is on its trail with a rusty old tin can in his hand and a determined purpose to attach said can to the tail of said syndicate. Mr. Wickersham believes that he has a mighty good chance to lock up the American partners and managers in the syndicate. Of course, even Mr. Wickersham is doubtful about his ability to lock up the government of Brazil or to put Germany in a federal penitentiary. The Sherman law will probably not declare a foreign war,

DRY FARMING

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

This is the best and most reliable book on the subject of dry farming that has been published in recent years. It is highly endorsed by dry farming experts in Alberta, particularly by Prof. Elliott, of the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore. Hundreds of Western farmers have purchased this book from The Guide in the past year and are well pleased with it. The following are the titles of the chapters, showing what the book deals with.

1. History of Dry Farming.
2. Some Points in Practice.
3. The Conservation of Soil Moisture.
4. Rainfall and Evaporation.
5. The Problem of Tillage.
6. The Campbell System.
7. Dry Farming Zones.
8. Dry Land Crops.
9. The Traction Engine in Dry Farming.
10. Dry Land Experiments.

This book is kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address by return mail, post-paid, upon receipt of \$1.30.

but there is a very serious possibility that the Americans interested in the big coffee syndicate will be prosecuted for conspiracy in restraint of trade. Congress, in fact, has taken action suggesting such a course to the administration, and I learn that after long investigation the law authorities are convinced that they have a good chance to make a case. It is liable to be filed against the American representatives of the coffee syndicate early in the winter.—Farm and Fireside.

W. J. BRYAN TROUSERLESS

William Jennings Bryan became so absorbed in his talk with former Gov. Joseph W. Folk, aspirant for the democratic presidential nomination, that he missed his train recently at St. Louis, Mo. He would not talk for publication about democratic politics, but registered a protest against the Roosevelt boom. "The third-term objection is a vital one," said Mr. Bryan. "It applies regardless of party. I do not believe any president should have a third term." When Mr. Bryan found out he had missed his train he went to a tailor-shop to have his trousers pressed. He sat trouserless while a tailor plied the iron, and those who sought an interview were told Mr. Bryan had pressing business.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

WINNIPEG GRAIN			WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK			COUNTRY PRODUCE					
	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago		
Cash Wheat			Cattle			Butter (per lb.)					
No. 1 Nor.	96½	96½	88	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	33c	32c-33c	24c-25c	
No. 2 Nor.	9	93	85½	5.75-6.25	5.50-6.25	.....	No. 1 dairy	30c	28-30c	20c
No. 3 Nor.	8	88	83	Extra choice steers	.....	.....	Good round lots	27c	25c	18c-19c
No. 4	81	82	78	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	5.75-6.00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	69	70	72½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	4.75-5.00	Strictly fresh	30c	31c	24c
No. 6	59	60	66	Best fat cows	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	4.75-5.00	Subject to candling	28c	29c	..
Feed	55	56	60	Medium cows	3.25-4.00	3.25-4.00	4.25-4.50	Potatoes			
Cash Oats			Hogs			Milk and Cream					
No. 2 C.W.	40½	40½	29½	Common Cows	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	Per bushel	90c	80c-90c	80c-90c
Cash Barley			Best bulls			Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)					
No. 3	63	..	57	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.00	.....	40c	40c	.....
Cash Flax			Common and medium bulls			Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)					
No. 1 N.W.	183	180	247	3.25-3.75	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.25	.....	35c	35c	.....
Wheat Futures			Choice veal calves			Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)					
May (old)	100	100½	91½	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.00	.....	\$2.00	\$2.00	.....
May (new)	99	100	92	Heavy Calves	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.00-4.50	Dressed Poultry			
July	100	101	92	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60	Chickens (drawn)	15c-20c	14c	22c
Oats Futures			Com'n milkers and springers (each)			Chickens (drawn)					
May	43½	43	31½	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	.....	.....	12½c-16c	13c-14c	16c-17c
July	42½	43	33	Choice hogs			.....	18c	18c	18c
Flax Futures			Rough hogs			Ducks					
May	182	180	248	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$8.00	18c-20c	16c	21c
July	238	\$6.25	\$6.25	6.00-7.00	20c-24c	18c	23c-24c
Sheep and Lambs			Stags			Geese					
May	\$5.25	\$5.25	5.25-5.75	Turkeys		
July	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hay (per ton)		
Choice lambs			Best killing sheep			No. 1 Wild					
..	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00	\$6	\$6	\$13
..	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.25-5.50	\$5	\$5	\$11
..	\$12	\$12	\$17



FARMING has become a specialized business

It's no longer a "hit-or-miss" occupation, where "any old way" is good enough. Farmers are buying pianos and automobiles as never before. They're living as well as working.

The farmer has learned that it pays to employ progressive methods. That's why he is ever ready to receive helpful suggestions for improving his crops, his land and his home. It's also the reason that more than fifty thousand Canadian farmers are enthusiastic about our handsome book,

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

It isn't a catalogue, nor an argument for you to buy something. It is clearly written, interesting, profusely illustrated. It describes the various uses to which concrete can be put on the farm. Not theories, but facts, based on the actual experience of farmers all over the continent. It is the most complete book on the subject ever published, fulfilling the purpose behind it, which is to help

the farmer take advantage of concrete's possibilities. The list of subjects covers every conceivable use for concrete on the farm. The book's actual value to you will far exceed the list price of fifty cents, but if you will send us your name and address at once, we'll be glad to

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CANADA CEMENT COMPANY
LIMITED

National Bank Building

Montreal



Gophers

Are Now Planning
To Rob You Again

—Stop
Them
Quick



ANTON MICKELSON
President

Right now, Mr. Farmer, the gophers, squirrels, pocket gophers, field mice, prairie dogs and other pests are having a gay old time six to ten feet under ground on the grain they stole from you last summer.

You can't see them, but they are having the time of their life eating your grain—the grain that you should be selling now. And not only that, but they are planning to rob you again this summer. What steps are you going to take to prevent them? It's time you faced this question squarely. Gophers cost too much for you to keep them.

1c per acre kills them

If you use Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick—the only guaranteed gopher poison. A 75c box of Kill-Em-Quick will kill every gopher on 80 acres, and that means 2,000 gophers at least. A \$1.25 box will kill 4,000 gophers. A \$1.25 box of Kill-Em-Quick will save you at least \$400 cash money in extra crops.

KILL-EM-QUICK

GOPHER
POISON



has the most peculiar and attractive odor and taste that gophers ever came across. They leave grain and tender shoots for Kill-Em-Quick and a single poisoned grain kills them. They don't even have time to think about it.

WRITE ME A POSTAL

Let me tell you some remarkable facts about gophers and Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick. I want to show you an easy way to save \$800 on every 80 acres. Gophers are constantly throwing up non-productive soil, which eventually is bound to seriously effect the productive powers of your land. I want to tell you how to prevent this. Write me a postal or a letter. In the meantime get a package of Kill-Em-Quick from your druggist. If your druggist doesn't sell Kill-Em-Quick, send me his name with your order and I will supply you direct, postage prepaid.

Anton Mickelson, Pres., Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Co.
Dept. 1, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

NURSERY STOCK BARGAINS

D. W. BUCHANAN, of the Buchanan Nursery Company, St. Charles, Manitoba, has decided to retire from the nursery business. Under the management of Mr. Buchanan these nurseries have acquired a country-wide reputation for the quality and hardiness of their stock. All stock sold has been propagated by themselves from their own mother stock in their own ground. This has made the reputation of the firm.

The Buchanan Nursery Company has always known what it was selling. It has always sold the best. There is today no better stock in Western Canada.

The A. Mitchell Nursery Company, Limited, of Coaldale and Lacombe, Alberta, has, by a stroke of rare good fortune, been able to secure this splendid stock; but it must be taken off the grounds in a very limited time. This is the reason for this compelling offer at prices never before seen in this Western country.

COLLECTION NO. 1

SMALL FRUITS—Price \$10 Enough for the average garden.

Raspberries	100
Strawberries	100
Red Currants	6
Black Currants	6
Gooseberries	4
Bush Cherries	4

COLLECTION NO. 2

SHADE TREES—Price \$5

Man. Maple, 5-6 ft.	20
Ash, 3-4 ft.	10
Poplar, 3-4 ft.	10
Willow, 4-6 ft.	10

COLLECTION NO. 3

FARM SHELTER BELT—Price \$10

You cannot make a home out of a wheat field and a shack. You must have trees to finish the home and shelter the garden and crops.

There is enough in this collection to plant a belt 100 yards long and 8 rows wide with the trees 3 feet apart. Three feet is the most economical distance as the ground is more quickly shaded by the branches and the work of cultivation is over the sooner.

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THE A. MITCHELL NURSERY COMPANY, LTD.

Lacombe and Coaldale

Head Office: Coaldale, Alta.

COLLECTION NO. 3 Continued

Man. Maple (Box Elder) Seedlings	300
Willow, Cuttings	300
Ash, Seedlings	100
Poplar (Russian Poplar or Cottonwood)	100

800

These should be planted, beginning with the outside row—Willow, Willow, Maple, Poplar, Maple, Ash, Maple, Willow.

COLLECTION NO. 4

Perennials for the Flower Garden—Price \$5

Paeonies	2
Iris	4
Larkspur	10
Clove Pink	20
Sweet William	10
Sweet Rocket	20

COLLECTION NO. 5

FOR THE KITCHEN GARDEN—Price \$5

Rhubarb	24
Asparagus	100

124

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

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to improving methods, to stopping the leaks, to increasing the productivity of the soil. The School of Scientific Farming brings the most important discoveries of fourteen of these great experts right to your home. Through us you can discuss with them your problems and have them help you solve your difficulties. You've been reading our advertisements for months, Mr. Grain Grower, you must by this time be fairly familiar with our proposition. We are helping others, we can help you. So unless you know everything there is to know about farming, cut out the coupon and we'll talk the matter over with you.

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Fourteen of the best known and most highly qualified farm experts on the American continent have combined to create our course of instruction. Every phase of grain growing is dealt with in the fullest detail, and in addition there are valuable lessons devoted to stock raising, tree planting and other important and interesting subjects. All this information is boiled down into twenty-five pocket size books, convenient for study, and ready reference.

This course though, is only the beginning of our service

Right in our own offices in Winnipeg we have a thoroughly equipped Educational and Consultation department in charge of a thoroughly trained and experienced man. The advice of this department is at the service of every student free of charge, not only while he is studying, but as long as he lives. Once a student, always a student is our system. Do you know of any other institution which operates on such a generous plan?

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- James Murray, Wheatlands, Ltd., Suffield, Alta.
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- Professor R. M. Dolve, North Dakota Agricultural College.
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- E. F. Coke, B.S.A., Supt. Educational Department.

A REAL SUCCESS

The School of Scientific Farming will soon be a year and a half old. Frankly the business was organized to make money. So far, though, practically every cent we have received from the farmers has gone back into service. As yet not a dollar has been paid in dividends, and our directors have labored absolutely without monetary remuneration.

But the success of our institution is forever assured. We use the word "Success" in its highest sense. The school is a success because it is supplying the farmers of Western Canada with information and assistance they have long sought, but have hitherto failed to find. The school is doing something to make farming a more pleasant and a more profitable profession. Is not such a work worth while?

Already we have hundreds of students throughout Western Canada. Scores of them have written us of their own accord expressing their appreciation of our service. Here are a few just to hand:

Caleta, Sask., Feb. 5, 1912.
I have now every confidence in your course. Every letter and every criticism is worth very much to me and I am glad you take such pains to make everything so plain. As you know I had no faith in Correspondence Schools before I started this course, but if you remember through your insisting that I take it up I finally did so, and let me say it is a grand, good work.—GEO. F. WRIGHT.

Strome, Alta., Feb. 7, 1912.
I want to finish my course by spring and if I can I think it would be cheap at double the price.
J. J. SCHLUTTENHOFER.

Vera P.O., Feb. 6, 1912.
I must say that the lessons are very, very much more interesting and full of useful knowledge than I ever anticipated. They are also made so plain that any ordinary person who can read will readily grasp the meaning, even though they did not possess the power to express answers in so many words. They are certainly an education in themselves and the price charged is nothing more than the mere cost of postage, etc., in comparison with the knowledge gained. I honestly think if every farmer in Saskatchewan took the course our crops for the province would nearly double under the present acreage.
STANLEY S. MARSHALL.

Hanson, Sask., Feb. 10, 1912.
I was under the impression last summer that your school was some get-rich-quick scheme, but after seeing your lessons I am quite satisfied that you are giving full value many times over for the money invested.
FRANK WALKER.

Don't you think that the service which they value so highly is worth money to you? We are publishing a little paper for our students called "Better Farming." Would you like to have it for a time free? It is yours for the asking.

The time to enroll is right now, today. True, many hundreds have done so and they are loud in their testimony of the great value our service has been to them. But there are thousands who have only reached the stage where they intend to some time. "Hell is paved with good intentions." Meantime the more enterprising farmer slips in ahead of the crowd and a little later everybody wonders at his success. This is your chance just the same as his. If you dally with opportunity instead of seizing it you have only yourself to blame. As a reader of the Grain Growers' Guide you know a good deal about us. You have been reminded

almost week by week that this service is for you. If you hesitate because you haven't the price you can at least write for our best terms, and if you are a real progressive farmer we will try to meet you. Are you waiting to be convinced that you'll get a square deal? We've hundreds of witnesses to prove that our service is worth many times the cost; speak to them yourself, many live near you. Write them as many have. Do something. Don't let the spectre of indecision grip you longer. Send for our booklet giving further description. Or better still, if you have already received particulars enroll at once.



Correspondence School of Scientific Farming of Western Canada Limited

WINNIPEG - MAN.

Send your book "Better Farming" free of charge, postage prepaid, to

Name

Address