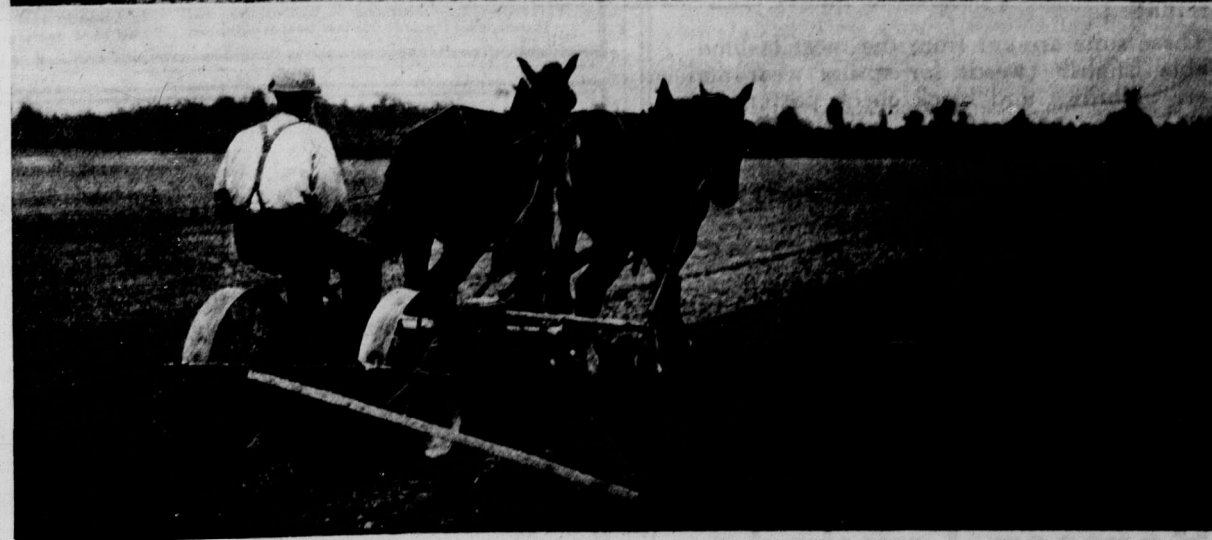
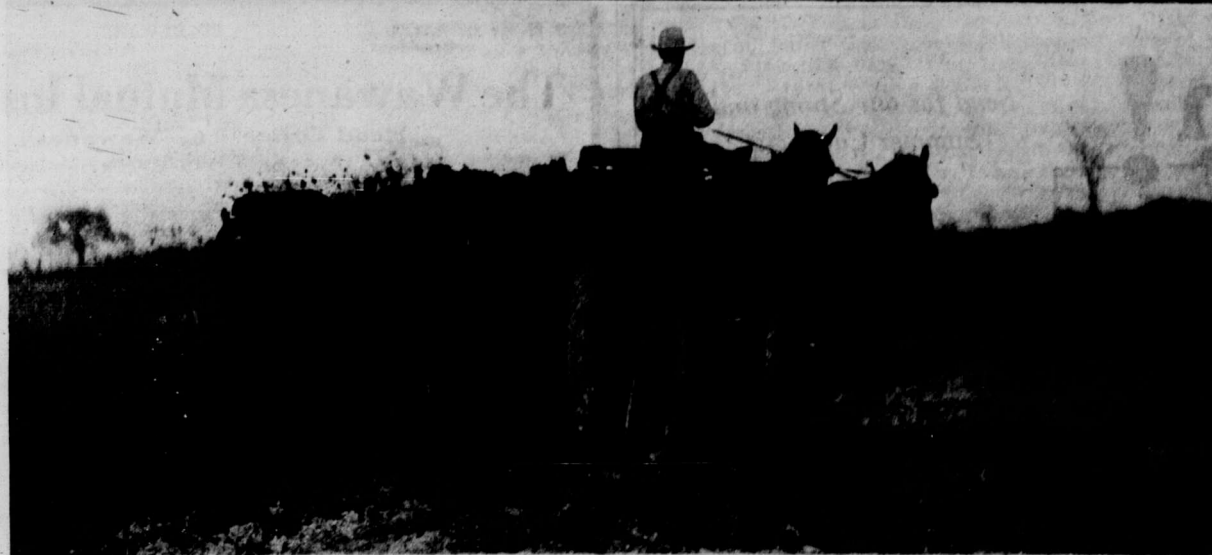
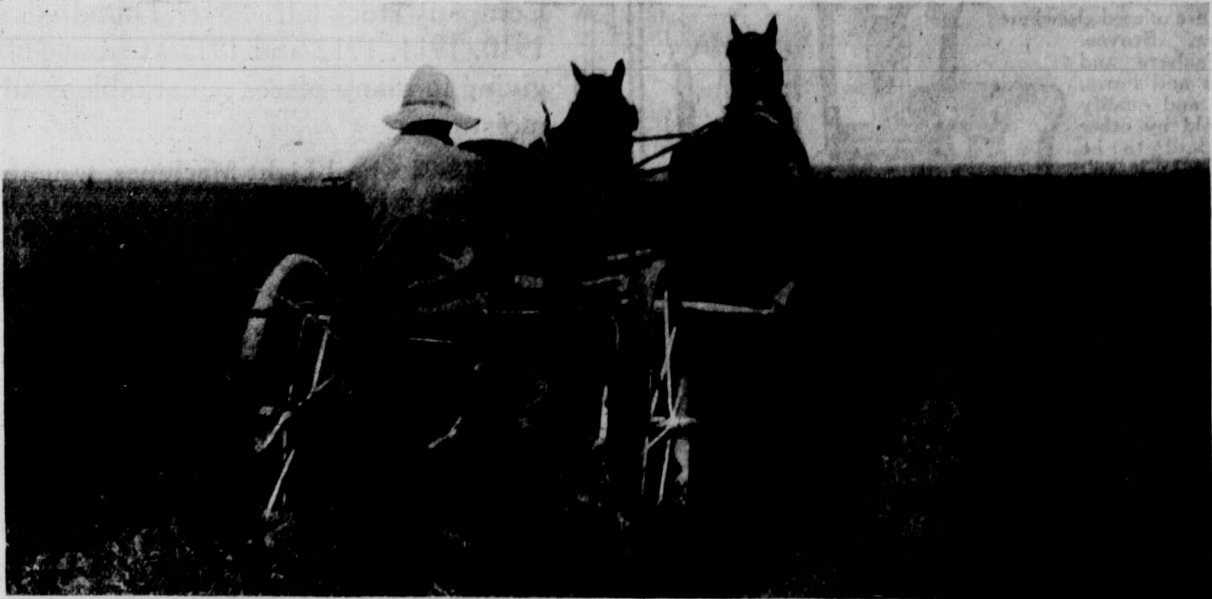


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

**ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION**

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

**MARCH 17, 1915**



**MACHINERY NUMBER**

**Circulation over 34,000 weekly**



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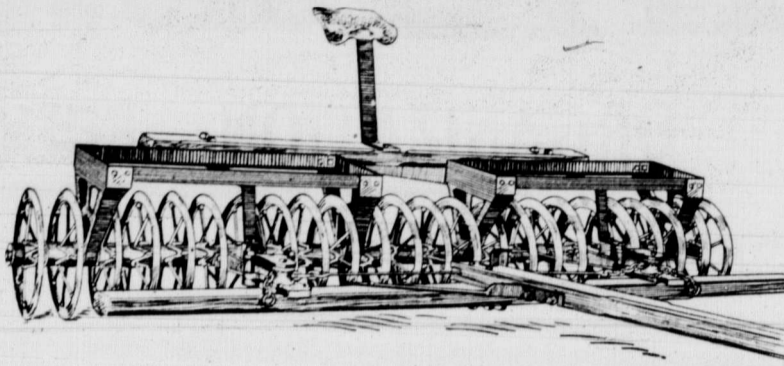
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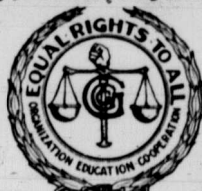
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# Our Ottawa Letter

Laurier, White and Dr. Clarke Speak on Budget—Railways  
Secure More Legislation

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, March 12.—The present session of Parliament has lost its chance of going down in history as the only "divisionless" session ever held. There is to be at least one division, and it will be on the budget. Early in the week it became apparent, after several Liberal caucuses, that the party had decided to take the plunge and oppose the so-called "war" taxation proposals of the government. Much of the credit for this decision, if credit it be, must be given to the representatives of the three prairie provinces who met in caucus and unanimously agreed that objection should at least be taken to the increase in the duties on British goods. The amendment as submitted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the close of his speech on Wednesday afternoon was more general in character, but its most specific reference was to the British preference, while that portion of his speech relating to this change in the tariff was the most striking paragraph in a concise and brilliant effort. The weak point in the Liberal position undoubtedly is that, apart from the most desirable demand for retrenchment, the amendment does not cover any constructive policy nor suggest any alternative proposals in the way of taxation. Liberals admit this, but claim that their object in criticizing the government's action is not based upon any desire to force an election during the war time; that the outlining of a definite platform at this juncture would constitute a challenge, and that if the government does call an election it must do so upon its own responsibility, while the Liberals will have some alternative policy to offer to the country. Time alone can reveal the genuineness of this explanation of the lack of definite counter proposals in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment, which was as follows:—

"This house is ready to provide for the exigencies of the present situation and to vote all necessary ways and means to that end, but it regrets that in the measure under consideration duties are imposed which must be oppressive upon the people whilst yielding little or no revenue, and that the said measure is particularly objectionable in the fact that instead of favoring, it is placing extra barriers against Great Britain's trade with Canada, at a moment when the Mother Country is under a war strain unparalleled in history."

**Sir Wilfrid's Speech**

Sir Wilfrid devoted the opening portion of his speech to a justification of the decision of his party to offer an objection to the war measures. That he did so would appear to be a good indication that some doubt existed as to whether, in view of the unprecedented war conditions, this should be done. He argued that while it was the duty of the opposition to give its unanimous proposals to all efforts on the part of the government to aid the Mother Country in the present titanic struggle, it was not the duty of the

Liberals to abdicate their rights of criticism.

Sir Wilfrid went on to say that it would not necessarily follow that as a consequence of the war the opposition should abdicate its functions and sit in Parliament as recording machines, simply to register the decisions of the government. "We are," he said, "still of the opinion that the war is the supreme issue, but if we believe that in the method of carrying on the war, in the policy proposed by the government, there be errors of judgment or otherwise, then it is our imperative duty to cry, 'stop'; to show the mistakes, to point out the true course, and to use every endeavor to prevent the mistakes from being carried into effect."

The opposition leader then quoted from the Saturday Review and newspaper articles to prove that the right of the opposition to criticize had been recognized in England and that in addition the opposition had been consulted by the Asquith government in regard to all its preparations for military operations. Had the Liberal party in Canada been consulted it would have been pleased to give its views. "But," said Sir Wilfrid, "we were not consulted. I do not complain of this, I have no right to complain, but my hon. friend the finance minister has no right to complain if today we have to take issue with him."

After Sir Wilfrid had dealt with financial conditions along the lines of the speech of Mr. MacLean with the object of showing that the country might better have adopted a policy of retrenchment, he came to the new tariff increases. He described the claim of the minister of finance that this is a war tariff as a mere pretence. Coming to the British preference he referred to the war. He said that Germany had recently adopted new tactics and one of her tactics is to destroy the trade of Great Britain. She had surrounded the British Isles with a cordon of submarines. Only that day three ships had been sunk in that way. On top of all this, all the trade that might escape the submarines and reach its destination in Canada would fall under the taxation scheme of the Canadian government. He was aware that the British preference never was popular with a large section of the Conservative party. They never dared attack it openly; they waited for their opportunity, and England's danger they made their opportunity. In closing he said: "When Parliament met on the 4th of February last we were prepared to go far with our friends on the other side of the House in these strenuous times; we were prepared to give up a good many of our own ideas in order to meet them; we were prepared to make sacrifices in order to have unanimity of opinion; but we were not prepared to go that far, and that far we shall not go. Today, therefore, we have to part company."

**White on Liberal Extravagance**  
The closing words of the opposition

leader were followed by ringing cheers from the Liberal benches which intermingled with Conservative cheers as Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, rose to reply. Mr. White said that the government was prepared to meet fairly and squarely the issue which had been presented to them by the amendment. He then proceeded to deal with the arguments of A. K. MacLean in favor of retrenchment, stating that Mr. MacLean as an associate of the late Liberal government was quite at home on the topic of extravagance. "I say," said Mr. White, "that the late government were the inventors, the originators, the parents, progenitors and propagators of the most inordinate, reckless, purblind and wilful extravagance that this country or any other British country has ever known."

Having hurled this remarkable sentence at the opposition, Mr. White proceeded at great length to discuss the effect of the war on trade conditions and the tariff changes. He said that in various papers the suggestion had been made that the increased revenue might be raised by a tax on land. He said the government could not wait on the slow process of a measure of taxation upon unoccupied land or income taxes. Moreover, he had to bear in mind that under the British North America Act the provincial governments are limited to direct taxation. He believed it a sound principle that unless the national necessities imperatively so demand the Dominion government should not invade the field to which the provinces are presumably confined. In regard to the British preference, Mr. White said that altho the government had raised the British preferential rate it had really increased the preference or advantage to the British manufacturer in the Canadian market. The list of free goods representing importations from Great Britain totalled \$25,000,000. The position of the British manufacturer was that in regard to free goods he was competing on even terms with foreign nations in the Canadian market. The position today was that his preference had been increased and he was in a better position than before the introduction of the budget. Towards the close of his remarks Mr. White expressed the view that the opposition leader had introduced his amendment because of a guilty conscience in connection with the naval proposal of a couple of years ago. He believed that all the amendments, whether relating to the preference or otherwise, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier might move now, or at any other time, will never obliterate the memory of the action which he took in connection with the naval question.

**Dr. Michael Clarke**

Dr. Michael Clarke, of Red Deer, followed with a speech which has been received with high praise in independent quarters. Perhaps no better idea could be conveyed of his performance than by quoting an appreciative editorial reference

which appears today in the Ottawa Citizen, which says:—

"In spite of the provocative partisan reference made by Hon. W. T. White to the fraudulent Canadian naval policies of 1913, Dr. Clarke followed the government spokesman by paying a high tribute to the statesmanship and ability of Sir Robert Borden. He expressed, with evident sincerity, the satisfaction he felt regarding the prompt measures the prime minister had taken when war broke out and which had been continued; and Dr. Clarke as a leading opposition critic proceeded to do a seldom heard of thing in Canadian public life, he commended the leader of the government upon having secured 'a niche in the temple of fame of great Canadians.'"

"Having restored the much needed note of reasonableness and British fair-play to the budget debate, and having defined the difference between supporting a policy and supporting the way that policy might be carried out, Dr. Clarke proceeded to pour broadside after broadside of destructive criticism into the government's method of raising revenue. Furthermore, while he exposed the fallacy of the protectionist position he also offered constructive and progressive ideas and proposals as an alternative to the government's way of tariff taxation."

"Dr. Clarke's masterly scorn of petty partizan tricks and taunts and broad-minded outlook may not have been understood by short-sighted party opportunists, but it should be understood and appreciated by the country. Canada has had enough of bi-partizan rivalry, leading nowhere but to office-holding at any cost. What the country is most in need of is leadership and public spirit. It has had enough of opportunism and partizan narrowness."

**For Income and Land Taxes**

Dr. Clarke followed up his condemnation of the tariff by suggesting income taxes and a tax upon land values. The income tax he pointed out was successfully used in Great Britain, United States and Germany, and had recently been adopted as a war measure in Russia. He believed that a heavy tax on big incomes would be a popular form of taxation and very much better than many of the vexatious stamp duties which the finance minister had proposed. Referring to Australia and the magnificent part she was playing in the war, Dr. Clarke said the sister dominion had raised \$5,000,000 by a federal probate duty and \$13,500,000 by a land tax, in addition to the probate and land taxes collected by the states. Land value taxation was also attracting increased attention in England and in the United States. It had been employed with a very great degree of success in the Western provinces of Canada for municipal purposes, and the Grain Growers of the prairie provinces, as well as the Grange of Ontario and the United Farmers of Ontario, had thru

Continued on Page 25



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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 17th, 1915

On April 1 the price of The Guide will be increased to \$1.50 per year, both on new subscriptions and renewals. Just two weeks remain for those who wish to take advantage of the old rate of \$1 a year or \$2 for three years.

## WHAT IS THE LIBERAL POLICY?

The disappointment that the farmers of the West, along with their brothers in the East, felt at the announcement of the Government's taxation proposals, was not one whit greater than that with which they will read the criticism of the budget which was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons last week. After nearly a month of consideration the Liberal leader on Wednesday last moved an amendment to the budget resolution. The amendment was as follows:

"This House is ready to provide for the exigencies of the present situation and to vote all necessary ways and means to that end, but it regrets that in the measure under consideration duties are imposed which must be oppressive upon the people, whilst yielding little or no revenue, and that the said measure is particularly objectionable owing to the fact that instead of favoring, it is placing extra barriers against Great Britain's trade with Canada, at a moment when the mother country is under a war strain unparalleled in history."

This resolution, while all right as far as it goes, is absolutely lacking in any constructive proposal, and the speech of the ex-Premier was equally devoid of any suggestion as to the way in which revenue should be raised under present conditions. Sir Wilfrid pointed out very truly, that the increase in the tariff will have the effect of reducing imports, and will consequently produce little, if any, more revenue than would have been derived under the former tariff. But he had no alternative suggestion to make. The Finance Minister must obviously obtain a revenue from somewhere, and it is surely the duty of the Opposition when they disagree with the methods by which the Government propose to raise it, to point out some better way. Sir Wilfrid's method of raising revenues when he was Prime Minister was a tariff which taxed the British goods on the average 19 per cent, and goods from the United States 14 per cent. The present Government finding that under existing conditions this tariff would not produce a sufficient revenue has raised the tariff on British goods 5 per cent, and on other goods 7½ per cent., expecting thereby to secure an increased revenue. It is all very well for Sir Wilfrid to say that the increase in the tariff will not have the effect expected by the Government, but he surely, as the head of the Liberal party, has an alternative scheme of taxation to lay before the people of Canada. There are rumors, which seem every day more likely to be true, that a federal general election is to be held during the coming summer. If that is so, then on what policy will Sir Wilfrid Laurier ask the people to replace him in power? The organized farmers not only of Western Canada but of Ontario as well, together with a very large section of the residents of the towns and cities, believe that it would be in the best interests of the people of Canada to adopt Free Trade and raise all revenues by direct taxation. For whom is this large section of the community to

vote, when election day comes? They certainly cannot support the Government in its present tariff measure, but it will be equally impossible for them to give their support to the Liberal party, unless it has some definite fiscal policy, which is in accord with their Free Trade convictions. The suggestion that the Government should equalize revenue and expenditure by practicing economy is a good one, but it does not come very well from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Minister of Finance was amply justified when, in replying to the ex-Premier, he recalled the reckless extravagance which was practiced by the Liberal party during the last few years it was in power. Canada today seems to be bankrupt in statesmanship. There is not in the federal political arena a single man who represents the progressive forces or the progressive ideas which animate and possess the organized farmers of Eastern and Western Canada.

## FARM MACHINERY

The average cost of producing one bushel of wheat on the prairies is calculated to be 58 cents. A 20 bushel crop of wheat takes from the soil \$9.40 worth of fertility at current prices. Thus each bushel sold from the farm will rob the soil of 46 cents' worth of crop bearing energy. Hence a bushel of wheat sold costs actually \$1.04. Very few farmers realize this fact, but it is none the less true, and it is evident that even with the present high prices which are being paid for grain very little profit can result. How can this cost be reduced? First of all, by keeping livestock and returning the manure to the land, and in conjunction with this the use of a proper rotation of crops. On the whole, land thruout the West is very fertile and does not respond favorably to the application of manure for some years. In some localities water scarcity practically prohibits the possibility of stock being kept. It would seem that such places can do little to reduce the cost of production. But such is not the case. By proper soil tillage methods the fertility of the land can be made use of to best advantage and in order that this be properly done suitable agricultural implements must be used. On every farm today machinery forms a very considerable item in the capital invested. Economy in the purchase of implements has not been practiced very extensively in the past thruout the West, but one of the greatest sources of loss comes from the improper handling and care which machines receive. The Commission of Conservation recently investigated this question and the results should form ample food for reflection. Out of 94 farmers visited in Saskatchewan 73 had made no provision for housing any of their machinery. In 21 cases one or more machines were kept under cover, but not one farmer had made provision to completely protect all his implements from the weather. In Alberta 37 out of 92 visited leave all their machinery out-of-doors. In Manitoba conditions were somewhat better, 14 out of 94 having house room for all the machinery, while 44 claim to keep part of it under cover. In Ontario, where machinery is carefully attended to a binder will cut twenty or

more crops, whereas in the West on many farms if it cuts seven crops it is considered to be doing remarkably well. There is no reason why the length of time that machines are worked cannot be doubled if the average farmer would take a little more trouble in looking after them. An implement shed can be built for a comparatively small cost, grease and oil are cheap enough and paint can be used on wet days to cover up parts of the machine which are being exposed to the ravages of rust. This year more production than ever is emphasized. Why not attend to the details first and ensure greater economy in production by exercising greater care in the purchasing, use and care of farm machinery?

## THE SCHOOL FRANCHISE

A letter from Hon. George Langley elsewhere in this issue deals with a question of particular interest to the people in the rural West. There is no greater need in this country than an educational system which will give every boy and girl a good common school education before they are compelled to take their place in the struggle for existence. The organized farmers have repeatedly declared for the enfranchisement of the women in these provinces, and for that reason we believe that they will be in hearty accord with Mr. Langley in demanding for the women a voice in the education of their children. At the present time the women, unless they hold property in their own name, have no voice in school matters and are not eligible to hold office as trustee. A step towards the correction of this error was made last week in a bill introduced in the Manitoba legislature by which the wife of any taxpayer will be made eligible to hold office as trustee. But even tho this legislation will enable her to hold office as trustee, she will still be unable to vote in the election at which the trustees are elected. If the Manitoba legislature formally recognizes, by the enactment of this law, that it is desirable for women to become school trustees, surely the members of the legislature will find it difficult to advance any good reason why these same women who are fit to become trustees are not also fit and capable to vote for the election of trustees. However, such as it is, this law is a step in the right direction and hastens the day when the women will come to their own and have a vote on all public questions. The mother has chief care of the child from birth to the age when the child is able to take care of itself. Upon the mother falls the chief burden of feeding, clothing and instructing the child in the home. What good reason can be advanced why the mother should not have a voice in the management of the school in which her child is to be educated?

## IMPLEMENT PRICES

Widespread attention has been attracted, since the increase in the tariff was announced, to the action of some Canadian manufacturers in increasing the price of their goods, in spite of the fact that they are selling from stocks which were manufactured long before the change in the tariff took place, and



whose cost is not in the least affected by the tariff increases. All manufacturers, however, are not guilty of practicing this legalized robbery. In The Guide of March 3 we published an interview with E. A. Mott, western general manager of the Cockshutt Plow Company, who made a definite statement that his Company saw no necessity for raising prices and would not do so. Mr. Mott said that the taxes on raw material would slightly increase the cost of implements manufactured in the future, but he pointed out that this would amount to two or three dollars on an implement retailing at \$100.00. It was, however, only right that the manufacturers should bear some portion of the burden of taxation, and they should be willing to sacrifice that much of their profit. If a company like the Cockshutt Plow Company continues to sell its goods at the old prices, other firms will be compelled to meet them in competition, and consequently by adopting the policy outlined by Mr. Mott, this company will prevent the rise in prices on Canadian made implements and confer a great boon upon the farmers of Canada. It remains to be seen how many manufacturers have the patriotism to shoulder a part of the new taxes.

#### THE WHEAT QUESTION

War conditions have increased the price of wheat, almost to a fabulous figure, and it seems certain, no matter how large the 1915 crop may be in Western Canada, that the farmers will get a price next fall which will give them a good margin of profit. All the governments' financial and other institu-

tions, and almost everybody else is advising the farmer to produce all the wheat possible. But the high price of wheat will be more inducement to the farmer to produce it than all the advice that it is possible to give, so that there is no doubt but that the farmers of this country will do their very best to produce a big wheat crop this year. There is a danger, however, in the present situation that should not be overlooked. The war will possibly be over before the end of this year, and conditions will move back to normal very rapidly. Every one of the warring countries, as soon as peace is declared will devote extraordinary efforts towards the reorganization of the agricultural industry and the production of food. The price of wheat will immediately and steadily decline, and if big wheat production continues it will not be long until the conditions of 1913 in Western Canada will be repeated and the farmers will be producing wheat and selling it for less than the actual cost of production. The lesson is that these high prices are temporary, and that the wheat situation will quickly come to normal after the declaration of peace. It will require a much longer time to bring the live-stock situation back to normal, and those farmers who depend upon grain growing entirely, tho they will make money probably for the next two years, will find themselves facing serious difficulties unless they get some of their eggs into another basket before the period of over-production of grain arrives.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is seeking amendments to its charter at the present session of the Dominion

Parliament. The purpose of the amendments is to enable the company to more fully carry out its purpose of aiding the farmers of the West in carrying on their own business. W. H. Sharpe, M.P., of Lisgar, is giving his personal attention to the bill and assisting its passage thru the House of Commons.

There has been some doubt as to whether the new budget imposed a duty on seed and feed corn. In the new tariff regulations just to hand corn is specifically exempt from the new duties and, therefore, still remains on the free list. Free copies of the old and the new tariff may be secured upon application to the Department of Customs, Ottawa.

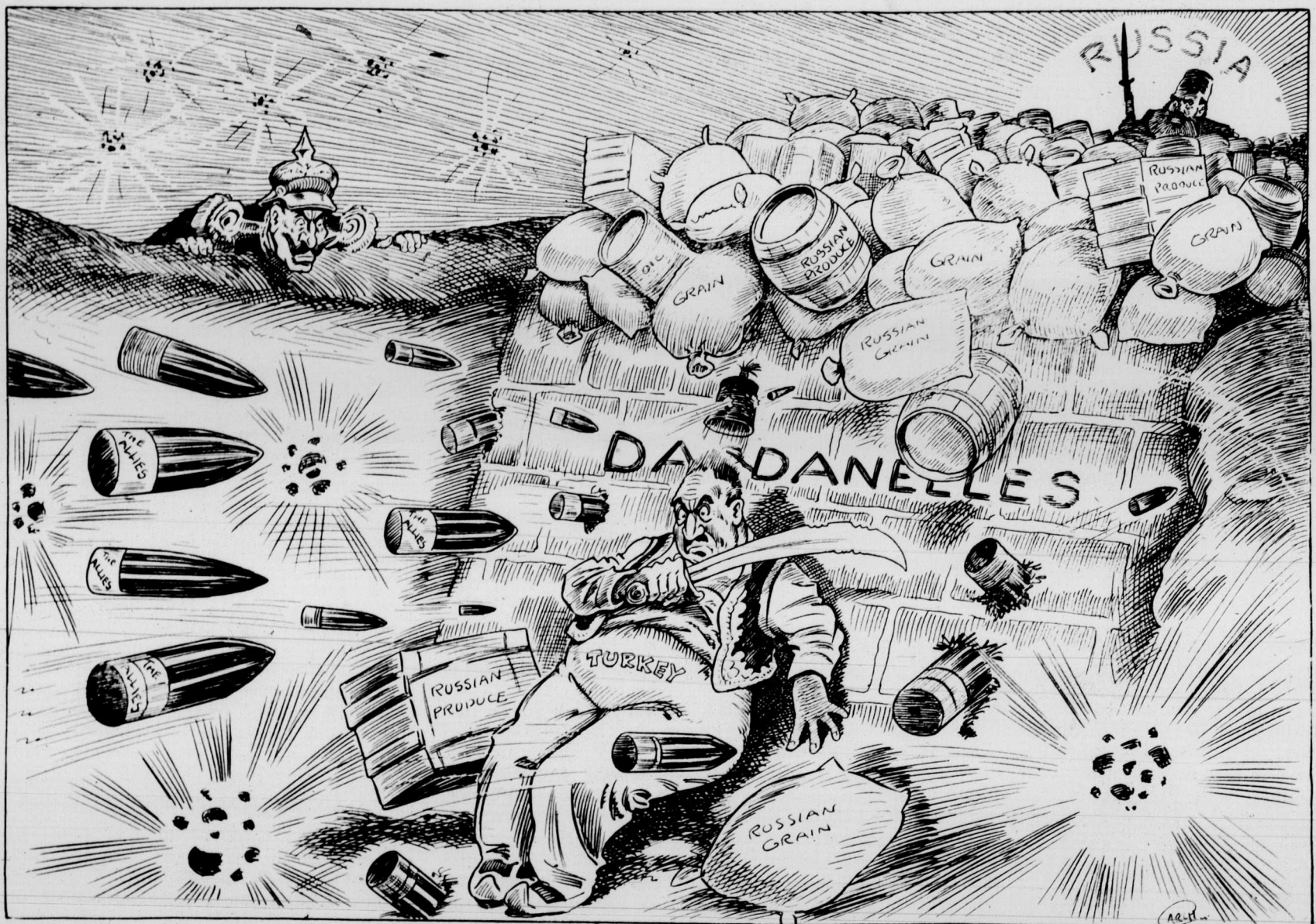
In the Calgary Albertan, of March 5, appears the following item:

"At the general meeting of the Western Canada Cordage Company held recently the following officers were elected: E. H. Crandall, president; H. A. Sinnott, vice-president; J. W. Campbell, vice-president; C. H. Ley, secretary and treasurer; with R. J. Hutchins, T. M. Carlyle, A. A. Olsen of Didsbury, R. W. Shaw of Millerville, and A. W. Knowles, additional directors."

This is additional information in regard to this company which we mentioned in these columns last week. We have nothing further than the information contained in this news item.

The citizen has not performed his whole duty when he votes for his representative; he should keep his eye on the chap and stir him up occasionally, so he will not forget who sent him to parliament.

The idle fanning mill is first cousin to a good crop of weeds.



FORCING THE DARDANELLES

Since Turkey joined in the war against the Allies the Strait of Dardanelles has been closed and the vast food supplies of Russia have been bottled up. Powerful British and French warships are now battering down the great fortresses which line the Dardanelles, and it looks as tho the "unspeakable Turk" will soon be driven out of Europe. With the Dardanelles open Russian foodstuffs will be released and Russian armies can be poured into the enemies' territory from the south and thus aid towards a speedier termination of the war.



# Lighting the Farm Home

Modern Science has made possible the installation of a unit Electric Light Plant in the farm home, which, after the first cost, will give clean, sure, safe illumination at a very reasonable price

The use of small unit electric light plants, suitable for illuminating farm homes and buildings, has only been made possible during recent years. The cleanliness, safety and convenience of electricity has long been recognized, but the chief obstacle to small plants was the high cost of a suitable storage battery and the inefficiency as light producers of carbon filament lamps. About eight years ago a great advance was made in the discovery of a substitute for carbon called tantalum, which gave, with a given amount of energy, a greater amount of light than the carbon filament. This improvement was rapidly followed by the introduction of the metal tungsten as a lamp filament, and lamps of this kind gave, with the same amount of electrical energy, about three times as much light or candle power as would be produced by the ordinary carbon filament lamp. The importance of this discovery is evident when it is remembered that with such a lamp it will take about a third as much energy to give the same amount of light and consequently the size of the storage battery as source of supply can be cut down by over a half.

Besides being cheaper to operate than the carbon filament lamps, tungsten lamps will burn a greater number of hours. It is unnecessary to go into details in an article of this kind, but it might be noted that besides burning longer, the rate at which the lighting efficiency of these lamps decreases is also much less. From all these facts it will be seen that the possibility of small unit systems being used extensively dates back to the invention of the tungsten electric lamp.

### Number of Lights Required

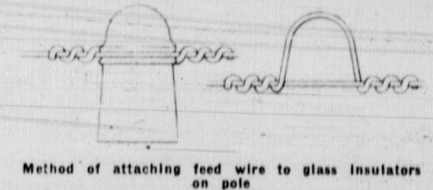
The first consideration in planning to install an electric lighting system in a farm house is to figure out how many lights will be required to properly illuminate the place and then the number of hours which these lights will be required to burn each day. This calculation will give the number of lamp hours required and from it can be figured the size of the plant to be installed. The standard voltage or pressure in the ordinary city electric systems is 110 volts. It is not practicable in a small isolated electric light plant to keep this up since it will necessitate too large a storage battery being installed. High voltage systems can be put in with direct coupled dynamos, but these are not generally offered for the ordinary farm requirements. Each storage cell will deliver an average of 2 volts, so that to deliver 110 volts it would be necessary to have from 55 to 60 of these cells. Since they cost from \$8.50 to \$12.50 apiece, it would make the cost of the system altogether too high. The ordinary small plant now on the market is a 30 to 35 up to a 60 volt system, and the lamps will be made, of course, for this low voltage. This is an important point to remember, because after a small outfit has been installed, any new lights bought must be for a system having the same voltage; the ordinary city system lamps cannot be used. The number of lamp hours necessary to light an ordinary farm house should next be figured out. A house having three rooms on the ground floor, a cellar, three bedrooms, and five or six lights in the barn will require about 36 lamp hours. Now one tungsten lamp will permit one ampere of current to flow, hence the size of the battery necessary will be a 36 ampere hour storage battery, the ampere hour being the unit by which manufacturers rate storage batteries. The nearest commercial size to this rating is a 40 ampere hour battery. The next consideration is the size of the dynamo which will be required to generate the energy to supply the storage battery. Without going into detail as to how the size is arrived at, a 45 volt machine will be required to operate properly against the maximum pressure or voltage of the 15 to 17 cell storage battery. But besides forcing the electrical energy thru the resistance of the battery and wiring, a certain definite amount of energy, spoken of as amperage, has to

be produced and stored up in the cells for use for illuminating purposes. Now, it was decided that a 40 ampere hour battery was required. The normal rate of charging a storage battery is based upon the amount of current in amperes required to charge it from an almost discharged condition in eight hours. Thus the normal rate for the system in question would be 40 divided by 8 or 5 amperes. Allowing for emergencies, however, it is generally reckoned that from 8 to 9 amperes should be developed.

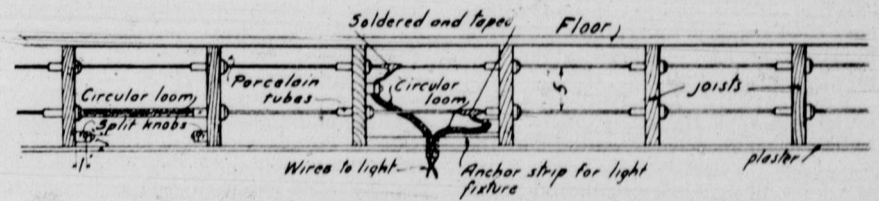
A dynamo is rated by the kilowatts of energy it will produce. A kilowatt is a thousand watts and a watt is the product of the number of volts of pressure and the amperes of current. Thus the dynamo required should develop 45 volts pressure multiplied by a 9 ampere current, or 405 watts, nearly half a kilowatt. Hence this is the size dynamo required. A kilowatt is equal to 1.34 horse power, so that, making allowance for the general high rating of gasoline engines and possibilities of low operating efficiency, the dynamo will require a two horse power engine to run it under all conditions.

The foregoing will give some idea of the way in which to figure out the size of the plant required on any farm. Today, several firms make a specialty of supplying unit electric lighting systems and

supplied complete and if desired most of the installation and wiring can be done by the farmer himself. Thru the house or inside of the barns a No. 14 wire is used. The installation should be carefully made so that proper protection or insulation is obtained. The accompanying cuts will give some general idea of the proper way to install the wires. Wires between the power plant

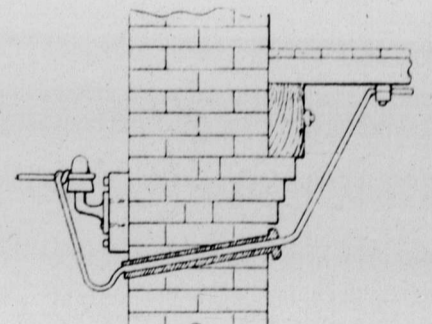


and distant buildings should be No. 10 or No. 12 weatherproof. Now, how much will this outfit cost? It is almost impossible to answer this question. The storage cells will cost from \$8.50 to \$12.50 apiece. The generator from \$125 up, the engine from \$125 up and the fittings, etc., another \$100 to \$125. On most farms now-a-days a small gasoline engine is used to do odd jobs. This could, of course, be used to run the dynamo and would reduce the first cost to a certain



all that an intending purchaser requires to do is to send in the general plan of his house and barns in order to get the size of the outfit required.

To summarize, the plant will consist of (1) an engine, with 50 per cent. more power than is calculated as necessary to drive the generator; (2) a generator, to be of such size that it will light the whole installation; (3) a storage battery,



with a number of cells larger by one than half the voltage of the system installed; (4) a switch-board to control the working of the system, and (5) the wiring and general fittings.

### Installation of Fittings

The outfit of the proper size will be

extent. It might be said in this connection, however, that in some outfits the lights are run directly off the dynamo, only a small storage battery being used for starting purposes. In outfits of this kind, and in fact, with all outfits, the nearer the engine runs at a constant speed, the better will be the service given. Hence the engine used should be one having a finely adjusted throttle governor, the ordinary hit and miss type, varying as it does in speed, causes the lights when run direct off the dynamo, to increase and decrease in intensity, thus raising and lowering the light.

The cost of operation, too, is a question upon which very little definite information is available. Some claim that electricity can be made for as low as 3 1/2 to 4 cents per unit (kilowatt). Of course, the chief cost springs from the cost of running the engine. With gasoline at 25 cents a gallon, a two-horse power engine running at full load will use up about 7 cents worth of gasoline per hour. The engine has only to work at about 1-3 load to drive the dynamo used in the calculation made above, so that 3 cents per hour is all that it will cost under ordinary working conditions for gasoline. Oil is needed for lubrication purposes and once in a while a little sulphuric acid to replenish the supply in the cells. The batteries will cost about \$10 per year to look after the plates and then general depreciation and breakages thruout the system will have to be taken into consideration. On the whole it is granted that by far the largest

expense is incurred in the installation of an electric lighting system. The subsequent upkeep of a properly balanced and installed system is well within the means of any prosperous farmer. When not charging the batteries or running the lights, the engine can be used to operate any other household conveniences. Care should be taken when buying an outfit that a firm is chosen which is making a specialty of the unit electric light plant. The operation of these is very simple and scarcely ever causes any trouble, but the chief care lies in the installation and it is far better to pay a little more in the first place to obtain a really reliable outfit, which can be properly installed, rather than to be constantly worried with flickering lights or other operating troubles which sometimes attend the installation of a comparatively cheap system. With the small farm unit electric lighting system—30 to 35 volt systems—usually installed, no motors for running pumps, fanning mills or other outside machinery can be run. The voltage from such a system is so low that a large loss is unavoidable in transmission over the wires and hence the efficiency is very low. The engine used for driving the dynamo should be so placed in relation to a lineshaft that it can be used to run the other very necessary labor-saving devices either when charging the battery or at another time when the dynamo is disconnected by throwing off the belt. If, however, it is desired that enough energy be generated to drive motors to do farm work at points over the farm, larger powered outfits are on the market. Most of these are direct drive dynamos, coupled directly up to the engine which has special heavily made fly wheels and a finely adjusted electric automatic throttle governor, so as to ensure as perfectly even running of the outfit as possible.

Some of these outfits are so finely adjusted that merely the turning on of a light will start the engine going and, when the storage battery becomes fully charged, it will automatically cut out and stop the engine. All the outfits can be started from the switchboard by closing the circuit breaker and running the dynamo as a motor to start the engine.

As has been stated before, the operation of these outfits is simple. Very little is likely to go wrong with a good outfit and it is only necessary to keep gasoline in the tank and lubricating oil around the bearings. The largest factor is the first cost and, when that is provided for, the comfort, convenience, cleanliness and safety which such a system provides will make up many times over the cost of upkeep.

### EXPERIENCE WITH AN ELECTRIC PLANT

What prompted me to fit up my farmstead with an electric light and power plant? I answer, first, that I detested the odor of the kerosene lamp. Secondly, I could not but see that the electric light was much safer, especially for use in the barn, where we were obliged to use a lantern. Thirdly, the electric light is always ready, and lights up a room "in a flash." Fourthly, the electric is beyond comparison the better light.

In locating the lights, I placed one in the front yard, one in the back yard and eighteen in the house, cellar and barn. Our parlor, dining-room and sitting-room are furnished with chandeliers; all the rest of the lights are drop-cord lights.

I installed seven switches—one for lighting the hayloft; one at the front door of the barn, for lighting the hallway; one by the door where we go in to milk the cows, the use of which prevents the needless turning on of all the barn lights; one, with a chain-pull, on the horses' side of the barn; one to control the yard light; one for the porch light; one for the cellar-way, and one for the stairway in the house.

Continued on Page 33

### SPECIAL NOTICE

Occasionally subscribers to The Guide are sending in their renewals along with subscriptions to other papers at the clubbing rates which were given a year ago. These clubbing rates have been discontinued entirely, and we are giving this notice that henceforth all money sent in for clubbing subscriptions will be applied to The Guide subscription only. We are not clubbing with any other papers.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

verful soon from



# Ventilating the Cow Barn

The important bearing which ventilation has on the health of animals is not sufficiently recognized in most cases when plans are being made for new barns and stables

The subject of ventilation is one which is perennial in its recurrence as a topic for conversation whenever and wherever stockmen meet together for an exchange of ideas. Some men have one system which from experience they declare is the best possible one for this country, others are dubious as to whether it is possible to have a complete modern ventilation system and still keep the stable warm enough during the long, cold winter months in this Canadian West. Very recently a bulletin dealing exhaustively with the whole subject of stable ventilation has been published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This bulletin has been compiled jointly by J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr., and E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., and in it is embodied the results of tests which have been conducted under their direction over a period of years. Much experimental work has been carried on at Ottawa in farm building ventilation during the past ten years or more, and the recommendations as set forth are made only after most thorough investigation and repeated trials under every likely condition or handicap. Following is an extract from the bulletin relating particularly to cow barn ventilation. All farmers should write to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a copy of this bulletin.

## Essentials of a Good System

The absolute need for pure air in our stables of all kinds is today conceded by practically every stockman. Yet only once in many visits does one find things right. The causes of imperfect success where efforts have been made are various. One of the most common is failure to give proper attention to the system installed. Another often met with is imperfect installation, while ignorance of what good ventilation really is accounts for the most failures of all.

To spend good money and careful thought installing a ventilating system, only to neglect keeping it in operation, is criminal. No effective system ever devised for use in stables is automatic in adjustment to varying atmospheric conditions. Changes in temperature or variation in wind velocity will always necessitate some change in the arrangement of the controls or checks.

Neglect to open or increase the capacity once it has been cut off in some measure in a cold time is the most common cause leading to the condemnation of what might otherwise have been a good system. Another quite frequent cause leading to the condemnation of a system is the too small capacity of the installation. The average carpenter is apt to gauge the requirements of the stable in the way of air by the coldest weather requirements. For this reason installations are very apt to be too limited in capacity for average weather conditions, and much too limited for warm weather.

Then again, an installation may be condemned unfairly because the owner of a stable expects it to do more than any system of ventilation could ever do. A common standard by which the effectiveness of a system is judged is its ability to keep the walls and ceiling free from moisture. This is frequently a most unfair test. Precipitation of moisture on walls or ceilings is due to the warm vapor or water-charged exhalations of the animals, rising and lying for too great a length of time in contact with the cold wall or ceiling as the case may be. If the construction of wall or ceiling be faulty, as for instance, where only double boards with paper between constitute the same, then no system of ventilation could keep them dry without lowering the inside temperature to practically the same as the outside. Walls possible of being kept fairly dry must have more or less insulation, that is, a dead-air space or

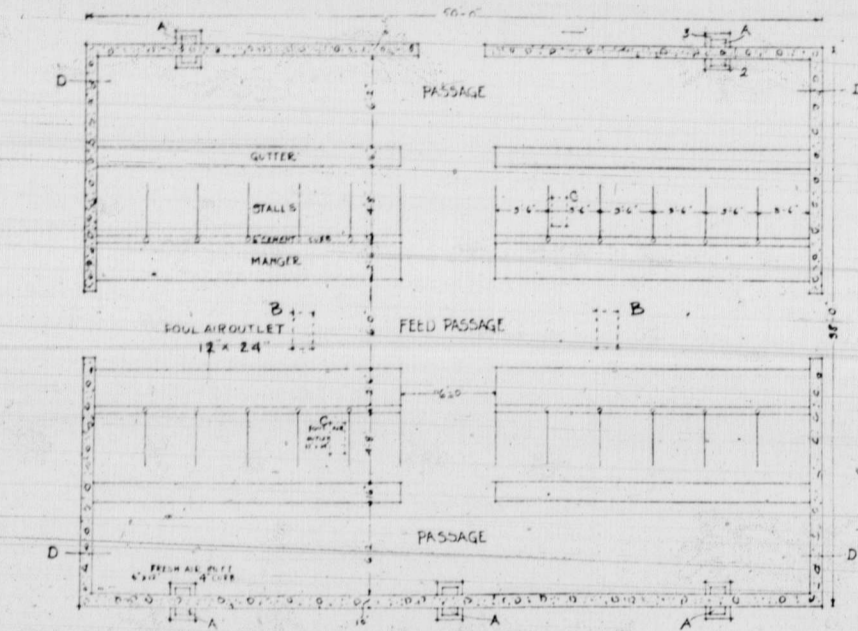


Fig. 1

a concrete core or shavings, or something to prevent too rapid conduction of heat. Then with a fairly rapid circulation of air the walls and ceiling may be kept dry. A ceiling protected by straw or hay overhead is the most satisfactory.

Walls with a dead-air space may usually be kept dry fairly easily. Stone walls or solid cement walls must be wood-lined to insure their being fairly dry. No system of ventilation would otherwise ever keep them dry in very cold weather.

## Cubic Feet of Air Per Cow

The number of cattle in a given cubic space is quite an important factor making for the effectiveness of any system. Too many cattle make it difficult to ventilate in such a way as to avoid draughts, too few make it impossible to keep the temperature up to the comfortable point and at the same time provide for sufficient air circulation.

Low temperature does not always mean pure air, and here is a point where a great many stablemen make a mistake. The air in a stable where the thermometer shows several degrees of frost may quite easily be most vile. From all this it seems important, in the first place, to so arrange matters that there shall be about the right number of animals in the given stable, allowing, say, from 600 to 800 cubic feet of air space for each cow two years old and over.

## Dimension of Ventilators

This condition existing, there should then be provided about 15 square inches or more of controlled outlet area, and about 8 square inches or more of controlled inlet area for each animal in the stable. For instance, a stable 36 feet x 30 feet x 10 feet, which might be expected to accommodate eighteen or twenty head, should have an outlet about 18 inches square or 20 inches in diameter, if round, and the inlets should

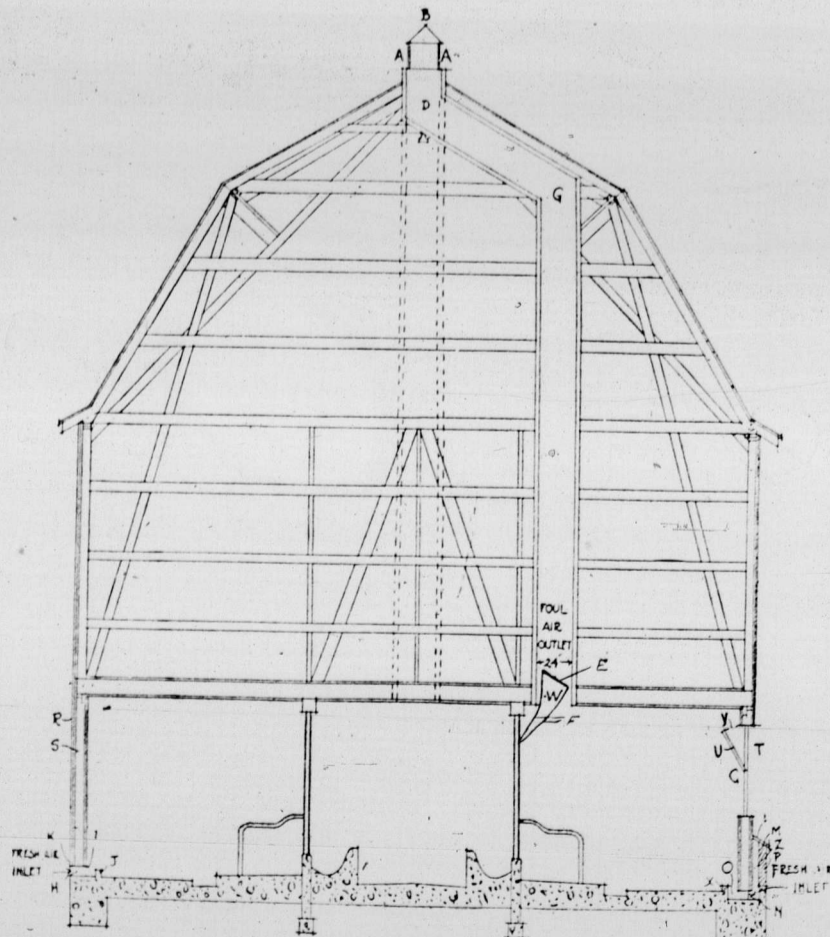


Fig. 2

be at least 6 inches by 12 inches, and two in number.

By controlled inlets and outlets is meant that it should be possible to cut off the whole or any part of the inlet and outlet by means of some kind of damper or key.

The controls are necessary for the reason that cold air being much heavier than warm air compels a very much more rapid circulation or inflow and outflow of air in extremely cold weather than in warm. This must be controlled or temperatures will fall too low in cold weather and rise too high in warm weather.

The dimensions of shafts or outlets and inlets given above allow for friction of air currents in the shaft, for while 8 to 10 square inches per head in outlet area might be sufficient in very large stables, the same relative area in a small stable would certainly be found faulty. Outlet shafts must be neither too small nor too large. Where materially exceeding the area per head given above, they are likely to work unsatisfactorily and to be constantly dripping in warm weather and freezing in cold, due to the air currents being too sluggish. Where less in area by any considerable amount they are sure to be wet and dripping practically all the time, and to carry impure air off too slowly.

Many systems of ventilation have been devised and advocated. The perfect system has not yet been thought out. It is, besides, practically certain that a system capable of operating satisfactorily under any set of conditions that might be imposed never will be constructed. During the last ten years the writers have tested out some thirty or forty different schemes, systems or devices for ventilating farm buildings, such as cow barns, horse barns and pigeries, and have during that time, learned two things thoroughly. These two items of information well learned are:

- (1) Good ventilation is a necessary and very profitable feature of any stable.
- (2) No known system of ventilation is absolutely automatic or faultless.

## Rutherford System of Ventilation

It has also been possible to come to some conclusion as to the relative merits and adaptability of the various systems tried out. Many systems have shown more or less effectiveness, but the thirty and odd systems experimented with, we may say that the system commonly known as the Rutherford System of Ventilation has proven much superior to any other tried. The superiority of this system is due to various features, the chief being:—

- (1) Ease in installation, in buildings old and new.
- (2) Adaptability to all classes of stables.
- (3) Suitability to variety of weather and climate.
- (4) Facility of operating and control.
- (5) Effectiveness in control of temperature in all parts of stable.

As just stated, it is susceptible of easy introduction into old stables and may be readily and conveniently installed in new buildings. A study of diagrams given will show probably the best relative positions for inlets and outlets. There is, however, but slight objection to any number of other possible or necessary different arrangements. Fig. 1, showing floor plan of a stable for, say, twenty-four cattle, also illustrates probably the best relative positions of fresh air intakes AAAAA and foul air outlets BB (beginnings of shaft in ceiling, see WD, Fig. 2). This arrangement suits where nothing in use in the loft or superstructure interferes in any way.

If a hay carrier is to be used in the

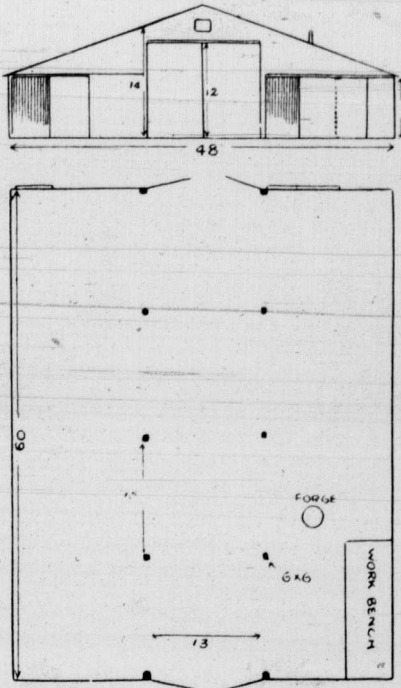
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# Farm Experiences

## AN IMPLEMENT SHED

The lack of proper housing for farm machinery in the West is one of the sources of waste which might be very profitably stopped on a large number of farms. The accompanying photograph and plan show the layout of a practical implement shed used on the farm of W. D. Brown, in the Yorkton district, Saskatchewan. Its total width is 48 feet and the length is 60 feet over all. The centre posts are 6x6 inch pieces by 14 feet high, set 6 1/2 feet off each side of the centre line of the shed, thus giving a clearance down thru the centre of 13 feet. There are 10 of these in all



and they are set 15 feet apart on centres longitudinally. The outside wall is 8 feet high, so that the rafters running over the 14 feet posts make a clearance of over 15 1/2 feet from the peak to the ground. Centre doors are made 12 feet high, giving ample room for any engine or separator to pass thru. The studding is 2x4 placed 4 feet apart and the whole is metal sided. The shed cost in round figures about \$600 to put up, but the owner considers that it has more than repaid this expenditure in adding greatly to the life of the implements. A smaller shed built on a somewhat similar plan might well be erected on every farm in the West.

## TO ERADICATE COUCH GRASS

Many farms throught the country are badly infested with this noxious grass, and summer-fallowing seems only to spread it and make it worse. I cured it twenty-five years ago in the following manner: I had a corner of a field of summer-fallow that was so bad that I could not seed it to wheat. I left it, intending to summer-fallow it again, but about the 1st of June it looked so bad that I decided to plow it up and seed it to barley. I took a newly sharpened plow and plowed it over about two and a half inches, and sowed two and a half bushels of barley per acre. I harvested forty-four bushels per acre, and the couch grass was killed out completely. Now, make no mistake, your plow share must be filed sharp (and carry a file with you and use it every half-hour), so that the roots are all cut, then the sap will bleed out and the root will die. If you plow deep you turn it upside down and the roots just start to grow all over again.

Don't plow until the grass is at least four inches long, or about the 1st to the 10th of June, and see that all the sod is cut and turned. Then harrow once or roll and drill in deep two and a half bushels of barley. Barley seems to me the best to smother out every kind of weed.

Alberta.

—J.W.S.

## ABORTION IN MARES

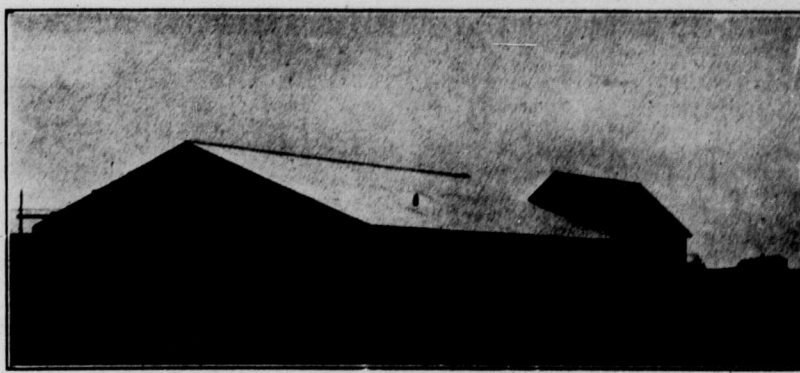
Almost every spring we notice inquiries in the veterinary columns of the various agricultural papers relative to abortion in mares, and asking if it would be safe to breed them again. The advice generally given is, "Don't breed them for another year." Well, the theory may be all right, but I have been thinking that it might not do anybody any harm if I would give my experience along that line.

In the spring of 1909 I bred twenty mares, fifteen of which proved to be in foal. We worked most of them thru the summer, feeding an oat sheaf and a gallon of threshed oats each three times a day. After freeze-up we fed oat sheaves and some threshed oats in the morning. After breakfast the horses were all watered and turned out, if the weather was favorable. At night they were tied in and fed sheaves and threshed oats again. In the fall I built a lean-to on one side of the barn, making six box stalls to be used for mares foaling.

Early in the winter, a mare coming three years old, aborted at about seven months. She had never been worked or driven. Soon after that another mare, the same age, aborted, having gone about the same time. This state of affairs continued until I had lost ten colts, when the remaining five mares were removed to the box stalls.

One day, one of these mares got out and galloped around for about half an hour before we could get her in. I watched her pretty closely that night and as soon as I saw signs of abortion I took her into the other stable. The other four mares were kept in the box stalls until they foaled in the spring, and they were alright.

Now I had made up my mind some years previous that I couldn't make money any faster than raising horses, and besides, I like that branch of farming better than anything else, but when I thought of losing eleven colts in about three months, my faith in the horse business had just such a shock as my body would get if I ran up against a stone wall. However, these feelings had worn off considerably before spring and the veterinarians advised not to breed such mares for another year, I said, "Well, it may be all right, but I want colts and I can't wait for a year," so



An implement shed like this keeps the collectors' visits from being too frequent

I decided to breed all these mares in the spring. I also intended to disinfect each mare and to disinfect the horse when serving each mare; but listen, I had an infamous character living with me at that time, his name was "procrastination," and I simply bred the mares as usual, not taking the least precaution in any way.

I sold one of these mares to a neighbor, who bred her, and she foaled the next spring all right. I bred the others and all, except one with a weak stifle, were in foal, and I never had as little trouble with mares or colts. I didn't have to touch a colt. I raised twelve colts in 1911, and I am sure I was as careless with the mares as any greenhorn could be. I breed all my mares every year, and as for getting them in foal or trouble with them afterwards, I

have never found that abortion makes any difference.

Man

J.T.

## TRACTOR SELF STEERING DEVICE

The economy of a self steering device is a well recognized fact to all owners and operators of farm tractors. While it may be difficult to compute the actual saving in terms of dollars and cents on a large outfit where two men are required in any event, there can be no question that by relieving the engineer of the constant and often arduous work at the wheel, the engine will receive more careful manipulation and more regular lubrication. On the smaller outfits, however,

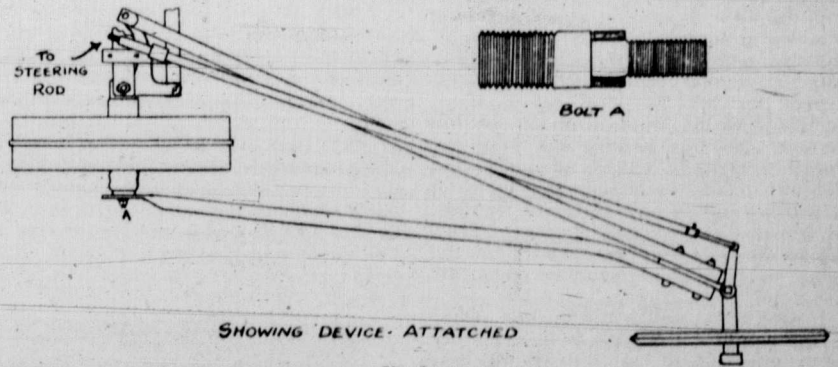


Fig. 2

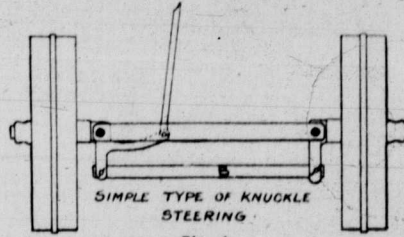


Fig. 1

a clear saving of one man's wages can be accomplished and equally good, if not better, work be done. The writer had long felt the need of an efficient steering device and after thoroughly testing the one described below, he feels confident that some readers of The Guide will profit therefrom.

The device may be attached to any kind of engine having a similar arrangement of the front wheels to the one shown in Fig. 1. This is called the simple knuckle steering and is the most common type used on present day tractors.

thick so that a bushing 1/2 inch long on the 1/2 inch part of the bolt will form the bearing surface for the pipe. A common washer and nut holds the pipe on the bushing without any undue side motion, while at the same time permitting of a free up and down movement as the wheel climbs any rise in the ground. The left hand pipe is slightly flattened and split to go over the casting where the steering rod was formerly attached. Here also provision is made for an up and down movement. We now have the right front wheel completely under the control of the furrow wheel, which depends for its power to guide the engine on its own weight and the leverage it has thru the distance it is from the

engine. A wheel of the diameter shown, with fairly heavy spokes and set eight feet ahead, will control the medium sized tractor under any conditions. Too small a wheel results in an undue down thrust, whereas a large wheel will climb the furrow side oftener. It should also be remembered that the furrow wheel should run almost straight. A slight lean to the land side is all that is necessary. Three-quarter inch pipe may be used to connect the wheel and the steering rod and means of adjusting the length is obtained by running a piece of 3/4 inch rod inside the pipe and setting it at the desired length with a set screw, as shown.

While the writer makes no claims of superiority for this device, its commendable points will be recognized in a small first cost and the ease with which it may be detached. As to its ability to follow the furrow, the writer's assertion alone must be taken, which is, that it is worth putting on for even a half day's plowing.—J. C. D.

## ERADICATION OF SOW THISTLE

In your issue of January 6, J.P., Man., writes a somewhat misleading article on eradication of the sow thistle.

Now, any one who has had very much experience with this weed knows that simply plowing and discing the land merely cultivates the bed to further growth and spread. Farmers in North Dakota, who had badly infected land, found it necessary to skim plow in the fall, and work over a few times in the spring until they got their crops in, and then plow to a fairly good depth, say five or six inches, when they would start to work it with a surface cultivator, having shovels of the duck-foot type and cover the land once or twice a week, the idea being to cut the young shoots before they came thru the ground. If it were a dry summer when this work was done they stood a fair chance of not finding any in the next year's crop, but it was seldom they finished them in one year's summer tilling.

Of course, the idea for shallow plowing the land in the fall is to start wild oats and other weed seeds, also to get rid of stubble and other trash which would interfere with the cultivator in the summer, should the season be wet.

There is a weed beginning to show up about ten miles from here very prominently, which I have had no experience with. It is Russian thistle. Could some one tell what is best to do with it? I am sure many people in this district would be glad to know how to handle it when it first appears on their farms.

Sask.

—R.F.A.



# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## THE FRESH AIR SHORTAGE

Two travelers were discussing fresh air accommodation in country town hotels and farm houses. They waxed more and more eloquent as they recited ghastly stories of windows reinforced with storm sashes and securely nailed up air tight. It was, it seemed, a magnificent piece of good fortune to find one which could be opened to the extent of the three tiny holes at the bottom and the stuffy rooms spoke eloquently of the scores of people who had breathed out their cold and gripe germs into the exhausted atmosphere.

While my companions were trying to out-do each other in relating tales of their prowess in getting storm windows removed at unseemly hours of the night, my own mind traveled back to a chilly fall day several years ago when I incurred the displeasure of my landlord by throwing my window up to the top for air. He was coming up from the stable carrying a couple of pails, and looking up and catching me in the act of leaning out of my bedroom window, he frowned sternly and shouted, "How can we keep your room warm if you are going to have your window open half the time?"

It used to be, and is still in some places in the country, that one is in much the same predicament as the young lady who, having been taken to the country fair by a young man, was asked if she would rather have her dinner or her picture taken. It is a case in many houses of — will you have air or heat? It does not seem to occur to them that it is possible to have both.

It is indeed fortunate for the health of the inmates of such homes that the buildings are often so loosely constructed that even doing their worst, it is impossible to seal them up air-tight. But loose construction is not enough, and so we learn from the authorities that the country is supplying a very large percentage of the tuberculosis cases of the province. This is particularly inexcusable when one remembers how much more healthful the country surroundings are than city conditions, and that it lies with the farmer himself to regulate the cleanliness of the milk supply.

Aside from the hundreds of cases that develop into tubercular diseases, there are hundreds more who are being starved for fresh air, and who, as a result, are below normal in vitality and alertness.

Unless my memory serves me false, there is a by-law in Winnipeg which makes it compulsory for every room in the house to have one storm sash hung on hinges so that it can be shoved out or else fitted with a sliding pane. It would be well if the same rule were voluntarily put into force in country houses, and if the inmates were to sleep, winter and summer, with their windows open, as many city people do. There is danger in beginning this new fresh air program in the middle of the winter, but with the coming of milder weather there is no excuse for excluding the out of doors either day or night.

The old fashioned theory that night air is a menace to health has already been disproved by thousands of people whose windows stand open every night, summer and winter, and who are only the rosier for it.

## WHO'LL HELP THIS BABY?

There is, in Winnipeg, a poor scrawny little boy of three years who can scarcely walk because he is so badly nourished. His people have had such difficulty in supplying their large family of children with food and clothing that the wee laddie has often gone hungry and more often still been fed with stuff that gave little nourishment to his small body. Some friends of his have asked me if I could find some people in the country who would be willing to take this poor delicate little chap and feed him up well for a few months. Unfortunately, in one sense, his parents are unwilling to part with him permanently, so that it would have to be purely a labor of love. But if there is anyone willing to undertake this charge for the sake of helping a needy

family at this time of stress, I wish they would communicate with me at once.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

Do you want to know how to cook anything for which you have no recipe? Write to the editor of this department enclosing a stamped and self-addressed envelope and she will try to find a reliable recipe for you. Address your letters to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

## REMINISCENCES OF A PIONEER

About twenty-four or twenty-five years ago we left Portage la Prairie to come to Dauphin. I was only a little girl at that time and enjoyed the trip very much. We started early in the morning and as we had three big loads of furniture and quite a few head of stock to drive, we did not go far in a day, so we camped at a little town called McDonald that night. It was late in the fall and the roads were frozen and rough and that made it hard on the

many times on a trip. I remember we sometimes had to go for weeks at a time without flour. At such times we would grind up whole wheat in little coffee mills to make bread and porridge. If you ever tried it you will know what it means. It kept one or two of us busy all the time, for there was a large family of us.

We were in here quite a few years before the railroad came. There was no school, either, for a long time, but we used to have church service every second Sunday, as there was a minister here, and people would come a long distance to church. It was quite a sight for us when they started to build the railroad thru. One day a lot of us young people went down to see them laying the rails. Some of the workmen came over to where we were and asked us to have a ride so that we could say we had a ride on the first train in to Dauphin. So we all went on and had a little ride.

There is quite a change in the country since then. There are bridges on all rivers and creeks and graded roads all over. The country is pretty well

David C. Cook, of Elgin, Ill., has a fine one called "Primary Songs No. 3."

I see "Canadian" asks concerning the people who need clothes, what they did with last year's supply. Maybe last year was the second year for a good many, just as this year is the second for us, and I can assure you I have lots of patching to do trying to make the underclothes last the second winter.

Your page is certainly fine and the women are coming right to the front in some sections, altho just here they do not get together much.

A CONSTANT READER.  
Three Hills, Alta.

## PAPERS TO GIVE AWAY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Seeing the article in the Grain Growers' Guide about the many useful articles for the kitchen, I wish to purchase some and would like the address of the firms handling the same.

I might say I have many good and interesting papers. I would send free to anyone desiring reading matter, if I had their address.

My name and address is

MRS. D. BASKERVILLE.  
Box 137, Boissevain, Man.

## CHILD RAISING MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Your issue of January 13, just to hand, contains an article by Miriam Finn Scott, "When Faults are Virtues," which I have read with much interest. Now I know that it is impossible for The Guide to devote much of its space to articles of this kind, and besides, they might not appeal to every reader, but right here I want to register my appreciation of this kind of reading matter.

Page after page of our farm journals is given up to articles on how best to improve our herds of cattle, horses, hogs, or sheep, but rarely do we see a page devoted to giving real, practical and scientific instruction on "the biggest business in the world," that of raising boys and girls.

It is an established fact that the nation looks to the rural home for men and women into whose hands it thrusts the reins of government and the levers of control, and I believe that there are countless homes in Western Canada where reliable instruction and sympathetic encouragement along this line would be welcomed above any material gift.

Let us stop saying that our children are the greatest asset of our nation, or else let us give to them and their care and conservation at least the same attention which we give to our flocks and herds.

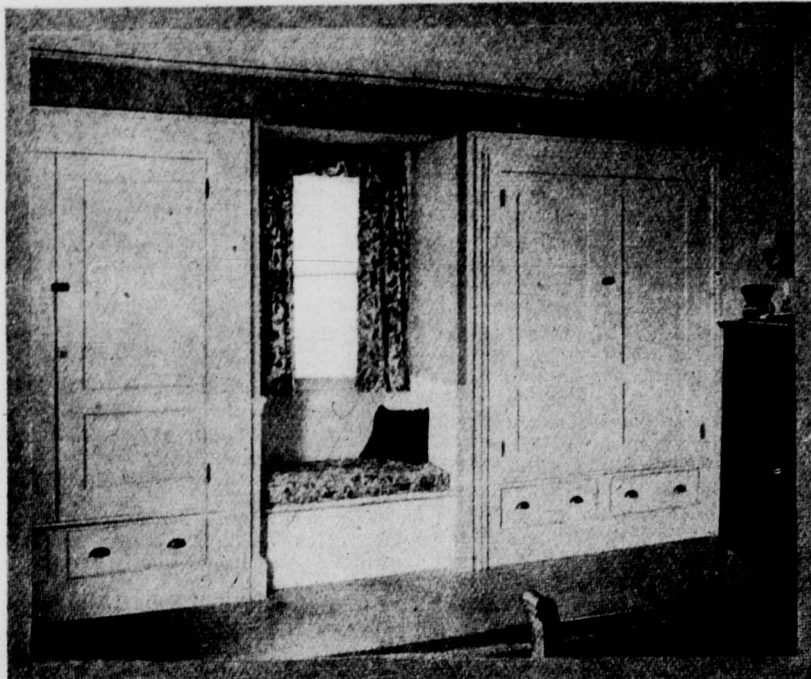
J. T. WILLIAMSON.

## CHILDREN'S RECIPES

**Hop-in-John**—This is a famous old Southern dish. Soak one pint of red beans overnight, drain, cover with cold water, and cook slowly. After two hours add a half-pound of fat bacon, a chopped sweet pepper or red pepper, salt if needed, and one pint of washed rice, and cook two hours longer, or until all is tender and nearly dry. Serve on a platter, bacon in the centre.

**Toad-in-the-Hole**—Place in a buttered baking-dish one pound of round steak, or of "left-over" meat, cut into mouthfuls, and well seasoned. Beat an egg light, add one pint of milk, and pour it slowly over one cupful of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of salt. Pour over the meat, and bake one hour in a moderate oven.

**Billybirds**—When cooking an old fowl I reserve the first joints of the legs for this special dish. Simmer the drumsticks until the bones can be easily drawn out. Tie up the smaller ends with thread; fill the cavity with well seasoned bread or potato dressing, and secure the other end with a skewer or tooth-pick. Roll each in a slice of bacon, lay it on a square of bread, and bake for fifteen minutes.



A clever way of utilizing the waste space under the eaves of a house

cattle's feet. We had our own cooking outfit and camped at nights all the way. It took us about two weeks to make the trip, which I think is about one hundred and fifty miles, the way we had to come in those days.

I remember father having to chop the ice off the road across the Ochre river, for it was not strong enough to carry the loads over.

When we arrived here we lived with a neighbor until father got up a house, then we moved on to the homestead, and started life in a new country. There were only three or four other families in here at that time and they were quite a distance apart, so we found it very lonesome for a while. There was no railroad at that time, so all the mail, groceries and dry goods had to be brought in with teams. And oh! the prices we had to pay for things, and a good part of the time had to do without the most of them, for there were no bridges over the creeks and rivers and when the water was high (which it seemed to be all the time) they could not get the teams across. It used to be fun for us children to watch the teams drive up to the creek and stop. Then the men would get out of their wagons and unhitch their horses. Then they would take a long chain and fasten it to the end of the tongue and they would swim the horses over, and when the horses got on dry land they would pull the wagon over. They would have to do this

all cleared up and broken and all under crop. In the old days we threshed with a stick and sometimes with the tub and washboard, and got the wind to blow the chaff out. We used to cut the grain for years with a scythe and rake it up with a hand-rake, then we started with the mower with a table fastened on, and used that till we got a binder.

AN OLD-TIMER.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am sending a letter to you to be forwarded to "Victorine" for a tea to be taken when the first maternity pains commence. Will you kindly forward it to her?

I am a reader of the paper and have been for three years. Will you kindly put in The Guide how to remove tea stains from linen?

Here are a few hints which may help out: To remove fur from the kettles, boil two teaspoonfuls of borax in a kettleful of water, when the fur will be loosened. Lemon will remove the dark stains which appear on tan boots after being wet or soiled. Sweet oil will polish brass and make it look like new.

MRS. MILFORD DOBSON.

## A GOOD SONG BOOK

Dear Miss Beynon and Readers:—I notice in the last issue of The Guide that "A Contented Reader" asks for a song book (words and music) for children.



# The Mechanical Hired Man

An Article showing how a Gasoline Engine can be used to advantage on every farm

By J. C. DRYDEN, B.S.A.

Time and experience have set the seal of approval on the farm gasoline engine. This machine is now considered worthy of a place in every complete farm equipment, and is each year demonstrating more forcibly its suitability to agricultural conditions. Gasoline engines mark the closest approach to power "on tap" that has yet been offered the farmer, and it is this feature of availability at all times that chiefly commends them as a source of energy. The farm routine cannot wait till a wind blows, or till steam can be raised, and only a small minority are located fortunately close to an available head of water.

Admittedly gasoline has had its own opposition to contend with in gaining a place of importance on the farm. Those naturally skeptical of its real efficiency have been ready to condemn all such engines on principle, after unsuccessfully combating the misdemeanors and caprices of one in particular. It is, however, a matter of little surprise that such things should have happened, since all such experiences must be included as a part of our education which results in a more intimate knowledge and a consequently less difficult manipulation. This article is not intended as a justification of the gasoline engine, but rather assumes that the reader has reached personal conclusions regarding them.

Practically every conceivable size of engine may be had at the present day, and almost every price may be paid for them. There is, however, a noticeable settling of preference toward two particular sizes: The small house engine from 1½ to 2½-h.p. and the large or heavy duty engine suitable for grinding, feed cutting, sawing, elevating, etc., and generally preferred in a 6 to 8-h.p. size. Such two sizes can find a place on practically every farm, and it is with these two that this article will deal.

## The House Engine

The improved basement, with its concrete floor, windows and furnace, offers the best location for the multiplicity of household operations common to every farm. The modern tendency is toward larger ground-floor space, permitting of large basements, which are being utilized as the domestic workshop. Here the possibilities of labor-saving are perhaps greater than anywhere. While figures are often employed to strengthen weak contentions it might be of interest to many to make a simple computation of the following nature: Place the expense of hired domestic labor at \$180.00 per year, or at the rate of nine months at \$20. On what amount of capital will that sum pay interest at 8 per cent.? Is it sufficient to warrant the installation of a pneumatic tank, electric lights, septic tank and power attachments for the washing machine, churn, vacuum cleaner, separator and also provide the power unit—a gasoline engine? Since \$2,250 is approximately double the outlay necessary for the above conveniences we can make provision for paying off the principle, allowing board of help to be equivalent to operating expense.

The selection of a suitable engine for this kind of work is not difficult. With the deciding factor being a promise of long service all other considerations will be met. The engine that is built to give continued use will run smoothly, be well-made, and, consequently, economical as to fuel and repairs, and be simple in design. If we remember that we purpose operating the engine under uniform conditions, the elimination of complicated design is obvious. A reliable magneto is a primary consideration, or in place of it a battery of wet cells may be used, either being preferable to the dry cell for an engine of this kind. A throttling governor should be used if the engine is to be loaded to at least half its rated

power on the average work, otherwise the cut-out type might be preferable. A single and positive lubrication, a closed jacket water-cooling system are recommended, and by no means should weight be sacrificed to gain portability. Perhaps the greatest defect in many engines today is insufficient weight for the power they develop. It is plainly obvious that an engine lacking in this respect must either run at a high speed or will suffer from the sudden heavy impulses much more than one having a heavy frame and base. It is not advisable to get a real high speed engine if a good, sensitive governor is furnished. While not wishing to advocate the kerosene burning type entirely, there is no question that they have been much improved in late models, and to many it is a consideration to have attachments for both kinds of fuel. It is only with a fairly heavy uniform load that kerosene has as yet proven its economy over gasoline.

## Installation

The basement arrangement is one on which the continued success and convenience of the outfit will largely depend. Ample scope is afforded anyone with an ingenious turn of mind in the location of the engine, and the relation of the different machines to it.



By the installation of a lineshaft in the basement a very great amount of the drudgery of household work can be done away with

The following layout appeals to the writer perhaps more than any. Have a pulley on each end of engine crank shaft—one of such size as will rotate a dynamo at normal speed. For convenience this may be a friction clutch pulley, but not necessarily. The pulley on the other side of the engine to belt direct to a floor line-shaft, lined with a free and fixed pulley on it. In this way we are able to get a self-starting mechanism, using current from the storage cells of the electric light system to run the generator as a motor which will crank the engine. If we have a friction-clutch on this side of the engine it will save throwing the belt from the generator in cases where the cells are already charged. This is, however, merely a matter of convenience, since it would not often happen that the engine would be run longer at any other work than would keep the cells charged. The floor shaft is put in close to the wall on supports, 2½ feet high. Line shafting suitable for this work costs from 20 to 30 cents per foot, and by using the universal bearing no difficulty will be met in putting it up properly. From the shaft belts may be taken to any machine from fixed wooden pulleys, the free pulley device at the engine giving a nice starting control for any of the machines. As each operation of a machine is finished the line shaft is stopped and the belt slipped off the machine. The cream

separator would require the regular friction pulley besides, to permit of very slow starting, and also to allow the line shaft to stop at the finish of separating which the momentum of the separator running down would otherwise keep turning. These pulleys cost about \$3. The above described layout is by no means adaptable to all conditions, but the installation of the engine should in all events be made with a view to future additions to the plant, and should therefore be of a permanent nature. The concrete sub-base is of vital importance to the life of the stationary engine. Buy the engine without the cast-iron sub-base, and build one of concrete. A 1:5 mix is considered the best for such work, and the use of a wooden template above the form ensures a finished appearance. It is essential to its longevity that the engine be sitting level and be held securely to its base. The two-cycle engine is often recommended for a basement, its advantages being that it will run either over or under equally well, and is compact and small in size. These engines, however, are, if anything, slightly more difficult to operate and are not as economical as a rule as the simple four-cycle models.

The gasoline supply may be made more convenient by the use of a large

be effected here should be made use of.

## The Farm Engine

While it is possible to agree in the main points regarding the house-engine, there is room for wide difference of opinion concerning the larger type. It is true that much of the popularity of the gasoline engine is due to the much-advocated portability. The salesman was able to put up a very convincing argument to prove the advantage of them over wind power, by showing that they could be taken to where the work was instead of having to bring the work to them. This was a feature that appealed to many, and particularly before the farmstead layout had been permanently settled. Perhaps the nature of this demand has done more to fixing the type and size of the engine that is now offered for sale than any single thing. The desire to conform to the farmers' demand for a portable machine has led the designers to build all powers of engines so that they may be moved. There are distinct objections to such practices, however, which may be stated as follows:—

1. The engine suffers. In many cases it will be left outside twelve months of the year. It is impossible to have it based as it should be to deliver its full power economically, and there is bound to be a tendency to neglect points of up-keep when the ravages of the elements commence their work of depreciation.

2. It is a makeshift in the way of a permanent equipment. Also other machines will be put in wherever the present time finds it convenient, and will consequently suffer from moving and improper installation.

3. The moving of the engine is both a source of extra labor and a racking to the engine itself. Many small ignition troubles are due to this alone. Some adjustment is disturbed or some part strained. We all can experience a thrill of satisfaction at seeing high power machines in a power plant running in tune, and when we remember that most of these machine run almost continuously for months at a time, and compare them with the average farm engine that runs along an hour or two each day, we are more capable of realizing the benefits of a permanently situated engine.

As to the advantages of belting directly to the work, let us assume an average farm equipment. The two heaviest running machines which our 6 or 8-h.p. engine will be called upon to operate are the feed cutter and the grinder. If it is desirable to belt direct to both these machines, perhaps the best arrangement is to have the grinder above the cutter. Opinion agrees that the most suitable place for a grinder is in the stable, and having it on the second floor the crushed grain runs to the feed bins below. To have the engine shed a lean-to to the stable and placed so that it will be in the corner which the silo (if built later) will form with the stable wall, would then be the most advantageous location. As to the other farm operations generally given the engine to do, some special provision would necessarily have to be made. The wood saw could be run from a line shaft along the stable wall, which would, of course, mean that the cut wood would have to be hauled to the pile or woodshed. Pumping can be done equally well from a line shaft, and when other work is being done. The fanning mill in the cases where large amounts of cleaning are being done, would require a specially arranged granary, with elevating and conducting pipes. Any of the different binder engines make a good type for this work.

## Troubles

Practically all discourses on this phase of gasoline engines now take the form of advice as to preventative

Continued on Page 27



# The Mail Bag

## GRAIN GROWERS AND ELEVATORS

Editor, Guide:—I notice that these days some of our friends in the legislature are exercising themselves somewhat about the connection that the Grain Growers' Grain Company has with the Manitoba government elevators. One of them is evidently particularly worried that any private company (for he says that the Grain Growers' Grain Company is a private company) should be favored in any way in connection with the lease of these elevators.

In the opinion of some very estimable gentlemen, the Grain Growers' Grain Company may be a private company, others, however, hold contrary opinions and the facts would seem to back them up. Since it was organized by a large number of farmers about eight years ago, the sole aim of everyone connected with it has been to have every farmer in the West become a member. It has always and does still welcome every addition to its ranks, as its objects now are just the same as those which prompted its organization. Its objects are the organization and co-operation of the farmers of the West for their social and economic advancement. The company today has over fifteen thousand shareholders scattered thruout the three Western provinces, and with its principle of one man one vote, irrespective of the number of shares held (the number which any one man can hold also being limited), can surely only by some very wild stretch of imagination be considered a "private company."

In considering the rent paid by the Company for the system, let us consider the cause which resulted in the Company leasing and operating it. The cause was simply the demand of the farmers of Manitoba that some body, over which they had control, should operate this system for their benefit. They chose the company that they considered their own company. I would not attempt to state that a private corporation, operated for the benefit of private capital, could not afford to pay more rent for the system than the Farmers' Company. If you really want to know who would benefit from such a change, I would simply say—ask the farmer, particularly the farmer who markets grain at points where the Grain Growers' Grain Company operates the government elevators. I am just putting the matter mildly when I say that I think you would find the farmer ready to state that if the government could get a few thousand dollars more for rent for these elevators from a private corporation, this additional rent and several thousand dollars more would come out of the pocket of the farmer who markets his grain at those points.

As the farmer is the man who pays the piper, perhaps our friends will concede that what he has to say should at least be given some little consideration. It is easy at some times and places, when one is not likely to be called to account, to be merely critical. If our friends, who have been so busily exercising their ability in this direction, have any constructive policy to offer in connection with the operation of the present system of government elevators that will enable the farmer to get more benefit from them than he does thru their operation by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, I think I am safe in saying that no one will welcome it more heartily than this very company.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

## SHOULD A TENANT VOTE?

Editor Guide:—I would like to register a complaint. If anyone can show me I have no reason to complain, perhaps I shall rest better and continue my calm, unruffled course over this planet as heretofore. In 1906 I took a homestead in this district, before the railroads came thru. In 1911 I sold same and rented a farm in the vicinity where I have been farming the land to the best of my ability and resources ever since. I still have an interest in the old homestead, but I have no vote. There, the kick is out. Every time I go to register a vote at municipal elections

I am calmly shelved, because my name is not on the voters' list. Perhaps I am wrong, but this seems rather unjust. I am not in the "here today and gone tomorrow" class of tenant farmers. I am no more liable to "pull up stakes" than my neighbors who own their farms (?). In fact, I have been on this place three years already. My desire is to get a living and perhaps in time become a land owner once more, but in the meantime why can't I have a vote? At the present time such cases as mine may be limited to small numbers, but it is my belief that in the future the tenant class will grow at the rate farm seizures are being held, and then perhaps a little attention will be paid to their needs. I pay taxes indirectly in rent, and the owner does not use his vote, being on other land too far away. Hoping to be shown my error.

H. E. FANSHAWE.

Landis, Sask.

## CO-OPERATION AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Editor, Guide:—I notice a letter by Mr. Halsall in your issue of December 23, that brings out a point that, so far

the interests of the many should not be sacrificed to support the few in businesses that are not necessary. But, on the other hand, if we decide that the country merchant is necessary, then I do not think it is very hard to prove that co-operative buying is manifestly unfair.

I think that this question is one that deserves the attention of every thinking man. That the present state of affairs cannot continue much longer I am thoroughly convinced, either the co-operative movement will continue to grow until the small towns and the country merchants are down and out or the latter will flourish and co-operation will be a thing of the past. No doubt some will claim that this view is not correct, that the two are not antagonistic and can prosper side by side. However, I am sure no one who has a thorough knowledge of present conditions will deny that I am correct.

In 1913 the writer had to do some collecting from a few thousand merchants scattered thru Saskatchewan and Alberta, and from the knowledge thus gained I am sure that not more than fifty per cent. are making both

a more settled state he finds that co-operation has taken a firm hold on the people, and he sees cars upon cars of lumber and coal being unloaded by his former customers.

Mr. Brown has \$3,500 invested in buildings and yard, an equal amount in stocks. His taxes in support of high school—to which country children came absolutely free of charge—public school and town would not be less than \$200, and his insurance about the same amount per year. He would be called on to support agricultural fairs, sports days, etc., in fact all the institutions that are of benefit to both town and country. At stocktaking time he finds that he has actually lost money, because his trade in lumber has been reduced to sales of a few hundred feet to someone who did not anticipate his requirements and found himself short, and his coal business consisted solely of a small order from someone who for some reason had not co-operated with his friends, or a few hundred pounds scattered here and there when a cold snap came unexpectedly.

Yet he is expected to keep a well assorted stock of lumber and his coal bins ready for business which seldom comes.

Facing an annual deficit, there is no other course for him but to reduce his stock by cutting out the slowest sellers, and consequently he finds that each succeeding year he is less able to take care of the business properly. Customers who come to him and fail to get what they want are loud in their denunciation of him and his business methods, but he is simply the victim of circumstances over which he has absolutely no control. This process goes on until he decides to "close up shop" and seek some more remunerative employment.

If the business which he attempted to run was not necessary, then no one has any cause to complain, but if it was a necessity, then his leaving was in the nature of a calamity.

If the needs of the people can be adequately supplied co-operatively in car lots, then Mr. Brown was simply a parasite, giving no value whatever for the money he received above wholesale cost. But if, on the other hand, the needs of the community cannot be properly supplied with lumber and coal in car lots co-operatively, then co-operative retail businesses must be established, and then they are up against all the problems and all the expenses of the man whom they have displaced. The question then arises, how can the new concerns do business any cheaper than their predecessors?

Mr. Halsall says that "the farmer would be badly off if he could not get in town very many 'little things' he needs to run his farm."

This appears to be the idea that a great many have regarding the functions of the future country merchant. That he should keep a place where "little things" can be procured when people need a small article quickly and cannot wait for it to arrive from a distance, or some of the "little things" it may not be convenient to buy co-operatively. Of course, he will be expected to keep the "big things" also, even if he does not sell any, in order to have an up-to-date store. And thus he is expected to eke out an existence.

If the country merchant is a necessity, then he is entitled to loyal support. If he is not a necessity, then the quicker he is put out of business the better for all concerned.

Which is it to be? Will someone answer the riddle?

J. H. HAMILTON.

Wordsworth, Sask.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

## WOULD EXTEND SCHOOL FRANCHISE

### A Letter to The Guide from Hon. George Langley, Municipal Commissioner in the Saskatchewan Government

Editor, Guide:—Others, as well as yourself, have asked me to give a statement in regard to the abolition of property qualifications for school franchise along the line of the idea I expressed at the recent Grain Growers' convention in Regina.

It will be understood that any statement I make will be entirely personal and must not be regarded as binding the government of which I am a member.

In basic principle, the reason for this abolition of property qualification in the educational franchise is on exactly the same lines as the abolition of property qualification in our political franchise. We have abolished the property qualification for a voter in both the Dominion and provincial franchise for the reason that every man has a stake in the country outside of the question of property altogether. It is universally recognized today that a man or woman with undeveloped mind is a source of weakness to the nation in exactly the same way as those with mental development are a source of strength.

### Children of the Nation

Young people brought into the country in the way of natural increase, while belonging in a special sense to their parents, do, in another special sense, belong to the nation, and however much we may quibble or even boast about our national strength from the viewpoint of wealth, after all, the real greatness of the nation is decided by the character of its people. An unschooled people easily and naturally become the mere slaves of the selfish and designing, rendering progress, if not impossible, very difficult, so giving to national outlook a hopelessness which is counter to all that is best in our past and present civilization.

Accepting this higher standard of life, it follows, of necessity, that the whole of our people, whether property owners or otherwise, are vitally interested in the education of our children. So much do I hold this to be the case that I would not allow a parent to be the final arbiter in the question at all, and in truth our school law is arranged on this principle. The unschooled child is as much a source of national danger as a child tainted with disease, in fact more so. For these reasons particularly, the question of money and the sources from which money is to be drawn sink into secondary place. The important thing is, to take care that the desired work shall not be checked by money considerations. For these reasons I am of the opinion as I stated, that every person of mature years, man or woman, should be allowed to vote on both the establishment and maintenance of our schools.

### A National Educational System

These remarks do not touch what is after all a vital question. In the school system of our Western provinces, settlement has had local initiation requiring local institutions, and boundaries have been given to the locality, and so we have more or less a medley of units, many of them managed with strange and almost infantile ideas of the work that is to be done and in many cases a large amount of money has been spent with very little return for it in the way of results. Sooner or later there must be a general consolidation getting toward the common-sense arrangement of a national educational system, where each member of the community bears his fair share of the burden, and benefits are distributed to every child in the nation.

I have purposely avoided any reference to the religious issue, as that does not necessarily enter into the idea I expressed at the convention.

(Signed) GEO. LANGLEY.

Regina, March 2, 1915.

as I am aware, has not been previously discussed, viz.: the relation of the farmers' co-operative movement to the country town merchants. Mr. Halsall says, "I would like to treat the townspeople absolutely fair in this co-operative buying."

Now, I think that before we attempt to decide whether co-operative buying is or is not fair to the country merchant we must first decide whether the small merchant is or is not necessary in the best interest of the community. If we decide in the negative, then there can be no question of being unfair, for

ends meet, and not more than five per cent. are doing a paying business.

The two causes attributed for this state of affairs are mail order competition and co-operative buying.

Now, in order to get at the facts, I will cite a case that actually exists in a certain town, and is typical of hundreds of other towns and merchants.

Mr. Brown (that is not his real name), starts a lumber and coal business in a new town, and while the rush of settlers is on and the town is building up, he does a very satisfactory business, but as soon as things get into



OFFICERS:		
Hon. President—D. W. Warner	Edmonton	
President—James Speakman	Penhold	
Vice-Presidents—		
H. W. Wood	Carstairs	
Rice Sheppard	Edmonton	
S. S. Dunham	Lethbridge	
W. D. Trego	Gleichen	
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary	

# Alberta

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

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:		
Victoria—P. S. Austin	Ranfurly	
Edmonton—George Long	Nameo	
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	Strome	
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan	Cowley	
Calgary—J. A. Bishop	Beddington	
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Sietler	
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks	Jenner	

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

Cappon Union, No. 647, reorganized recently, and bids fair to grow bigger than ever. The union is evidently striving to make progress in many ways. The meetings are being made more of a social event, as well as a medium for education in regard to many matters of which the farmer should know the conditions under which he has to live. Needless to say, another cause of revival is that they are making a start in purchasing their goods co-operatively. The secretary states that one of their troubles in getting members is that many farmers in the district wonder what is done with the membership fees that are sent to the head office, and up to the present he has not been able to answer the question. We have recommended that they give careful study to the annual financial statements. One of our greatest troubles, to my mind, is that in four conventions which I have attended there has not been, so far as I can recollect, any discussion of the financial affairs of the association. It is no wonder that in some districts such questions as are being asked at Cappon are common. I have myself, when out organizing, been asked to explain something about the graft which goes on at the Central office, and have, of course, been only too pleased to explain all about it. If we would take a little more interest in matters of this kind, such questions would not be asked. I believe that if a little more attention were paid to the financial reports sent out from this office, it would not only have the effect of removing any doubts which may exist in the minds of some people, but would in addition bring us many new members and result in additional support being given to this office which would enable us to do considerably more work than we are able to do at the present time.

## EXECUTIVE MEETING

A meeting of the combined executive and legislative committees of the U.F.A. was held in the secretary's office on February 24 and 25. The seed grain situation was discussed and steps taken to impress upon the Dominion government the necessity of dealing with the matter promptly and effectively.

The matter of the proposed agreement with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company in regard to bulk purchasing was discussed, and the following resolution passed. "That this executive committee believes that the most practical thing to do at the present time in compliance with the terms of the resolution submitted by Airdrie Union, No. 239, and passed by the recent convention in Edmonton is to try and make satisfactory arrangements with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company to handle our business."

An agreement submitted by E. J. Fream, on behalf of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, was discussed clause by clause and after a number of amendments had been made on both sides, was finally adopted and passed on to the full board for ratification.

J. Kemmis, from Cowley and Pineher Creek districts, was heard re the difficulties of the farmers in that district in regard to the passage of sheep from the winter quarters to their summer pasture.

Information was secured re the remount question from George Hoadley.

H. A. Malcolm, of the Y.M.C.A., asked for the co-operation and assistance of the association in connection with their farm employment bureau.

The secretary was instructed to write to the Board of Railway Commissioners for full particulars re application of the Edmonton Board of Trade for the revision of the Canadian Joint Freight Classification, and to ask further that the board make no decision in this matter until the views of the association had been heard.

The matter of amendments to the Railway Act was discussed and arrangements made to see that every effort was made to secure the amendments, particularly in regard to livestock killed on the line, during this session.

The secretary drew up draft memorial re purchasing of horses by the department of militia as follows, and was instructed to forward the memorial to the proper authorities:

## Purchasing of Horses for War Purposes

"We desire to call your attention to the following facts in connection with the purchasing of horses in Alberta for use in the war in Europe thru the remount commissioner and the Department of Militia.

"You are doubtless aware thru resolutions which we understand have already been sent you by the Alberta Horsebreeders' Association and others, that there is a very great deal of dissatisfaction among farmers and horsebreeders generally. It is claimed that buyers from Great Britain and France have been discouraged, if not absolutely barred, as well as an embargo placed on the export of horses to the United States.

"We believe that we understand and appreciate the objects which it is hoped to attain by these restrictions, but the fact remains that the numerous complaints that are being made would seem to be for the most part well founded. The general complaint seems to be that the percentage of horses being accepted is altogether too small in proportion to the number offered, and it seems to be the unanimous opinion that this is due to lack of competition in buying and that if other buyers were permitted in the province the result would be that a large number of horses which fail to come up to the requirements demanded, would find a ready sale, thus saving many farmers a long journey and expense which they can ill afford to get no return for. Another advantage if more horses were sold would be that many farmers would then be supplied with the necessary cash to buy seed grain and in other ways help to bring about more effectively the object which all are aiming at in the interests of the Dominion, namely increased production.

"We would, therefore, commend to your careful consideration the following recommendations:

"1. That buyers for the British and French governments be permitted to travel round with the representatives of the Canadian government, and that after the Canadian government buyer has chosen all the horses which suit his requirements from among those offered, the buyers from the other governments be then given an opportunity to select whatever they can use from among those remaining. This, we have reason to believe, would result in the purchasing of a greatly increased number of horses without in any way interfering with the aims and objects of the remount department, which could be safeguarded, if necessary by reasonable regulations covering such points as age or other detail.

"Another cause of complaint is the price being paid for the heavier type of horse. It is generally agreed that the price set on this class of horse is too low. We would respectfully submit that the minimum on horses of heavier type be raised. We have good reason to believe that increasing the price paid for this class of horse would result in many more horses of excellent type being brought forward than have been offered for sale up to the present. Our information goes to show that a large number, possibly the majority of the horses coming under this heading and meeting with the requirements of the department are not being offered for sale by their owner because of the price being too low. Our information also goes to show that many of those which have been sold have only been disposed of because the farmers offering same were not

able to afford to keep horses and so sold at the price offered, more from necessity than choice.

"Another point we would suggest for your consideration is that in cases where horses which meet all the requirements of the remount commissioner except that of condition, i.e. those not well fleshed, the buyers should have power to make the purchase and arrange for the animal to be fed into condition at the expense of the department. We believe that this is necessary on account of the unusual conditions existing in a large portion of the province thru crop failure."

## To Meet Government

A request by the secretary for additional office space was referred to the next meeting of the board of directors.

It was decided that the president with Messrs. Wood, Sheppard and Vickery should proceed to Edmonton to meet the provincial government in regard to resolutions passed at the recent convention.

Arrangements were afterwards completed for the committee to meet the government on Tuesday, March 2. It was decided to take up the following resolutions:

1. Agricultural credits.
2. Equal suffrage.
3. Rights of married women.
4. Limitation of school taxes.
5. Transportation of sheep.
6. Rural municipal elections.
7. Taxation of grazing leases.
8. Exemption act.
9. Coyote bounty.
10. Deaf and dumb school.

Also amendments to the Direct Legislation act, the proposed act to facilitate the collection of small debts and the resolution from Edwell Union re bonding of commission men.

## GOOD MEETING AT LAKEVIEW

A meeting of the Lakeview Union No. 71 was held in the School House at Lakeview on Tuesday, February 23, with President J. R. Quinlan in the chair. The attendance was very good, quite a number of lady members being present. A considerable amount of correspondence pertaining to lumber, gopher poison, rates on seed grain, etc., was read and discussed. Messrs. Barnes and Cameron gave an interesting report of the annual convention at Edmonton, particular stress being laid on the fact that the organization is accomplishing a vast amount of work for the farmers, which is not apparent to the individual member in his own little local. They pointed out that although the farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces have accomplished much for the betterment of farming conditions, much yet remains to be done, therefore it was up to all farmers to support the movement.

Four new lady members were admitted at this meeting. The next meeting will be held in the Lakeview School House on March 16, at 8 p.m. The subject for discussion will be "How to eradicate twitch grass." L. D. Campbell, of Arthurvale, who has made a success of dealing with this pest, will lead the discussion.

After the meeting adjourned a social hour was spent, the lady members serving refreshments which were very much appreciated. A similar program is mapped out for next meeting, interspersed with song and sentiment. Refreshments will also be served and a good attendance of all farmers is requested.

## DIRECTOR BUCKINGHAM WORKING

Oscar Olson, secretary of Cornucopia Union No. 231, reports that on Saturday, February 13, D. Buckingham, Director of Red Deer constituency, visited their union and a very successful meeting was held. He addressed them on the subject of the Farmers' Co-op-

erative Elevator Co., and what it had done for the farmers. On being asked for his advice as to how to interest the members of the union and attract new ones, Mr. Buckingham advised that they form a District Association. At the close of the meeting Mr. Buckingham was heartily thanked and hope was expressed that he would visit the union again soon. A Pie Social is being held in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, the proceeds of which are to be sent to the Central Office.

## NEW NORWAY MEANS BUSINESS

New Norway Union No. 262, which has been inactive for a considerable length of time, decided to reorganize on February 27, and the result was that twenty-six members were enrolled, twenty-one paying in their membership dues. The officers elected were: President, Ludwig Ohtad; vice-president, Halvoo S. Djuve, and secretary, Frank Olson. It was resolved that the union should meet on the last Saturday of each month at 2 p.m. in the Evan Olstad Hall, New Norway Village. As all the members were of the opinion that an elevator should be built at the New Norway station, it was resolved that the directors of the union should act on this question at once. E. Olstad was appointed to write to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. and find out all the particulars in regard to the building of an elevator, and if possible to arrange for them to send an organizer to address a meeting on same.

## LUCKY STRIKE WILL CELEBRATE

The usual monthly meeting of the Lucky Strike Local, No. 470, was held at Lucky Strike Hall on Saturday, February 20, 1915. The members took advantage of the fine weather and turned out in large numbers to discuss business of much importance to the union in the coming season. It was decided to hold our annual celebration at Lucky Strike on July 1, the local U.F.A. reserving all rights and privileges to own and operate all eating, lemonade and ice cream stands for the benefit of the Local Union. A large order of strychnine has arrived, and is being sold to the members at 60c. per ounce. An order for formaldehyde, sufficient to supply all members, was placed with our local merchant, Mr. Kingsbury at 20c. per lb.

## LADIES' GOOD WORK

On January 29, the Lawrence Union No. 406, and the Ladies' Prairie Circle Association of Ensligh, gave an entertainment, followed by an oyster supper and dance. The net proceeds amounted to \$25.40, which was forwarded to the Central Office as a donation to the Red Cross Fund. A splendid program was given, and the Lawrence School House, in which the entertainment was held, was crowded to its utmost, plates being laid for eighty persons. The Ladies' Prairie Circle has only recently been organized, and has only fifteen members, nevertheless, the efforts of those members have been noted and appreciated by the residents of Lawrence District, as they, with the co-operation of the U.F.A. have purchased one and a-half acres of land and are preparing it for a cemetery. Since the convention at Edmonton, which the Vice-President of the Prairie Circle attended, the members have resolved to change the Circle into a Ladies' Auxiliary of the U.F.A. sometime in the near future.

## ANOTHER NEW ONE

Another new union which has just reported is Sunnyside Local, No. 705. This union was organized at Sunnyside School House on February 26. Twenty members were enrolled, some of whom were transferred from the Namao Union, No. 18. C. G. Potter was elected president, and W. H. Maxfield, secretary-treasurer.



EXECUTIVE:	
Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins	Moose Jaw
Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning	Regina
President—J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes	Percival
Sec. Treasurer—J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
Thos. Hales	Langham
J. F. Reid	Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:	
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
George Langley	Maymont
C. E. Fiatt	Tantallon
W. J. Thompson	Warman
J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw

# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley	Balbeck
2—M. P. Roddy	Rouleau
3—G. E. Noddie	Lampman
4—R. M. Johnston	Eastview
5—J. W. Easton	Mooseomin
6—F. W. Redman	Grenfell
7—C. O. A. Travis	Govan
8—Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
9—John F. Reid	Orcadia
10—J. L. Rook	Togo
11—T. Hales	Langham
12—Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
13—W. H. Lilwall	Wilkie
14—T. M. Morgan	Aquaddell
15—Frank Burton	Vanguard
16—W. T. Hall	Surbiton

## SLEAFORD CO-OPERATIVE REPORT

In reporting on the work of our association I may say we have not very much to show for the past season, but we have a great big store of experience gained during the past summer, which I am confident has assured the future success of our association, and I must say the future looks right for co-operative endeavor. It takes a long time for such great principles as underlie true co-operation to germinate and become active, but as the movement is becoming one of the potent factors in our provincial life, so is it beginning to manifest itself in our own community. The majority of the farmers are slow to consider, slow to grasp, and slow to fall in with any movement, particularly when that movement affects their pockets. They are inclined to take it with the proverbial grain of salt, but when anything is proven to them, particularly to their advantage, they will give their whole-hearted support.

After a season's discussion and experience, and after reading the broader outlines to our meeting of your excellent articles and other articles from the heads of the different departments working in the farmers' interests, we have all some conception of the ideal that can be reached thru the principle of co-operation; realized that we can have "A better, a happier and a more prosperous Saskatchewan," as well as local community, and, I am happy to think, after some of the storms and difficulties we have weathered during the past season that we are on a fair road to success in the attainment of these ideals in this community.

Our first difficulty we met with was the twine. Needless to go into particu-

lars on this, suffice to say that while we were all disappointed, it has shown us the difficulties higher up that are met with and the forces we have to contend with in the attainment of our objects. Then came this terrible war, with all the uncertainty of prices, causing many panic stricken to rush in and pay high prices for articles that could have been purchased later, after more settled conditions, much more cheaply. Then partial crop failure, and the hard up conditions following. Then our municipal agricultural secretary went into the purchasing of supplies co-operatively, bringing into the municipality some \$17,000 worth of commodities, and while this practically took all our business away from the associations in the municipality, it was a boon to the people generally, and proved beyond question that co-operative trading can be done, and while we all benefited individually, next year we purpose doing our share of this thru our own association, organized for this purpose.

We gathered together a car of hogs, but on being quoted a fairly advantageous price locally, we sold that way, but in future I think we will ship our stock direct to the markets.

In conclusion I would say that the secret of success in co-operation is to co-operate, and that's what we purpose doing.

Thanking you for your past assistance.  
Sleaford Co-operative Trading Ass'n.  
Geo. W. McRitchie, Sec.-Treas.

## CAMBERLEY'S GOOD YEAR

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find marked check for \$23.05, for 45 members, and 53 cents for tickets and postage. We sent you \$12 in Feb., 1914, for 24 members. We had 69 paid up members for 1914, and during the year have handled two cars of flour, one car of binder twine, one car of wood, three cars of oats and two cars of coal. Owing to the crop failure in this district we have sold what we handled at very little above cost.

Regarding car of Alberta block coal, which we ordered thru Central some time ago, might say that we unloaded it last week and we were very well pleased with it. It is splendid coal.

At our annual meeting the following officers were elected for 1915: President, D. P. Kerr; vice-president, L. L. Parney; secretary-treasurer, G. B. Hare; directors, Messrs. Scrivens, Simpson, Evans, Johnson, Moxley, Ahrens and Ireland.

G. B. HARE, Sec.-Treas.,  
Camberley G.G.A.

## GOOD START AT STANLEY

J. W. Easton, of Spring Creek, gave our district a call on December 8, when we held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a local association. Thirty-seven men came forward and deposited one dollar each, and this number has since been increased to fifty. I am forwarding \$25, being your share of the membership fees. This district has already had some experience of co-operative trading. We have just unloaded our fifth car of coal. We have made a saving of two dollars per ton besides what we made on the weight.

Kindly send me a price list of what you have in the way of stationery and other supplies. I want some membership tickets.

S. J. GRAHAM, Sec.,  
Stanley G.G.A.

## LION'S HEAD HEARD FROM

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find check for \$14.50, balance of fees for 1914.

E. R. POWELL, Sec.-Treas.,  
Lion's Head G.G.A.

## OVERWEIGHT COAL

Dear Sir:—Just a few lines to receive a little information, and also thanking you for the same in the past. Our association is getting along fine. I think we have about fifty members.

We have received our coal all O.K., after having a good wait for our first car. There was half a ton over weight in the second car, and boys all satisfied with the weight.

I suppose you understand the C.P.R. has reached Vantage, which corners me to the southwest, and of course this will be our most direct shipping point, a shorter distance by far from Moose Jaw and also a more direct line.

WM. W. WOOD, Sec.-Treas.,  
Ettington G.G.A.

## OHIO ORGANIZED

A meeting of the farmers of the Ohio school district was called by Thorne M. Eddy, district director of the Grain Growers' Association, for the purpose of organizing a local branch.

The district was well represented by the enterprising farmers and their families. W. E. Lewis acted as chairman and introduced Mr. Eddy, who gave quite a long talk on different subjects which were of interest and concerned each and every man and woman in the district. His argument for co-operation and organization of the farmers was so convincing that when he finished everyone was in favor of forming a local branch.

Mrs. Ames did not appear, being detained by illness, which was very disappointing to the ladies, but Mr. Eddy explained why they should form a ladies' auxiliary to take a hand in the affairs of the community, and very forcibly brought to the notice of all present why they should have the vote.

At the close of Mr. Eddy's discourse all present voted their thanks, and a branch was formed with the following officers: President, Harry Webster; vice-president, E. P. Kanfraun; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Weeks; directors, Chas. Shirkey, A. J. Robinson, W. E. Lewis, J. C. Smith, E. J. Barbour and J. W. Weeks.

The Ohio Women Grain Growers' Association was partly formed, and will finish at the first meeting, which will be held on Friday, January 15. The president is Mrs. E. P. Kanfraun; vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Lewis.

Am enclosing fifty cents for membership cards. Please send all literature that is necessary.

W. G. WEEKS,  
Sec.-Treas., Ohio G.G.A.

## STALWART BRANCH

The Stalwart branch of the Grain Growers' Association held its second monthly meeting yesterday, the 26th inst., and was a great success. We had about 150 people at our afternoon session, and over 200 at the evening program. Our district director, T. M. Eddy, addressed both meetings, and he left a great impression on the crowd. We had a great many ladies present, and Mr. Eddy promised them that he would get the lady organizer to pay them a visit. We took up a collection in the evening and collected \$16.15. Also I got a few new members to join. Mr. Eddy said it was the largest crowd he had met since he had been an organizer.

Wishing you success in your great work.

FRANK DEVANEY,  
Sec., Stalwart G.G.A.

## LEGISLATOR'S ADDRESS

The Arlington Beach Association held its regular meeting last evening. In order to serve a greater number and secure a larger membership, we held the meeting in the Williamsville school, three miles north. The idea was a huge success. Over fifty were present and thirteen new members were added to the roll.

After the usual business, the program committee informed the directors that the Ladies' Aid of Arlington Beach had kindly consented to serve lunch at the debate and concert to be held at a later date.

The President, R. H. Edwards, then called on Sam J. Latta, our local representative, to address the meeting.

Mr. Latta pointed out in a most clear and forcible way, what should be the true ideals of the Grain Growers' organizations. He showed why every farmer should be a member, and instead of remaining outside and tearing down, should get inside and help to build up. After pointing out the many advantages of the organization to the farmers, he warned them not to be carried away too much with the material side of the benefits but to cultivate and draw out more of the social elements, pointing out that after all, the social or home life was the more important. Mr. Latta showed the need of a higher education amongst farmers, and a more clear and comprehensive understanding of the laws of government and their own responsibility in the framing of those laws. At the close of his address, Mr. Latta received a most hearty applause.

C. O. A. Travis, district director, was then called on and outlined the work accomplished by the association and asked that in order that the good work might continue that we remain united and faithful to the cause.

A. A. DOWNEY,  
Secretary, Arlington Beach Ass'n.

## SOMETHING DOING AT SHAUNAVON AVON

Saturday, January 30, was distinctly the Grain Growers' day in Shaunavon. From noon till midnight they were practically in charge of the town and provided something of interest to attend all the time. From the beginning of the big business meeting of the local to the time the curtain went down on the last scene at the theatre, it was a continuous performance. Both of the theatres were hired for the day. The business meeting was held in the Idlehour Theatre with an attendance of over 200, a number of ladies being present and appearing to take much interest in the proceedings. At this meeting much business was transacted, including election of delegates to the Regina convention and the unanimous endorsement of the patriotic acre plan.

Immediately after the close of the business meeting supper was served in the Princess Theatre, and a grand supper it was, 290 people being present to enjoy it. The lady Grain Growers were both happy and busy in their work of attending to the wants of all who came. The doors were closed at 7 p.m., and many were turned away to seek supper elsewhere.

At 7.45 the entertainment was begun at the Idlehour Theatre, and consisted of a special run of films, with singing, reading, etc., between reels. The theatre was packed to the doors, about 400 being present. The fact of the weather being ideal, and the earnest efforts of those in charge, made this event a much greater success than was anticipated.

The Shaunavon local was organized December 16, 1914. It now has a membership of 115, has sold two carloads of grain, has put on a day's entertainment, noted above, which served to put the local on a sound financial basis; is sending two delegates to the convention at the expense of the local, and has only been organized six weeks. Can you beat this record?

M. M. RICHARDSON,  
Sec.-Treas.

## PATRIOTIC ACRE SCHEME

In the circular of March 5, 1915, thru a printers' error, the name of the elevator company which has agreed to accept all grain contributed under above scheme at carload track prices was incorrectly given. The name should have read "The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited."



**SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS EQUITY**

All farmers in Saskatchewan may effect a great saving in the cost of supplies by ordering thru their own Co-operative Purchasing Department. The Central has now placed a very favorable contract for

### POTATOES

and while the present supply lasts can lay them down at any station in Saskatchewan, in carload lots at

### 75c Per Bushel

(Sacks or Barrels)  
Smaller orders can be executed, in any quantity, from Moose Jaw warehouse at 85c at warehouse.

These Potatoes are

### NEW BRUNSWICK DELAWARES AND GREEN MOUNTAINS

EXCELLENT SEED  
SPLENDID EATING  
Government guarantee as to quality and weight with each car. Cars subject to inspection on arrival. Send deposit \$50.00 per car.  
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OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion
President:	R. C. Henders
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie

**CARMAN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION**

Representatives from surrounding Associations held a meeting in Carman on Wednesday, March 3, for the purpose of organizing a District Association.

After Russel Elford had been voted to the chair, and myself appointed secretary of the meeting, J. S. Wood, of Oakville, gave us an address explaining district organization, using an illustration Portage la Prairie district. The meeting was thrown open for discussion and questions which were ably answered by Mr. Wood. As a result it was decided to organize, and the election of officers resulted in placing C. I. Baragar, of Elm Creek, in the presidential chair, with Mr. Stuart, of Carman, as Vice-President, and Hal. H. Henders, Secretary pro tem.

The question of hail insurance, with the amendment now before the house, was introduced by Mrs. Smith, of Eli, and it was decided to do the best we could to have the matter taken up at once in the various municipalities represented.

HAL. H. HENDERS, Secretary. Culross, Man.

**SPRINGHILL GRAIN GROWERS**

For actual elevation above sea level some other places may excel Springhill, but for once at least, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, Springhill was on the mountain-top. An audience fairly representing the whole community assembled in the Grain Growers' open meeting to greet R. C. Henders, the president of the provincial Association. The local religious and social organizations have, during recent months, been earning a high reputation for ability to provide practically at will first class programs, and the Grain Growers fully sustained that reputation in this case. A varied and interesting selection was presented, including solos by Miss Ridd, Mrs. A. W. Kenner, Mr. Attwood and Mr. Stewart; instrumental solos by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Rowe, a reading by Mrs. Rowe, and short addresses by Rev. A. W. Kenner and Rev. W. R. Wood, the various numbers being interspersed with apposite and practical remarks by the chairman, F. Harper. Mr. Henders was enthusiastically received and listened to with unflagging attention, and his address will be an inspiration to the Association for a long time to come. His general subject was the present day activities and problems of the Grain Growers' Association, and wasting no time in frills or fireworks he dealt in a practical and interesting fashion with the things the Association is doing. Without detailing the whole past of the organization, he made it abundantly clear that the Association has already done some things that are worth while and that mean hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars saved to the farmers of the province. He dealt at length with the position occupied by the Association in regard to farmers' claims against the railways for damages in case of stock killed or grain destroyed, and with the successful efforts made in 1914 to secure a continuance of the special rate on seed grain. Proceeding, he spoke of the efforts being made to secure for the farmers a better commission rate on oats and barley and a more equitable wording of the clause in the Grain Act dealing with the inspection of wheat, so that a first class grain might receive a first class status, even if not technically of the "Red Fife" variety. The new tariff was discussed briefly, but effectively. It was made clear that its main purpose appears to be protection rather than revenue. In closing the speaker took occasion to recommend the educational work of the Association and to congratulate the Springhill branch on its effective co-operation in that department. A cordial vote of thanks to the speaker and the singing of the national anthem brought to a close a splendidly successful evening.

**PROVENCHER DISTRICT ASSOCIATION**

At the suggestion of the central secretary a meeting was held at Morris, on

March 2, to organize a District Association for the federal constituency of Provencher.

Peter Wright, of Myrtle, took the chair. O. H. Gilman, of Morris, was elected president of the District Association; E. E. Foley, of Carey, Vice-President, and T. C. Buckland, of Otterburne, secretary.

A discussion followed as to the best means to resurrect defunct locals in the constituency, St. Elizabeth, St. Jean and Brunkild being left in charge of Morris, while Arnaud and Niverville were allotted to Otterburne; Dominion City and Letellier to Emerson, and La Salle, Sanford, Sperling and Union Point to the Central Association. Addresses followed from R. C. Henders, O. H. Gilman, T. C. Buckland, E. E. Foley and Peter Wright. It was moved by T. C. Buckland, seconded by John Churchill, and unanimously resolved: "That this meeting of the Provencher District Association of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association desires to place itself on record as being utterly opposed to the proposed increased element of protection set forth in the present tariff changes now under consideration by the Federal Government, believing as we do that such increase, while it will enable the manufacturers to materially increase their profits, will not in any way add to the revenue of the country."

"We will approve of any system of taxation that will place the burden of raising revenue equally on all classes of the community and are of opinion that this can best be done by a system of direct taxation of land values."

T. C. BUCKLAND, Secretary. Otterburne, Man.

**DAUPHIN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION**

About one hundred and twenty-five farmers and a large sprinkling of women members of the branches of the Grain Growers' Associations in the district tributary to Dauphin, held a very enthusiastic meeting on the 4th instant, for the purpose of organizing a District Association.

The Mayor of Dauphin placed the town hall at the disposal of the farmers for the day. J. W. McQuay, president of the Valley River branch of the Grain Growers' Association, was appointed chairman. J. Beaven, secretary of the Mount View G. G. A., acted as secretary. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock. The afternoon session was largely taken up with a discussion of the progress being made in the Grain Growers' movement in the Dauphin district, and the advantages that would be derived from getting the branches in the district closer together by a District Organization.

R. J. Avison, director for the Dauphin district on the central board, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association, explained the advantages of placing the organization work of the Associations under the guidance of officers appointed for the district, pointing out that more effective work could be accomplished in this way, in stimulating and encouraging the weak branches and organizing new branches in communities that had not yet organized than could be accomplished thru the Central Office.

It was finally decided unanimously to organize a District Association, all the branches in the Dauphin federal constituency to become affiliated. J. W. McQuay was elected President, John Seale, Vice-President, and Gavin Strand, Secretary. The board of directors will be composed of the secretary of each branch or someone appointed by the branch to take his place.

A very successful meeting was held in the evening, a large number of the people of the town being present. The gathering was favored with an inspiring address by Mr. McDonald, Mayor of Dauphin, who emphasized the value of organization to the farmers and said that anything that would stimulate the prosperity of the farmer would also add to the prosperity of the town.

R. J. Avison gave a concise review of what the Grain Growers' Association has accomplished. Secretary McKenzie confined his address to the co-operative

and educational feature of the farmers' movement.

**ORGANIZED AT McCREARY**

Some fifty farmers attended a meeting at McCreary for the purpose of re-organizing a branch of the Grain Growers' Association at that point. A number of farmers' wives were also present.

Secretary R. McKenzie gave an address showing the advantages accruing to farmers by getting together, pointing out how the branches of the Grain Growers' Association can be made a medium for training farmers and their families to become better citizens and fitting them to take their places in public business. He pointed out how the economic conditions of the farmer could be promoted by co-operation and how the meeting place of the Grain Growers' Associations might be made the social centre of the community.

The Grain Growers' Association differs materially from any other organization, as it has for its main object to draw all classes of the community, regardless of either race or religion, closer together, creating a community spirit and making life more attractive by removing in a large measure the isolation incident to rural life on the prairie, and by adopting the principles of co-operation to our teaching and training, remove or dispose of that feeling of separation that in some measure exists between the farmers of the different races and nationalities.

The following officers were elected: R. Douglas, President; F. Greentree, Vice-President, and R. A. Forbes, Secretary. Two lady members were appointed on the board of directors. The enthusiasm that was manifested at the meeting insures that the McCreary branch of the Grain Growers' Association will become a force in that community.

**SWAN VALLEY DISTRICT CONVENTION**

The Grain Growers' movement was very much in evidence at Swan River on Tuesday, March 2, when we had the privilege of a visit from Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Avison, and delegates from the different branches in the Valley.

At the afternoon meeting Mr. Hannah, of the Oakhurst Association, was chosen president, and the session opened with a few well chosen remarks by him. After that we had a good heart to heart talk from Mr. McKenzie on "Co-operation and Organization." Mr. Avison also spoke on the same subjects, each subject being clearly outlined by both speakers.

Mrs. Richardson, of the Roaring River Woman Suffrage Association, also spoke of the high ideals of the Woman Suffrage movement and the Grain Growers' movement. During the meeting the Swan Valley G. G. District Association was organized with C. H. Spicer as President, J. Patten, Vice-President, and John Livesey, Secretary.

The evening session was very well attended and those who stayed for that meeting were well repaid by hearing the convincing arguments put forward by both Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Avison on the subjects under discussion.

JOHN LIVESEY, Secretary.

**GOOD MEETING AT FORREST**

The Forrest branch of the Manitoba G. G. Association held a very successful concert and social in the town hall on Friday evening, February 26. We were fortunate in having a very fine night and as the committee in charge had worked faithfully, a good program was arranged and the large crowd who turned out were unanimous in declaring the evening very successful.

We were hoping to have Mrs. Dayton, of Virden, with us to address the meeting, but unfortunately, on account of illness, she was unable to be here. However, she has kindly consented to come at some later date and we are looking forward to another pleasant and profitable evening. The president, John Allan, occupied the chair in a very pleasing manner and opened the meeting with an able address on the Grain Growers' movement, after

DIRECTORS:	
Peter Wright	Myrtle
J. L. Brown	Pilot Mound
F. D. McArthur	Longburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Avison	Gilbert Plains

which, the following program was rendered:

Quartette, Mrs. Laybourne, Mrs. John Gray, W. Reid and D. G. McKenzie; reading, Harry Leybourne; instrumental, J. W. Reid; recitation, Miss Maria Grant; dialogue, "Arabella's Poor Relations"; solo, Bert Smith; reading, Miss Lena McPhail; gramophone selections; ghost story, H. H. Leybourne and others; intermission; gramophone selections; address, John Webster; reading, Miss Lena McPhail; solo, J. W. Reid; lecture on patent medicines, (Dr. Puff Stuff) Alf. Rogers; solo, Bert Smith.

Lunch was served by the ladies. Mr. McPhail, the Reeve of Elton, spoke very ably on the Grain Growers' movement, as it pertains to the ladies and young people. He showed very clearly why all the ladies and young people should join our society, and in closing extended to them a very pressing invitation to do so.

We find that concerts of this kind are the very best advertising that we can adopt. A very marked increase in interest and enthusiasm in our local Association is noticed. The ladies are voluntarily joining our society and our membership is rapidly growing. Everybody in the neighborhood is talking "Grain Growers" and a person is decidedly "out of it" if he or she is not a member. We fully appreciate the work of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the need of each and every farmer doing his or her little share in order that the greatest efficiency may be attained in our organization.

The Forrest Grain Growers are determined to do their share and are endeavoring to build up as strong a branch as possible.

D. G. MCKENZIE, Sec.-Treas.

**SANDRIDGE ASSOCIATION**

A meeting was held at St. Adalard P.O. on the 27th of February, about 30 people being present. A capital speech was delivered by M. McCuish, organizer, who told the meeting what the Grain Growers' Association had done for the farmers of Western Canada and also of the need of farmers to organize in order to protect themselves from other organizations who are making their living off the farmer. Eleven members paid their subscriptions, including one lady, which membership has since been increased to 40. It was decided to call the Association "Sandridge G. G. Association." It was also decided to apply to the Grain Commission for a loading platform at the siding.

[E. F. BOULTER, Sec.-Treas.

**FOR THE BELGIANS**

Secretary T. C. Buckland, of Otterburne G. G. Association, writes the following: On February 26 we had a variety entertainment at the Baptist church here in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, when just over \$80.00 was collected. The following program was very ably dealt with by all concerned, and judging by results gave good satisfaction.

Rule Britannia, mixed chorus; chairman's address, Rev. C. K. Morse; Tipperary, boy scouts; recitation, Miss Pearl Musser; song, Dan Edwards; duet, Misses Davies and Bateman; flag drill, eight young ladies; song, Mrs. Corbett; instrumental duet, Miss Gallipon and Mr. Theroux; tableau; sale of candy, donated; farce, "Box and Cox," Mrs. Corbett, H. Reynolds and T. C. Buckland; matrimonial sweets, Mr. and Mrs. Musser; recitation, H. R. Reynolds; song, Dan Edwards; secretary's report; "God Save the King."

The balance of the \$200 consisted of donations. The church was packed to full capacity. When will the day come when each local will have its own hall, large enough to hold such entertainments in comfort?

We have had several offers of free building sites, but I am afraid money is too scarce this year to attempt building.

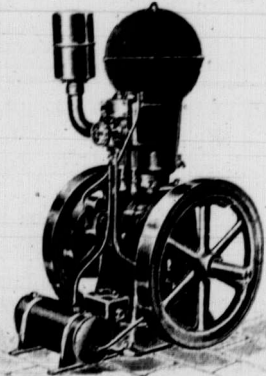
T. C. BUCKLAND, Sec.

The law regarding property rights of women whose husbands have died intestate has been amended by the Quebec Legislature, ensuring the wife's claim to priority.



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The value of a gasoline engine depends upon the quality of materials and workmanship employed in its construction. The "Lister" Engine combines



FIVE SIZES  
2, 3, 5, 7 and 9 horse power  
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### ECONOMIZE ON COST OF PRODUCTION

A large manufacturer of farm implements once said: "If the farmers would shed and care for their machinery as they should, one half of the manufacturers would starve to death—yes, more than one half of us would have to go out of business." Thus as L. D. Seass says in the Farmers' Review: "We are paying more than twice as much for our implements as we should, to say nothing of the extra expense in operating the weak, rusty and dull tools, besides decreasing our crop yields by their use." To quote further from this article. A farmer's binder costs him \$175. He uses it 15 days in the entire season and King Rust takes it 350 days. And we must not forget that Rust does not belong to the union. He works 24 hours a day.

I know a man who unhitched from his seeder in the field where he finished sowing oats. He didn't even draw it up to the fence. The oats grew up thru it and when he cut them he drove around the seeder with his binder. Another man left his buck rake in the meadow where he used it last. He broke up the meadow and put it into corn. When he came to the buck rake, while he was breaking the land, he pulled it over on the plowed ground, then he drove around it in pulverizing the soil, and when he came to it in planting, drew it across his wire onto the land which he had planted and went ahead. He moved it back and forth in plowing until the corn got too large, then turned when he came to it. He husked the corn around it, and now his stock is running over and around it while the field is being pastured.

You would say these men are very slovenly, and if they were your neighbors you would look down on them. Yet as for the implements themselves, they are no worse off there than a large majority of the farm machinery which is scattered over barnyards. The sun's rays are no stronger, nor the rain wetter, in the field than in the barnyard.

I know another man with plenty of shed room who is always in such a rush to get to the next job that he will not take the time to clean off his tools and grease and put them away properly. Yet with all the patience in the world he will have a man rub a plow a half day with a brickbat and fool along in the field a day or two getting it to scour, and doing poor plowing at the same time.

He will buy a new spade, and in his great haste will throw it down when he is thru with it. And when he wants to use it again he spends far more time looking for it than it would have taken to clean it off, grease it and put it away—to say nothing of the time lost in trying to work with the rusty thing.

### Shed Must be Convenient

The implement shed should be one of the most conveniently located buildings on the farm. You cannot farm without tools, and you cannot keep them long unless you care for them. The implement shed should be built and so arranged that when you are using a tool at intervals, it can be drawn into one part of the shed and easily gotten out; but when its season's work is done, it can be properly cared for and stored in another part out of the way.

If you cannot afford an implement shed, do the next best thing—use paint and grease. Now this is not a substitute for a shed, but a supplement. And my observation has been that when tools are properly cared for in this way they are even better off than some tools we find under a shed without this protection. We go into so many implement sheds which have only a dirt floor and find a disc setting there sunken three inches into the earth—where it could have had a board under it—and the blades not even cleaned. The planter runners are buried in the earth. The binder is there, but old King Rust is just about as busy on it as he is on the fellow's binder which stands out under a tree. He has perched himself on the cutting edge of the guard plates and sickle, he is also visiting the knottier and the twine knife. He hasn't forgotten to examine each bearing to find whether or not oil has been left on them. And the old fellow is still working his 24 hours a day.

### Rust is More Destructive than Friction

When you simply put your machinery under a shed, you do not bar him, you only check him a little. You can shut out the sun and the rain, but it is hard

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PAGE FENCE costs least to use because it's sold direct to you. Selling expense (which adds enormously to fence cost, but not to fence value) is cut to the very lowest point by our direct sales plan. You pay only one small profit when you buy PAGE FENCE.

Instead of 100 per cent. selling cost added to price, you pay only 10 per cent. or 15 per cent. at most. What we save in selling cost we give you in Quality—in all No. 9 wire—in full size lock wire—in perfectly woven fence—in Lifetime Service at the cost of ordinary fence.

Order today, because prices on good fence will not go lower. They probably will go higher. And Spring will enormously increase the demand. Today we can ship on receipt of your order.

No. of wires.	STYLE Height in inches.	Uprights, inches apart.	PAGE HEAVY FENCE		PRICES							
			Full gauge No. 9 Page Wire; in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls.	Spaces between horizontals in inches.	Manitoba. Small lots.	Manitoba. Car lots.	East Sask. Small lots.	East Sask. Car lots.	West Sask. Small lots.	West Sask. Car lots.	Alberta. Small lots.	Alberta. Car lots.
4	30	22	10-10-10		.23	.20	.23	.21	.25	.22	.27	.24
5	37	22	8-9-10-10		.25	.23	.27	.24	.29	.25	.30	.26
6	40	22	6-7-8-9-9		.29	.26	.31	.28	.33	.29	.34	.30
7	48	22	5-6-7-8-9-10		.35	.31	.37	.34	.39	.35	.42	.36
9	52	22	4-4-5-5-7-8-9-9		.41	.37	.44	.39	.46	.40	.48	.42
			MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE									
			No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 12 High Carbon. Uprights No. 12 Hard Drawn. Locks No. 11.									
5	36	16 1/2	8-8-10-10		.21	.18	.22	.19	.24	.20	.25	.21
6	42	16 1/2	7-7-8-10-10		.23	.21	.24	.22	.26	.23	.28	.24
7	48	16 1/2	3-3-4-5-5-6		.30	.27	.32	.28	.34	.29	.36	.31
8	48	12	3-3-4-5-5-6		.28	.25	.30	.26	.32	.27	.34	.29
9	48	16 1/2	4-5-6-7-8-9-9		.30	.27	.32	28	.34	.29	.36	.31
10	54	16 1/2	3-3-3-4-5-6-6-6		.32	.29	.34	30	.36	.31	.38	.33
			3-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-9		.36	.32	.38	.34	.40	.35	.43	.37
			SPECIAL POULTRY									
			No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 13.									
18	48	8	2-inch spaces at bottom		.57	.51	.60	.54	.62	.55	.66	.58
20	60	8	2-inch spaces at bottom		.61	.55	.64	.58	.66	.59	.71	.63
			GATE for 3 ft. opening 4 feet high		2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40
			" " 12 " " 4 " " (Railroad style)		4.70	4.25	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	5.25	4.65
			" " 14 " " 4 " "		5.20	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.75	5.15
			" " 16 " " 4 " "		5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.65
			POSTS, Angle Steel, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2. 7 1-3 feet long		.37	.34	.40	.36	.42	.37	.44	.39
			STRETCHING TOOLS (Set)		9.25	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.75	9.25
			STAPLES, 25-lb. box		1.00		1.10		1.10		1.20	
			BRACE WIRE, 25 lbs.		.95		1.05		1.05		1.15	

NOTE:—East and West Saskatchewan is divided by a line from Prince Albert to Moose Jaw.

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Canadian trade during the year 1914 fell off about \$210,000,000 as compared with 1913. Trade with Great Britain declined about eighty million dollars, while that with the United States increased by about ten millions.

With four Democratic Senators voting

in the negative, the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution was passed by the New Jersey Senate on February 16. Having duly passed two successive Legislatures the amendment will now be submitted to a popular vote at a special election to be held in September.

The prosecution instituted against Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, several years ago for his socialistic anti-government propaganda, which necessitated his self-exile for several years, has been abandoned definitely. Gorky is now fighting loyally with the Czar's army against the common foe.



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**18 H.P.**

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Young Roosters	12c
Old Roosters	10c
Ducks	12c
Turkeys	13-15c
Geese	12c

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

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Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

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Full Address.....  
(G.G.G.)

March 17th

**St. Patrick's Day!**

This reminds us that **G.G.G. Blue Bell Binder Twine**



is now being spun in Belfast, Ireland, for Grain Growers of Western Canada. Many do not know the facts about the genuine quality in Blue Bell. We have a booklet that tells what some who used this twine in 1914 think about it. Here is a specimen testimonial:

"Blue Bell Twine is superior to any 550 ft. twine I ever used. It gave first class satisfaction and I saved about 2 1/4 cents a pound. I loaned three balls to a neighbor and he says he never had such good twine. I am almost sure I can send you an order for a carload next season. I have some of the twine left and I intend to take a ball to our meeting to show to the members."

This is only one of scores that came to us after last harvest. Similar statements of unqualified satisfaction were characteristic of letters from all parts of the West. Write for our booklet: "What Grain Growers think of Blue Bell."

**MANY ORDERS FOR CARLOAD AND LESS-CARLOAD LOTS ALREADY HAVE BEEN BOOKED FOR THE COMING SEASON—SUBJECT TO PRICE BEING SATISFACTORY WHEN WE ARE ABLE TO QUOTE.**

Get our prices on Wire Fencing, Fence Posts, Lumber, Building Supplies, Flour, etc., etc. Ship us that car of Grain. Prompt and Efficient Service.

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Branches at Regina, Calgary, Fort William, New Westminster

Did you see our advertisement in the March 10 issue of The Guide. We are making a reduction in the prices given there and will gladly forward new list. Write us Now.

**THE SAFE-LOCK FENCE COMPANY**  
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**If Ordered Together** We send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water heat, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them.

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Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges.

Write Today! **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 214, RACINE, WIS.**

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**What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?**

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest!

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

has saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing these ailments. Nelson Griffith, Limerick, Sask. writes: "I have been using your Spavin Cure and find it one of the best liniments. It completely cured a curb on a driving mare". Don't take chances with your horses. Keep a bottle of Kendall's handy, \$1-6 for \$5. Our book "Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt. 108

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Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Bears fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

**Brandon Livestock Exchange**

I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 each f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till March 31. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable.

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**PERCHERON, BELGIAN and HACKNEY STALLIONS**

For Sale on Easy Terms and Guarantee

Don't be confused in name and breed. The only "Graham" in Canada importing exclusively.




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Corner of Avenue G and 21st Street  
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The entire lot of choicely bred Clydesdales of the H. H. Horner estate are offered for sale. Among them are the famous breeding and show stallions: Nether Baron (Imp.) (1908) (1909), sire Baron of Buohiyvie; Dunure Surra (Imp.) (11676) (14082), sire Baron of Buohiyvie; Dunure Sparkling Hope (Imp.) (12711) (18012), sire Baron of Buohiyvie; Dunduff Triumph (Imp.) (12710) (15001), sire Revelanta. There are also a splendid lot of brood mares, sired by the following noted horses: Revelanta, Montrave Roland, Pride of Blacon, Sir Blundell, etc. Nearly all of these mares are safe in foal. This stock will be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. Come and see them, or write for particulars to A. H. HORNER, P.O. Box 32, Ouelman, Sask.

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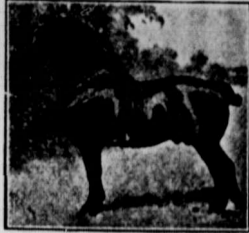




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A splendid collection of Imported and Home-Bred Stallions and Mares for sale at bargain prices.

I have a first-class selection to choose from. Nine Clyde Stallions, two Percherons, one Hackney, one Coach, and one Standard bred, together with three Clyde and four Percheron mares; all young stock. Take advantage of cheap transportation at the time of the Brandon Bull Sale and visit my stable. There never was as good a future ahead of the horse-breeding industry. It will pay you to get the best. Inquiries promptly answered. Write or phone.



**F. J. HASSARD**

(Formerly of Deloraine) - Cecil Hotel, Brandon  
Horses may be seen at Club Stable, 12th Street

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MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM

Gaetan [1210] 61375 (70162) Black, 8 years old. Prize winner at Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Carman, also New York, 1909. McPeak 29051 Grey, 13 years old, won at Prince Albert and Edmonton in 1910 and 1911.  
Prince Rupert [4115] Black, 2 years old. Also a number of registered females for sale.

M. E. VANCE, P.O. Box 2, CRANDALL, MAN.

## Clydesdales - Percherons - Belgians

If you have a stallion that you have had for three or more years and wish to exchange on a younger or better one, we can give you a pick out of a splendid assortment that are right in every way and have all been acclimated. We give a guarantee and only charge a reasonable amount for the difference in age or quality. During the past four years over 50% of our sales have been with old customers, who are satisfied with our Square Deal Policy. NEW IMPORTATION OF PERCHERONS JUST ARRIVED—The big drafty kind to suit the critical buyer. See our three-year-olds, all with weight, bone and quality. The kind you are looking for. Write us;



**VANSTONE & ROGERS** 503 Tribune Building, Winnipeg Man., or to  
JAMES BROOKS, Manager - North Battleford, Sask.

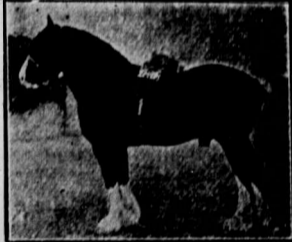
## ALBERTA HORSE SHOW

And Auction Sale of Horses. Pure Bred Cattle Show and Auction Sale of Bulls

Held under the auspices of the Alberta Livestock Associations and the Alberta and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, CALGARY, APRIL 21-23.  
ENTRIES CLOSE for the Auction Sale of Bulls, March 15th. For the Horse Show and Auction Sale of Horses, April 1st. Price List and Entry Forms may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, Secretary and Managing Director, Alberta Livestock Associations, Victoria Park, Calgary.  
GEO. LANE, Pres., Alberta Horse Breeders' Assoc. J. L. WALTERS, Pres., Alberta Cattle Breeders' Assoc.

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The opportunity for horse breeding was never so good as it is at present. There is bound to be a great demand for heavy horses for several years to come. Seize your opportunity now. Get a high class sire and breed all your mares this year. I have just received another importation of Quality Clydesdales, all from 2 to 5 years old, and will dispose of them at prices to suit all requirements. Call and see them or write for particulars.



A. L. DOLLAR, High River, Alta.

## Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

**CLYDESDALES**—18 head of stallions and a number of mares. All ages, and every one of them descended from the leading sires of the day.

**SHORTHORNS**—9 young bulls for immediate sale, sired by imported bulls of the choicest Scotch ancestry. Also the 2-year-old imported bull "Nobility," one of the best of his breed in the West today. Have also a few heifers, some of them due to calve shortly.

**YORKSHIRES**—Have a number left out of a litter of "Claymoodle Queenie III." (Imp.), age 4 months old. Book your order at once, they will soon go.

Write for prices and terms on all my stock

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Imported Stallions—ages two to seven years old. Prize winners. Fashionably bred. Sired by such well known horses as Baron Kelvin, by Baron's Pride; Everlasting; Quoksilver, by Silver Cup; Mendel; Cyllene, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Royal Abundance, etc. Prices very reasonable.—F. SCHROEDER & SON, Midnapore, Alberta.

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Now offering a very choice selection of 12 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and 35 CLYDESDALE MARES, of different ages. Also a BIG SELECTION of BULLS and FEMALES of all ages from our excellent herd of SHORTHORNS, both beef and dual purpose. Prices and terms very reasonable.

We won this year with our stock 11 Championships, 9 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 48 Firsts and 26 Seconds.

P. M. BREDT, P. O. Box 2089, Calgary, Alta. Phone M. 1003

## For Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

Address or call on  
**ALEX. GALBRAITH** - - Brandon, Man.  
Champion Winners for Sale

## Glencarnock Stock Farms

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Suffolk Down Sheep Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine

We have quite a number of young bulls offered for sale now for the first time; also yearling and two-year-old heifers in calf. Are also offering a few selected bred cows for sale. Make your reservations early for these latter. Ewes are all sold, but we have a few choice ram lambs for sale. Write for Catalogue and further particulars to—

J. D. MCGREGOR, Prop. - BRANDON, Man.

## Brookside Holsteins



YOUNG BULLS AND FEMALES ALL AGES FOR SALE. We have for sale a number of finely bred young bulls out of advanced Registry dams and sired by the best blood of this great black and white breed. Also a number of females, all ages, the best in line of breeding we have ever offered. Do not waste valuable time trying to build up a dairy herd from inferior cattle—get your foundation stock at Brookside and buy the breed that leads the world as a producer. Prices and Terms right.

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We offer for immediate sale 20 Bulls of 20 valuable ages and grand individual merit, both in beef and dual purpose type. Also a few choice Females in calf. Prices reasonable.

FARMS AT CARSTAIRS CALGARY-EDMONTON C.P.R. **YULE & BOWES** 235 8th AVENUE CALGARY

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Percheron Colts of both sexes for Sale. Out of the best of breeding stock. Also Shorthorn Bulls and a limited number of Heifers.

ALLEN REID, FORREST STATION, MAN.

## PURE BRED AYRSHIRES

The Ness Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for show-ring records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my winnings at the summer fairs, and write me your wants. I have also a few high-class Clydesdales to offer at attractive prices and terms.

ROWLAND NESS, Lake View Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta.

## CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

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

GLENALMOND STOCK FARM C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

## TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS ARYSHIRES

"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM, I can Please you  
THOS. NOBLE :: DAYSLAND, ALTA.

## Willow Springs Ranch



Canada's Largest Hereford Herd. Special offering of YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS.

These bulls are a strong lot of vigorous, robust specimens that will go out and stand up under the hardest kind of service, and their breeding and quality cannot be beaten. They are big-boned, thick fleshed, with the ideal "Whiteface" head, strong backs and full quarters, and the majority of them are ready for immediate use. They are all the progeny of my herd sires, "Beau Perfection," 11-13402; "Drumsticks," 11162, and "Governor Hadley," from Warren T. McCray's well known herd. Can also supply stock of all ages. Over 470 head to choose from. Prices and terms are right. Write or phone

FRANK COLLICUT, 636 11th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.  
Farm at Crossfield, Alta., C.P.R. Calgary-Edmonton line.

## 40 Head Holsteins 40

Including practically all of my show herd that was so successful through the Western Circuit last year, will be sold by auction, May 4, 1915. Catalogue on application to Forrest Ridge Stock Farm.

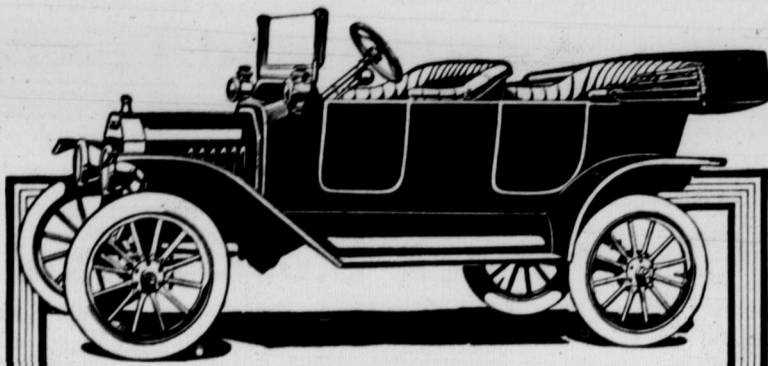
L. H. LIPSIT, Strathfordville, Ont. Elgin Co.

## Shorthorns For Quick Sale

A few grand Bulls, either Milk or Beef Strain  
**H. L. EMMERT** - - Oak Bluff, Man.

If your present herd is not quite up to standard BUY A GOOD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL and he will transform the poorest herd into a profitable one within four or five years. The pure-bred sire is the corner-stone of the dairy industry. Or buy a few good registered females and reach the goal of success more quickly.  
W. A. OLEMONS, Secretary Holstein-Friesian Association, ST. GEORGE, ONT.





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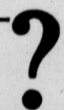
No advance in the price of the "Made in Canada" Ford will be made because of the 7½% War Tariff. We as loyal Canadians will gladly absorb whatever increased duty we are forced to pay on such raw materials as cannot be obtained at home. The Ford is manufactured in Canada—not assembled in Canada.

The Ford Runabout is \$540; the Town Car \$840; the Coupelet \$850; the Sedan \$1150—all fully equipped, f. o. b. Ford, Ont. Ford buyers will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ontario, for catalogue I.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## What is the Matter With Your Rig



Why is it that so many threshing machines are operated at a loss? Why is it that so few of them make money for their owners? Why is it that the teeth and concaves are broken, the cylinder slugged, the straw-racks and chaffer overloaded, the elevator and weigher so often clogged, the sieves and blower loaded down, the grain wasted, the belts burned or thrown off, the packing blown out of the engine, and the whole rig put on the bum? What causes all these troubles?

Ten to one the separator is all right and the trouble lies in the feeding, for it is a well-known fact that no separator can do good work when improperly fed.

Improper feeding is caused by the ignorance or cussedness of the pitchers, coupled with the inability of the ordinary feeder to correct their errors.

It is next to impossible to make any improvement in the pitchers, for if you "get after" them they will quit, and leave you without help of any kind. So if the trouble is to be overcome we must look to the feeder to do it. The common feeder, that usually comes with the separator, simply carries the load up to the cylinder and dumps it in, be the quantity large or small, and trouble results.

**THE GARDEN CITY FEEDER** corrects the errors of the pitchers, always delivering the proper quantity end first to the cylinder, thus insuring a steady motion and avoiding all trouble.

A fair-minded man is willing to be shown. Are you?

Then send for our booklet, and if you fail to find out **HOW** it is done, write us and we will explain more fully.

Name .....

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**The Garden City Feeder  
Co. Ltd.**

Dept. B. REGINA, SASK.

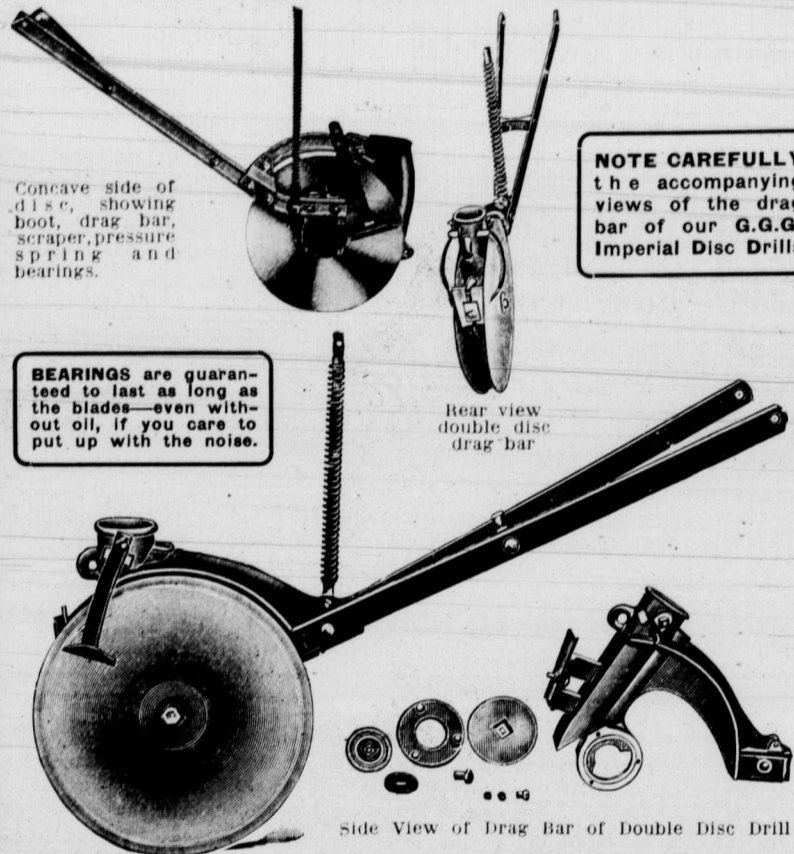
# Order your Drill Now

DOUBLE DISC, SINGLE DISC or SHOE

Good seed cannot be well put in without an A1 Seed Drill. The G.G.G. Imperial Drill, manufactured specially for us, is an A1 Drill. Not only does it do good work but also it has features not found on any other drill. Our automatic horse lift is very popular. You can have press wheels or chain conveyers. Discs and Shoes are interchangeable. Does satisfactory work with all grains, flax, alfalfa, clovers and grasses.

16-Shoe Drill... \$ 85.30	16-Single Disc... \$ 95.00	16-Double Disc... \$100.25
20-Shoe Drill... 101.50	20-Single Disc... 110.85	20-Double Disc... 117.25
22-Shoe Drill... 103.60	22-Single Disc... 116.05	22-Double Disc... 125.95

**NOTE**—Shoe Drills equipped with 3- or 4-horse eveners; Disc Drills with 4-horse hitch, two poles and drag chains.



Concave side of disc, showing boot, drag bar, scraper, pressure spring and bearings.

**NOTE CAREFULLY** the accompanying views of the drag bar of our G.G.G. Imperial Disc Drills

**BEARINGS** are guaranteed to last as long as the blades—even without oil, if you care to put up with the noise.

Rear view double disc drag bar

Side View of Drag Bar of Double Disc Drill

## Your Land Needs Packing

Use either a G.G.G. Surface or a G.G.G. Sub-Surface Packer. They are put up in four sizes—6, 18, 21 and 24 wheels. The small one is made to be attached to the plow; the larger ones for two, three or four horses. The wheels are placed 5½ inches apart. Our patented axle is dust-proof and always lubricated. No screeching, no heavy draft. Surface and sub-surface wheels are interchangeable.

Prices:

F.O.B. Winnipeg

6-Wheel.....	\$18.00
18-Wheel.....	59.00
21-Wheel.....	62.00
24-Wheel.....	65.00

Get our prices on **Plows, Harrows, Discs, Corn and Potato Machinery, Hay Rakes, Mowers, Wagons, Buggies, Gas Engines, etc.**, before you buy. Consult our 1915 Catalog or write for particulars.



G.G.G. Six-Section Sub-surface Packer attached to plow

## The Grain Growers' Special Tractor

Engine guaranteed to do the work of 8 horses. Price	\$ 892.50
Three-furrowed Gang. Price .....	147.00
Both together, An Ideal One-Man Outfit.....	1025.00

**NOTE**—Prices quoted above cover advances on catalog prices necessitated by Tariff changes

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd.**

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Fort William New Westminster



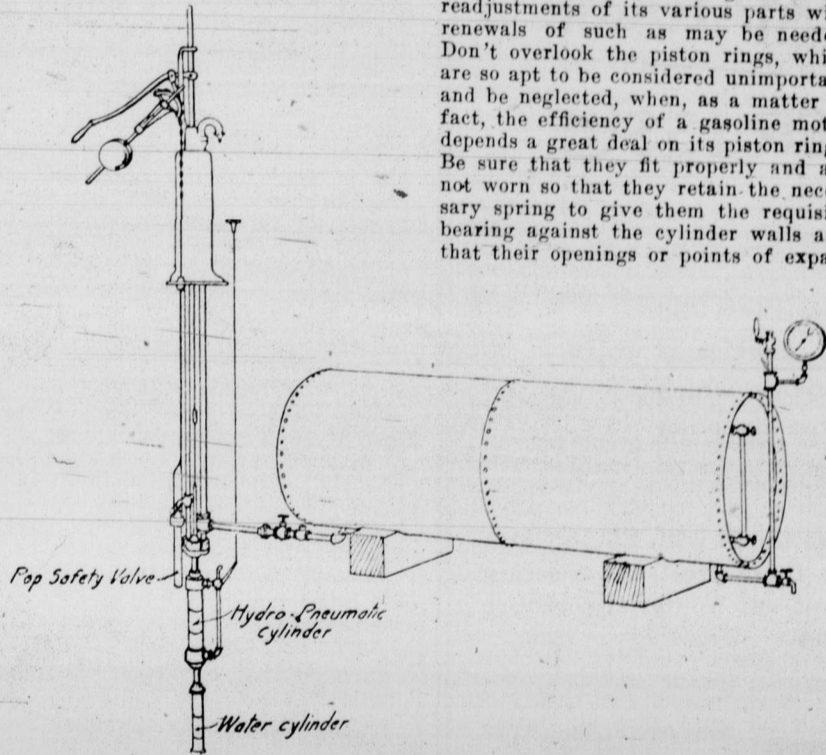
# The Farm Water Supply

The water supply on the farm is an item of very vital importance. Like a good many other matters pertaining to the convenience of the farm home and buildings, too little attention has been paid to the installation of a proper water system. If the number of journeys to the pump were taken into consideration, and the amount of labor expended in pumping for the house and stock, some means would be very eagerly sought after by which the work done might be lessened. Today there is no reason why the average farm should be without flowing water in both house and barns at very little added expense. The greatest obstacle to the adoption of any improvement on the farm seems to be the initial expense. It might almost be said that farmers are lacking in imagination, a great many not being able to appreciate in advance the added comfort and benefit which would be derived from the use of any or all of the conveniences which modern invention has made so readily adaptable to farm conditions. About the simplest way to have flowing water in the house is to put up a couple of barrels on an elevated platform and connect them with the pump and the house. This arrangement would freeze in winter in the West and is scarcely feasible at any rate. An attic tank, filled from a force pump, might be installed, but consideration

pending upon the capacity of the outfit. The accompanying illustration shows a combination water pump and air compression pump which is worked by either the windmill or engine. The chief difficulty experienced in this country in piping water to the barns or out-buildings, is from frost. To overcome this the pipe should be laid in the ground from 4 to 6 feet deep, in a square box made of 4x1 inch boards. The pipe should be laid on pieces of wood about an inch thick, so as to keep it up off the bottom of the wooden box, and, if possible, may be covered in with sawdust, to further insulate it. There will be practically no difficulty from freezing where this is done. The cost of installation of such a system will depend upon the completeness with which it is done, and the range of buildings over which it is to be used. The price of the tank and pump is about \$175, and this outfit will supply 120 gal. of water per hour. Fittings would, of course, be extra, but any farmer can put in the system himself with very little trouble, and the comfort and convenience which it will bring will compensate many times over the original financial outlay.

### ATTEND TO PISTON RINGS

In overhauling a gasoline engine, automobile, power boat or stationary, particular attention should be given to the readjustments of its various parts with renewals of such as may be needed. Don't overlook the piston rings, which are so apt to be considered unimportant and be neglected, when, as a matter of fact, the efficiency of a gasoline motor depends a great deal on its piston rings. Be sure that they fit properly and are not worn so that they retain the necessary spring to give them the requisite bearing against the cylinder walls and that their openings or points of expansion,



Hydro-pneumatic tank, which will supply water under pressure to all parts of the house and barn

must be taken of the added weight which this will make. Water weighs about 8 pounds per gallon, thus 250 gallons will weigh about a ton, and this will need some extra strength in the building to hold up in position. Added to this there are other objections to an attic tank. The overflow might get clogged up and water would damage the house. The water would tend to get hot in summer directly under the roof of the house, and there would be danger of freezing during the winter. Then, again, water in an ordinary open tank would tend to get dirty:

### The Hydro-Pneumatic Tank

The most satisfactory system at present in use is the hydro-pneumatic tank. This consists of a steel tank placed in the cellar, equipped with a pressure gauge, safety valve, water column and air pump. When water is pumped into the tank the air is compressed and acts as a force to distribute the water throughout the system. The pressure over the system, of course, will depend upon the amount of water in the tank. Water standing in the tank any length of time will absorb some of the air and hence this has to be replenished by a small air pump provided for the purpose. The pump can be worked by either hand power, windmill or engine power, and pipes can be laid from the tank to all parts of the farmstead, de-

sion, if of the usual one-piece type, are not in alignment. If a piston ring is worn so that its bearing grows unequal, impaired compression with loss of power thru gas escaping past the piston head results. Surplus oil will also work up thru these unsealed openings and cause carbonization in the combustion chamber with all its resultant troubles. Piston rings must be perfectly fitting, have equal and sustained tension on the cylinder walls or efficient motor service is impossible. With fuel going to waste, power deficient, carbonization and cylinder wear increasing, you will readily appreciate the importance of giving the piston rings proper attention.

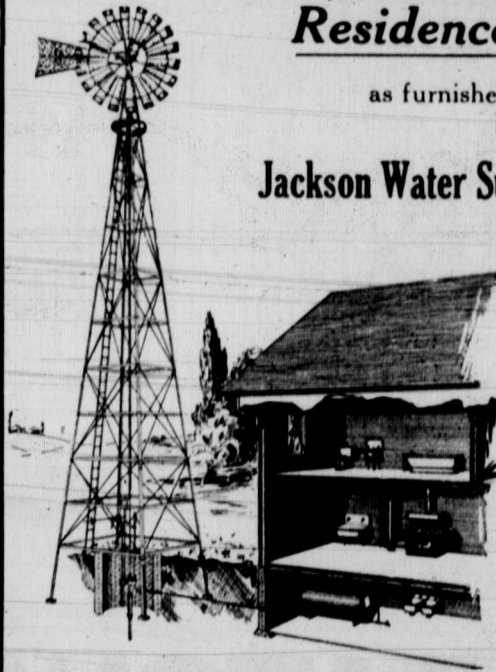
### GOVERNMENT SEED MUST BE SOWN

The department of the interior is taking prompt steps to trace and obtain convictions against persons fraudulently converting the seed grain advanced by the Dominion government to other uses than the purpose for which it was obtained. The Royal North-West Mounted Police have this matter actively in hand. A heavy penalty has been provided for in the Amended Seed Grain Act and any person or persons found to have sold the grain, or to have used it for any other purpose than that set forth in their application form, will be rigorously prosecuted.

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Write today for illustrated catalogue or call at our office and see Water and Lighting Systems in actual operation.

### Jackson Water Supply Co. Ltd.

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Back of C.P.R. Depot

Distributors of "Hoosier" Power Pumps for deep or shallow well. "Star" Windmills, "Bull Dog" Gasoline Engines, Feed Grinders, Tanks, Pipes and Well Casing

## Wanted New Inventions

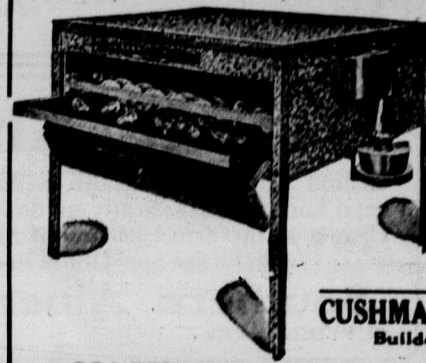
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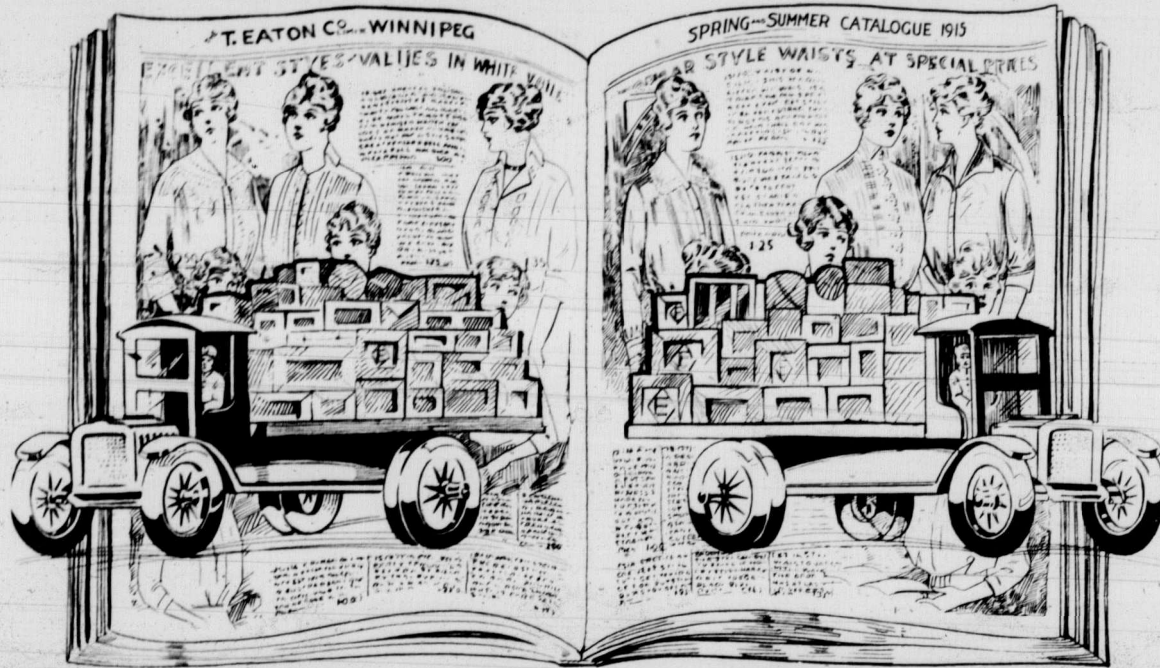
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A large stock of Marquis Wheat, Banner and Abundance Oats and 6-rowed Barley on hand. Also a full line of Field Grains and Garden Seeds. Samples and prices furnished on application

S. A. EARLY & CO. LIMITED - Saskatoon, Sask.



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The Eaton Catalogues for Spring and Summer feature a great range in all lines of merchandise at the most reasonable prices. You will find selection, quality and value.

By keeping in close touch with Eaton Catalogues and using them freely in meeting all your needs you can materially reduce your cost of living.

If you have the Eaton Catalogues, use them; if not, write for them.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

Sent free on request to any point in Western Canada.

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The most convenient, time, labor and machine saving building ever designed for the farm. Fire-retarding, Lightning-proof and Permanent. Fill in particulars below and we will send you Free, Plan, Elevations and quotation.

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We also supply Corrugated Iron, Steel Shingles, Siding, Culverts, Well Curbing, Grain Tanks, Garages, and everything in SHEET METAL BUILDING MATERIAL. Send sizes for prices if in the market.

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Quality Guaranteed. 26th Year. Quick Shipments. Farmers write for Free Samples. Wholesale Price. Special Price on Carlots. AUGUST POST, Dept. D, MOULTON, Iowa

## Hardy Alfalfa Seed

Grimm and Baltic Alfalfa Seed grown in Alberta. The hardest seed known. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Grown in the driest portion of Alberta and is very drought resistant. Write for our Alfalfa Book and prices and samples.

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SUFFIELD, Alta. W. A. MCGREGOR, Supt. of Farms



**FREE** BOYS, don't pay \$5.00 to \$10.00 for a baseball outfit. Here is your 1915 National League style outfit—the complete equipment for playing every position on the team, and you can get it absolutely free. It contains this dandy big league solid leather catcher's decker, best 1915 style; a chrome tanned web thumb and raised heel solid leather fielder's glove; a Jim Dandy first baseman's mit, and a new style short stop's decker, both these mits being laced all around just like you see the big league players using. They're beauties. Then you get a new 1915 steel catcher's mask, a strongly sewn full sized baseball, and there's a dandy pair of baseball shoes for every boy who earns an outfit. Get this outfit, boys, and you'll be the pride of the team. Just write to-day for 32 of our magnificent Beauty Pin Sets to sell among your friends at only 10c. per set. They just sell like hot cakes. Just think—a lovely engraved gold finished Beauty Pins on a nice card for only 10c. Most ladies buy half a dozen sets the minute you show them. You'll sell these few in next to no time. Return our \$3.20 when the Pins are sold and we'll promptly send you, all charges paid, the complete baseball outfit, just as you see it, and the dandy rubber soled baseball shoes, guaranteed to fit and give satisfaction, are yours too, if you will show your grand baseball outfit to your friends and get only three of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. Get busy and write us quick, boys. Be the first to own the grandest baseball outfit in your town. Address: THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. B 632 TORONTO, ONTARIO

### SASKATCHEWAN HAIL INSURANCE Highly Satisfactory Report Presented to Annual Meeting

Saskatoon, Sask., March 9.—The second annual report of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance commission presented today to the delegates from the hail insurance districts showed a healthy condition of affairs.

J. E. Paynter, chairman, in his statement, showed that while the year began with a cash balance of \$7.70 and unpaid claims of \$126,472.62, the commission now had a surplus of \$348,391.55, making it possible to pay all claims and still have a balance of \$80,878.67 on hand. In 1913 the net revenue from 115 rural municipalities was \$788,389.50, while in 1914, with the addition of 11 municipalities, the revenue amounted to \$856,994.19.

At the municipal elections of 1914, 11 municipalities submitted repealing hail insurance by-laws, only four of which carried, and in 11 other municipalities submitting hail insurance by-laws five endorsed the scheme, so that now there were 127 rural municipalities under the act with a total number of acres assessed of 22,409,131. During 1914 3,568 rate-payers filed claims upon 6,223 quarter sections.

A resolution carried urging the legislature to amend the Hail Insurance Act to enable a cash assessment payable in advance to be levied, to be under the jurisdiction of the present commission, but operated as a separate department, whereby a farmer in a municipality not under the Hail Insurance Act might take out insurance.

The proposal that the fencing of 80 acres should exempt that land from the provisions of the act was lost, as was one that a quarter occupied by an actual resident who had more than 25 acres cultivated and the balance fenced could be exempted from the operation of the act.

Amid applause it was resolved that the act should be amended to eliminate the adding of a penalty of 1 per cent. a month, and substituting on January 1 a penalty of 8 per cent. for non-payment of hail insurance taxes.

### THE INDEPENDENT FARMER

(A song written and sung by R. W. Rodgers, Kinmundy, Alta.)

He takes his wheat to market,  
And he takes just what they give him;  
He goes into the store and there  
He pays just what they ask him;  
He counts his money, goes back home,  
He says it is a shame now,  
I wonder what the matter is,  
I wonder who's to blame, now.

#### Chorus:

Oh, he's the independent man,  
The independent farmer,  
A very independent man,  
The independent farmer.

His brother Bill came home that eve,  
From working in the coal mine,  
Oh, Bill sure had no cause to grieve,  
And he was feeling quite fine.  
"We got a raise of pay today,"  
The farmer asked "How'd that come?"  
"We miners simply organized,  
The raise of pay's the outcome."

The thought just like a lightning flash  
Came o'er that farmer's brain, then:  
Why, farmers ought to organize  
Before they sell their grain, then.  
But when he mentioned it they laughed,  
They tore his hopes to fritters.  
Why, farmers couldn't organize,  
It isn't in the critters.

Yes, he's an independent man,  
The independent farmer,  
He claims he does the best he can,  
This independent farmer;  
Each farmer is independent  
Of his fellow farmer;  
Oh, he's an independent man,  
This independent farmer.

On elevator men and such,  
And middlemen of all kinds,  
He's quite dependent all the time,  
No way to freedom he finds.  
But on his fellow farmer, no,  
He won't depend a minute.  
A way to beat the middleman?  
He's sure there's nothing in it.

The farmer loves the middleman,  
He loves him very dearly;  
He couldn't break away at all,  
Oh, that we see quite clearly;  
What matter if he loses all,  
All the fruits of his labors,  
So long as he can independ-  
ent be of all his neighbors?



# \$15.95 Upward ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A **SOLID PROPOSITION**, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.  
**ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**  
The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from **WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B.** Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.**



## POULTRY, EGGS BUTTER

Dressed Hogs, Hides and all kinds of Farm Produce. We guarantee to pay the highest market prices at all times. Cash remitted same day as goods received.

Correspondence Solicited

**Reliance Produce & Supply Co.**  
102 King St., Winnipeg

## RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.



**HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited**  
Dept. 19. TORONTO, Canada

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## Everlasting Grimm Alfalfa

Produces plants with large branching roots which resist winter conditions. Leafier and of better feeding value than other varieties. Booklet, "HOW I DISCOVERED THE GRIMM ALFALFA," and sample free. Will also send testimonials from patrons in your locality.

A. B. LYMAN, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer  
Alfalfadale Farm, Route 6, Excelsior, Minn.

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We Pay Highest Values  
Write for Price List "E" and Shipping Tags

**PIERCE FUR CO. LTD.**  
King and Alexander, Winnipeg, Canada

## Built Up To A High Standard Not Down To A Price

### The New Galloway SANITARY Cream Separator

is made so good in my factory that I will send it anywhere in the Dominion without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day free trial, to test against any make or kind, that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all.



**Travel 20,000 Miles**  
look over every factory in this country and all the foreign countries—you won't find its superior at any price. Made in our own factory from the finest material, on the best automatic machinery, by skilled workmen, in tremendous quantities, all parts alike, interchangeable and standard, and sold to you for less money than dealers and jobbers can buy machines not as good in carload lots for spot cash.

### Get My 1915 Catalog

It's so good that no dairyman who owns 2 or 100 cows can afford to be without it. All I ask you to do is first get my proposition before you decide to purchase any cream separator of any make, kind or at any price. Just drop me a postcard. Address: **Wm. Galloway, Pres. Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd. Dept. 11 Winnipeg Man.**



## STEER FEEDING IN MANITOBA

A record bunch of Manitoba fed steers were slaughtered recently at the Gordon, Ironside and Fares abattoirs. There were 38 three-year-olds in the bunch and they brought their feeder, H. A. Mullins, the neat sum of \$4,155.92 or \$109.34 per head. Mr. Mullins, who has been all his life in the stock business, recently purchased a small ranch 30 miles west of Winnipeg, right on Portage Avenue, and has gone into winter feeding in the open, somewhat as a pastime, but a pastime that must pay its way. He bought the steers, together with others, two months ago on the Union stockyards and had them driven to his ranch. There they were allowed to run in a nice close bluff where there was plenty of water. They were first fed barley and oat chop with hay and oat straw for roughage and the last month corn. The only shelter they had, beside the bluff, was a rough open shed, yet even during the extreme cold of the past two weeks they thrive amazingly, one of them dressing out over 950 pounds of beef.

This sale is just another demonstration of what can be done in winter feeding in the open in the West. Mr. Mullins admits that his profit was a handsome one and he has still other steers to put on the market a little later. There is many another spot thruout the West where the same scheme could be carried out and, being near a city, advantage could be taken of every advance in the market. Since the turn of the year receipts of prime steers have been very small and the market stiffened accordingly and Mr. Mullins was ready for the market when it came.

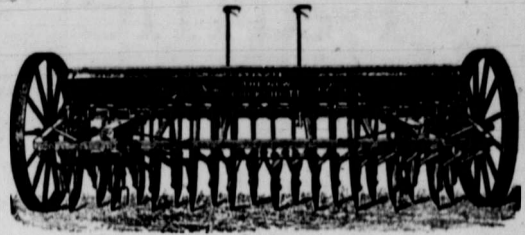
## THE MODERN HOG

The hog is now a gentleman of leisure. He lives on the cream of the farm. He opens his eyes in a warm wigwam or steam heated palace. He is warmed and tenderly introduced to the fount of porcine blessing. He basks in the sunlight thru glass windows, if his coming is in February, March or April. A side dish of appetizing food is within his reach the very first day he can use it. He is fed on the finest grain on the farm. He shares with the calf the skim milk that may be available. Thus from birth to death he lives as an organized appetite, and becomes at maturity an animated lard keg.

His ancestors some generations back roamed the woods. His ancient ancestress measured her pigs in a bushel basket, and with the recognized head of the family tested the mettle of the fleetest horse and the courage of the boarhound. He was clear of vision, brave in spirit, sound in wind and limb. His bones had the strength of the finest steel, and his nose was fearfully and wonderfully made.

A life of luxury has shortened his nose, has refined his form, and has put a lovely little kink in his tail—just too sweet for anything! He can no longer walk to market, but must be carried; and fortunate is he if his bones will stand the shock of rough roads or the severe bumping of two freight cars. Naturally, every pore of this mollycoddle is open to every breath of any porcine malady that is wafted on the breezes by day or that steals in like a thief in the fogs by night. If cholera winks at him from the next township he is sure to collapse. This gluttonous gorging of slop containing milk, cornmeal, bran, shorts, oilmeal, tankage, is not to blame. We have made him what he is—a mollycoddle, a porcine mollycoddle, a spoiled child of luxury.

Should we go back to the wild boar, the razorback or the hazel splitter? No more than we should go back to the loghouse or sodstable. But if the hog is to be profitable, he must have more vitality. We must breed better; must give him fresh ground for his home. We must give him a wider range, more grass in summer, and alfalfa hay in winter, more roughage. We must add months to his life by making him work harder for his living. We must use him more as a saver of waste, a scavenger, not to gather the offal of the streets, but the waste products of the farm. We can afford to lengthen his nose and his legs, to increase the size of his bone and the width of his chest. We need not be so particular about the droop of his ear, the exact shape of his tail, or whether he has a swirl or not, if by giving attention to the essentials instead of to the fancy points, and if by making it harder for him to live, we can put some ginger into his constitution.—Wallace's Farmer.



# Quality and Service

stand the test of time and make satisfied customers because value is built into every implement.

When you buy "COCKSHUTT IMPLEMENTS" you secure more than so many pounds of steel and iron. You secure the successful results of numerous experiments under conditions similar to your own. You secure years of service owing to the extra durability built into implements by established reliable makers with a reputation to maintain. You secure the advice and assistance of the local dealer in setting up and operating the implement to the best advantage. You secure the advantage and convenience of prompt delivery from the Dealer's stock. You secure years of service through our permanent facilities for furnishing repairs. You secure the terms best suited to your needs. You buy goods made in Canada.

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO JAMES MASON, General Manager  
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General banking business transacted. Special attention paid to Farmers' accounts. Sales notes collected. Bank sales notes given free on application.

Winnipeg Office: 426 MAIN STREET W. A. Macphaffie Manager



## Have Gophers Eaten

### Your Automobile?

Perhaps you've wanted an auto and couldn't afford one. Gophers have damaged your crops and robbed you of part of your ripened grain. One pair will eat or destroy a bushel of grain a year. 40-acre fields often harbor 1,000 of these pests. What they cost you would soon pay for a machine. Are you going to let these pests live another year? There's one sure way to destroy every one.



It Kills Gophers. It's the only way—you can't trap or shoot enough to make any impression on the increase. But Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison will clean them out in a day. Its odor attracts them. The sweet taste suits them. The tiniest particle eaten kills instantly. It's the one absolutely sure way to destroy gophers, prairie dogs, squirrels, mice, etc.

Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical to use. It's the safest. There's no danger in preparing. Simply soak the grain over night, drain in the morning, pour the box of Kill-Em-Quick Powder in and stir thoroughly. Then drop a few kernels of grain into their holes. Next day every gopher in your field will be dead. Or, if you want to collect a bounty drop the grain four or five feet from the holes. No gopher will ever travel four feet after eating Kill-Em-Quick. We unreservedly guarantee that Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick is not only the cheapest gopher poison you or any other man can use, but the most effective you can use at any price. Kill-Em-Quick comes in three sizes: 50c, 75c and \$1.25; enough for 40 acres, 80 and 160 acres; enough to kill 1,000, 2,000 and 4,000 gophers. Backed by a cash guarantee. Full satisfaction or money back. Get it from your druggist. If he can't supply you, we send prepaid on receipt of the price. Send for FREE gopher book.



MICKELSON-SHAPIRO CO., Dept. B. Winnipeg, Can.



# Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO  
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

## POULTRY

FOR SALE—ORPINGTON BUFF AND WHITE, best stock. J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man. 5-8

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—PURE—early hatched. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 5-1

WHITE ORPINGTON BABY CHICKS AND eggs; laying strain of prize winners; circular. Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont. 7-5

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FOR hatching; send for circular. J. L. Stark, Chilliwack, B.C. 8-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. R. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 8-4

PAKENHAM'S SILVER CAMPINES WON AT Canada's largest show; eggs at reasonable prices; write for circular. W. E. Pakenham, Norwood, Ont. 8-4

PURE BARRED ROCKS—MY ROCK HENS IN 1914 made an average of 149 eggs each. I am now booking orders for eggs from this choice laying strain, April eggs, \$2.50 for 15; May \$2.00, cash with order. Send orders now and be sure of getting them. William LaChapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 9-5

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—\$2 TO \$4; extra fine Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50; Mammouth Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.50. G. R. Bateman, Wolsley, Sask. 9-3

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES cockerels, \$1.50. A. S. Clark, Itiga, Sask. 9-4

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON AND S. C. BROWN Leghorn, winter layers; hatching eggs, \$1.50 and \$1.00 per 15 eggs. Rev. J. W. Shier, Elkhorn, Man. 9-3

BARRED ROCKS—COCKERELS \$2 AND \$3; eggs, laying strain. Balmossie Farms, Halford, Sask. 9-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED ROOSTERS—\$2.00 each. Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 10-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE—\$1.75 each. W. Golland, Bredenburg, 10-2

GET MY WAR PRICES ON BABY CHICKS before ordering elsewhere. Robt. Wilson, Eburne, B.C. 10-12

MOLINE POULTRY YARD HAS FOR SALE large Embden Ganders, bred from prize winners at Brandon fairs. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 10-2

SPECIAL SALE—PURE BRED S. C. RHODE Island Reds, S. C. White Orpingtons, S. C. White Leghorns; cockerel, \$2.00; trio, \$5.00; pen, \$9.00. Eggs, best pens, \$2.00 per 15; satisfaction guaranteed. F. A. Cleophas, "Rich Prairie Poultry Farm," Bienfait, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON ducks and drakes, also Toulouse geese. Charles Welburn, Robeby, Sask. 10-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND WHITE ROCK cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each; the Rocks are from the stock of J. T. Thompson, of Hope, Indiana, who claims to have the best in America; our Wyandottes have blood from the flocks of Martin P. Dover Guild, of Rockwood, Ont., and Fishell, of Hope, Indiana, U.S. Address: The Wyandotte Farm, Macdonald, Man. 10-3

McARTHUR'S CHAMPION 1911 TO 1915 BUFF Orpingtons, birds and eggs; write for prize list. F. J. G. McArthur, 1330 Wolsley Ave., Winnipeg, Canada. 10-3

24 PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK hens, well barred, and good layers, \$1.25 each; also 20 pure bred Rhode Island Red pullets, 75 cents each. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 11-3

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS—SINGLE and Double Combs; dark, \$2.00. J. C. Rose, Manson, Man. 11-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from prize winners, \$1.50. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 11-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, \$4.00, hens, \$2.50. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 11-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00 EACH; Toulouse ganders. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 11-4

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—FARM bred and raised; extra special laying stock; active and healthy; prize winners at Brandon fairs; cockerels and pullets from \$2.00 up; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 and \$4.00 per setting. Charlie Gifford, St. George Farm, Bossevain, Man. 11-4

McOPA FARM—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 each, \$5 per pair. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 11-4

HUFF ORPINGTONS—WINNERS SECOND INTERNATIONAL laying contest; stock and eggs; send for Mating List. C. Robbins, Chilliwack, B.C. 11-4

FREE—WE WILL GIVE FREE TO ANY PERSON interested in stock or poultry, one of our 80-page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen houses; tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure roup in four days; tells all about our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Foods and Remedies. Write: W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada. 9-5

## RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad, and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## EGGS

EGGS FOR HATCHING—FROM PRIZE WINNING stock, R. I. Reds, Rose and Single Comb; Rose Comb, \$3.00 and \$5.00; Single Comb, \$3.00; 15 eggs per setting. G. C. Rogerson, 1042 8th St., East, Calgary, Alta. 4-1

EGGS—RECORD EGG PRODUCING STOCK, White Wyandottes, Leghorns; free delivery; settings, \$1.50. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 8-10

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM CHOICE PEN of R. C. Rhode Island Red hens mated to deep red 11 lb. cock at \$2.00 per 15. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 8-10

BARRED AND PARTRIDGE ROCKS—EGGS for hatching from the birds that have won the following prizes the last 14 months in Winnipeg: 20 firsts, 10 seconds, 5 thirds, 3 fourths, 1 fifth, 1 sixth, 3 sevenths, 6 specials, 4 cups. Also a few cockerels from my champion laying strain, \$5.00 and up. Eggs \$5.00 per setting. A. H. Earle, 640 Ashburn St., Winnipeg, Phone Sher. 3470. 8-10

## FARM LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM, AS GOING CONCERN. Thomas Graham, Saskatchewan Landing, Sask. 9-4

313 ACRES FIRST CLASS IMPROVED FARM for sale, 1 1/4 miles from Wilkie, including 225 acres seeded to wheat and oats in spring; good water, buildings, fencing, immediate possession. Price \$40.00 per acre; 1/2 cash, balance mortgage 5 or 10 years 6%. Owner, Box 225, Wilkie, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—160 ACRES; 85 CULTIVATED; all fenced. Apply: Box 88, Foxwarren, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE SECTION FINE wheat land, 470 acres cultivated, 100 summer-fallow; one mile to famous Lueland, Sask. Box 47. Horses, cattle, seed, implements cheap. 10-2

GOOD LAND—10 YEARS' TIME—6% INTEREST—In a country that has no hot nights in summer and no extreme cold in winter; good land can be bought at reasonable prices because the whole country now stands where Iowa and Wisconsin were 20 years ago. We have nothing to sell you, but we would like to have you with us if you are a good farmer who will appreciate living in a good country. Ask for "A Farm Home for You." Farm Development Bureau, No. 62, Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash. 10-2

FOR SALE—150 ACRES; FENCED; ADJOINING the town of Swan River, Man., \$25.00 per acre. \$500 cash, balance very easy. R. G. Taylor, Swan River, Man. 11-4

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto; and 53 Queen St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7-1f

## Your Opportunity, Farmers!

Have you any seed wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa seed, rye grass, or potatoes for sale just now? Try "The Farmers' Market Place" in your own paper, and it will bring you the business you seek. Mr. W. Gould, Edwin, Man., writes as follows:

"I advertised Timothy seed in The Guide, and the advertisement cost me a little over 60 cents per insertion. I received forty or forty-five orders, ranging from fifty to eight hundred pounds; some were cash, others promised to pay when they received the seed. I was able to fill every order, and received payment in full. I advertised in three other papers, but The Guide got the most business for me."

Have you any poultry, young chicks, or eggs for hatching to dispose of this spring? Mrs. D. B. Howell, of Langenburg, Sask., writes as follows:

"I have now to date had thirty-seven replies to my last advertisement, and from \$7.60's worth of advertising I have sold \$80.20 of chicks."

Have you for sale, any pure bred stock horses, cattle, sheep or swine? Have you any second-hand machinery to dispose of, or is your farm for sale? Mr. Jas. R. Hume, Abergeldie Stock Farm, Souris, Man., who advertised Abergeldie Angus cattle, Berkshire swine, and Shropshire sheep in The Guide, writes us:

"I may say that my advertisement has given me splendid satisfaction. I have made some splendid sales thru it, and will use your paper again."

What The Guide has done for the above advertisers, it will do for you. The rate for advertising in "The Farmers' Market Place" is four cents per word per issue. Just write your advertisement, count the words, and send it along for three for four issues, together with money order to cover the cost. Remember, the best selling season is now on. Don't let this opportunity go past you. Send in your advertisement NOW.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

## HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 361f

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 31f

IMPORTED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS—Also home bred two-year-old and yearling stallions. Spencer Pearce, East End, Sask. 31f

IMPORTED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION—"Urban," No. 48617; weight 1900 lbs.; will sell cheap for cash; must change route. Apply: C. Paulin, Minitonas, Man. 10-4

McOPA FARM HAS A FEW PERCHERONS for sale; will take young grade heifers. W. S. Barker and Sons, Deloraine, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, "General Carse," imp. (7020), age 8; "Baron Armadale," (5967), age 12; for terms apply: McCallum Bros., Moosomin, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION, "Pink Pluto" (715) (43930); terms reasonable, or exchange for another. George Blackwood, Golden Plain, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CLYDESDALE STALLION, "Baron Primrose Jr.," also three registered mares in foal. T. Korstad, Camrose, Alta. 11-2

TEN HEAD OF MARES—AGES 5-12; WEIGHTS 1,100-1,400 (in foal); mostly all broken; also 30 head fine young horses, ages 3-2-1; well bred; terms cash. Apply Brimhall Bros., Raymond, Alta. 10-2

IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION FOR SALE—"Ready Money," (673) (26480); age rising 8; excellent foal getter and sound; also six head registered Shire Mares, ages 3-6; weights, 1,300-1,500; prices very reasonable. Apply to Brimhall Bros., Raymond, Alta. 10-2

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION FOR EXCHANGE; weight about 2,100; dark chestnut, rising 7 years old; having stood in this vicinity 4 years, would exchange for another Belgian horse of good quality; for particulars apply to John Picken, Castor, Alta. 11-6

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELECTION of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E. Calgary. 111f

## HORSES STOLEN

ON THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER 21, 1914. ONE large team of mules about 16 1/2 hands high. One almost black, the other brown, both mares. The one, almost black, had lump on outside of left hind leg between hock and fetlock joint. The dark brown one had an old wire cut on one front hoof. Also heavy set of team harness, metal plate hame tug, ball top hames. The buggy was a low wheeled auto seat, Armstrong make, gear red, body black, tongue also black. A liberal reward will be offered for information leading to their recovery. J. B. McLaughlin, Saltcoats, Sask. 11-6

## FARM MACHINERY

ONE THIRTY H.P. NICHOLS AND SHEPARD double cylinder plow engine and Minneapolis separator. Will accept fifty cents on the dollar of actual value if I get all cash. Two new three-wheel push buckrakes, less than half price. Three well pure bred Yorkshire boars. A small car of Newmarket seed oats, seventy cents per bushel. Russian Laurel Willow cuttings, four dollars per thousand. C. O. Holstein, Wauchope, Sask. 10-2

## SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED AS MANAGER OF POWER farm by fourth year student, thoroughly experienced in engineering and farming. Oliver Hughes, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. 10-2

ENGINEER WANTS SITUATION DRIVING steam or gas tractor; abstainer; moderate wages, part of which could be left until the fall if necessary. R. Thomas, Regina. 10-2

WANTED SITUATION—GAS TRACTOR ENGINEER, experienced in all farm machinery and stock; do any work on farm; state wages. H. Horsley, Elva, Man. 11-2

## SITUATIONS VACANT

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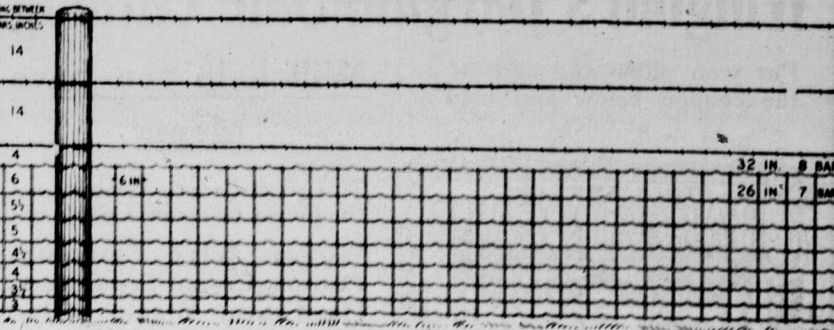
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### SUCCESSFUL CORN GROWING

I have raised corn here for ten years. For a number of years I raised North Dakota White, but it does not mature well enough. Then I tried Northwestern Dent. That is very good, but last year I tried one bushel of Gehu. It is rather short, 4½ to 6 feet in height, but it gives by far the best quality of fodder, the ears coming almost to maturity.

A sandy loam is the best soil for corn in this country, but my own soil is a heavy clay loam. The land should be plowed very deep for corn, and if possible should be plowed at least two weeks before planting, so as to give the weed seeds that will be turned to the top a chance to sprout. Then just before you plant your corn thoroughly pulverize your soil, harrow it three or four times and go over it with a plank float. It would be better still to plow the land in the fall—plow it 10 inches deep—then in the spring give it a couple of strokes with the harrow and leave it till planting time, then give it a good double discing and a stroke or two with the harrow and plant at once.

#### Plant Early

As a rule about May 15 is the best time to plant corn. If you have land that is inclined to be light, May 10 is not too early, or if the weather should happen to be a little extra warm, the tenth will not be too early on heavy land. But under all circumstances have it in by May 20. Getting it in early is very essential. If there does come a hard frost which freezes the corn off after it is up, it will grow right out again.

I sow my corn with a grain drill about two inches deep, and I cut it with an 8-foot grain binder, therefore the rows must be 42 inches apart. I make a paper cone of heavy building paper, and put the small end down into the spouts that need to sow. Make it wide enough to tack the top to the sides of the drill box, and put your corn into the cone and it will sow out almost to the last kernel. I always sow my corn as thin as I can and keep the drill sowing, for I always put my corn on summer-fallow, that is on land I am summer-fallowing, instead of a bare summer-fallow. One bushel of Northwestern Dent will sow 5 acres, and one bushel of Gehu will sow about seven acres. The thin sowing makes a better quality of fodder, too, than thicker sowing.

The wheat after corn generally yields better, and grades a grade better than on bare summer-fallow.

For the larger varieties, a corn binder is the only satisfactory way of harvesting it.

#### Cultivation Very Important

As to cultivation, watch it, and just before it comes thru the ground give it a couple of good harrowings, then when it is large enough, cultivate it every ten or twelve days. Cultivate at least three times, and four times is better. The first time cultivate deep and close to the row, throwing the dirt away from the row. The second time not quite so deep, and the third and fourth times quite shallow, and keep the ground as level as possible.

I have no silo, but think that would be the proper way to take care of the corn crop. In the fall of 1913, I saved some seed from my Northwestern Dent and tested it last spring along with the seed that I had bought. Ninety-eight per cent. of it grew and grew stronger than what I got from the seed house, only ninety per cent. of which germinated.

As to its feeding value, it is away ahead of anything else that you can feed, especially is this true for dairy cows. I feed it to everything on the place—horses, milch cows, fat steers, young cattle, pigs and hens. The pigs like to chew any stalks that the cattle leave, and the hens will eat a lot of the leaves if you hang a sheaf up where they can pick at it.

I had 34 acres of corn last year, and I just farm a half section.  
Sask. H. L. M.

County Court officers thruout the State of Alabama are warning property-owners that billboards or other sign advertisements of whiskey are in violation of the new Anti-Liquor Advertising law. It also forbids such advertisements in newspapers.

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**ABSORBINE** from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 K free.

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In your own interests take advantage of these prices. Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed to March 24.

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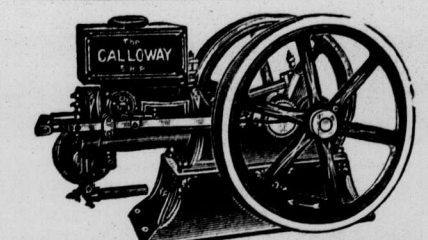
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by the light high-speeded, short-lived, cheap engine, nor by the high priced, ordinary engine with four middlemen's profits as the only excuse for that price. Check our engine point for point with them all, measure the bore and stroke, put them on the scales for weight, size them all up for simplicity, then test our side by side with every make and kind, regardless of who makes it or what price they ask, and we will leave it entirely to you to be the judge. Sold on thirty days' free trial. Every sale backed by a \$25,000 bank bond.

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**The Mechanical/Hired Man**

Continued from Page 11

measures, and rightly so. We can expect with each year's offering of engines a closer approach to mechanical excellence in design than we have had previously. So that briefly we can to good advantage mention some of the principal points in maintenance.

Lubrication and ignition have been dealt with in part above, and require only the following hints. A good grade of oil is an economy in two ways. There is a smaller carbon deposit from a good oil, and the good grade will have a high fire-test and good body, and will thereby increase compression. There are two extremes of weather in which difficulty with the oil will be encountered. In real hot weather, if the engine is stopped after working hard, the oil will be so thin it will run down off the piston, leaving it dry. If we attempt to start the engine now we will have apparently good compression, due to the piston dragging in the cylinder, when in reality, there being no oil film, the compression is poor, and the engine hard to start. Priming with oil is generally sufficient. Cold weather means thick oil, and a long-felt want has been a suitable coil electric heater in the oil tank and operated with current from the cells, which would liquify the oil before starting. It is possible for anyone to pipe a part of the exhaust around the oil tank and to the carburetor to make a heater. In fact, there is no question that the stationary engine carburetor should have a heater even if for gasoline alone. Much of an engine's work is done in cold weather, and the heater is a decided advantage in getting uniform speed. The regular use of flake graphite in small quantities with the oil is of considerable benefit. Ignition troubles are mainly:—1. Weak current. 2. Improper timing. 3. Defective insulation and corroded points.

For an engine that is located permanently the wet cell is perhaps the best current source next to a good grade of magneto. Many prefer them to the magneto, as it simplifies the whole ignition. Arranging them on a shelf above the engine and bringing the wires down the wall, we can obtain as reliable a current as could be wished for. The built-in magneto, gear driven is preferable to the type supplied as an extra.

Timing an engine is simple, yet we find many in difficulty on this point. The best way is to find the point at which the engine will work best, and use the tram and centre punch marks for future resetting. With a good carburetor adjustment the engine will run its normal speed on its heaviest load without "ringing" or pounding, if the load is too heavy and speed drops any more than twenty per cent. it will pound. A twenty per cent. margin is as much as need be allowed. Then with this timing the carburetor should be set so as to run without snapping back through the air intake, but not opened much beyond this point. The two adjustments must in a sense coincide to get the maximum delivery. Insulation and points are easily within the scope of every operator to observe. The proper carburetor and oiling adjustments do much to keeping the points clean.

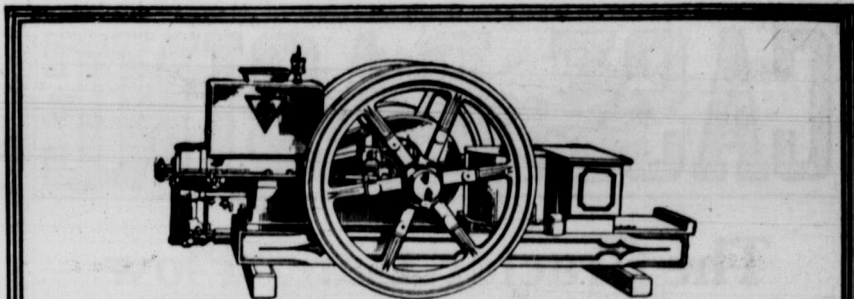
Hard starting in cold weather is a trouble common to all engines. In preference to all schemes, a small heater in the engine shed is the only real solution. Do not build a large shed for the engine, but make it tight, and a quick wood fire in a sheet iron heater will do more to getting an easy start than anything.

Get your plow share relaid next time you go to town.

Clean out the seeder box and, with a wire, take out all the dirt from the oil holes. Then oil up thoroughly.

Tighten up the braces which bind the seeder box frame together. Attention to this point will often straighten up wheels on machines which otherwise have quite a sag.

A dollar or two can often be saved by fixing up the grain spouts when plenty of time is available.



**Alpha Engine Facts**

Alpha Engines are reliable. Use all fuels. Are easy to start. Develop full power. Are free from vibration. Have best pulley arrangement. Have simple, reliable ignition. Are thoroughly standardized and parts are interchangeable. Strictly modern in design. Are high-class in appearance. Will fit your needs for size and equipment. Make best showing when directly compared with other engines. Are sold and backed by a Company that has a world-wide reputation for selling only high-quality machines and equipment.

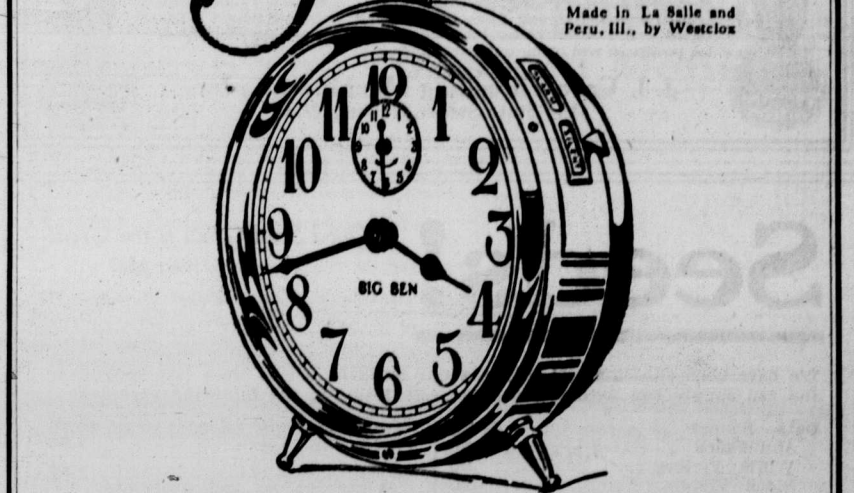
**An ideal engine for farm use**

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

Every farmer needs an "Alpha." Send for catalogue.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

**Big Ben**



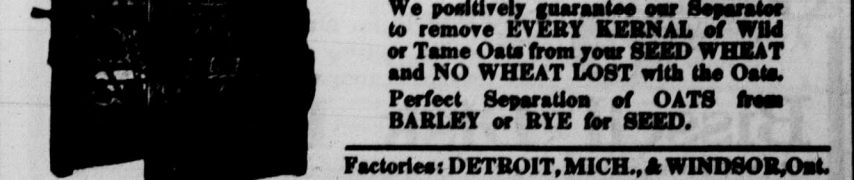
**A Self-Starter for the Farm**

For an early call that fills the fields on time—for early yields that fill the bins—

For a business-like farm system that gets things done on time and according to plans—**Big Ben.**

He has two calls—a straight five-minute ring or ten gentle half-minute reminders to bring you out gradually.

If not found at your dealer's, a money order to his makers, "Westclox, La Salle, Ill.," will bring him postpaid—\$2.50 in the States; \$3.00 in Canada.



**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 EYE for SEED.

Factories: DETROIT, MICH., & WINDSOR, Ont.  
Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

**WM. H. EMERSON & SONS**  
CAMPBELL AVE. AND M.C.R.R., DETROIT, MICH.

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



# CASE RACINE

## The Tractor Gang Plow That Has No Equal

CASE-RACINE Plows overcome every obstacle that the power plowman meets. They do the work better and cheaper than it can be done by any other plow.

### 10 Exclusive Features Clinch Their Superiority

1. Our rigid compound hitch prevents the tractor from crowding the plow out of line—makes it easy to straighten a crooked furrow. The plow follows the tractor squarely in line of travel.
2. The CASE-RACINE automatic lift is the easiest to set and operate. Anyone can set the crank properly. No gears or complicated parts. Trash cannot interfere. Operated by a single rope from the engine. Works as well in soft ground as in hard. Drive wheel cannot slip or slide.
3. The large wheels of these plows reduce the draught on the plow, give a big extra clearance to prevent clogging with trash, and are oiled by means of large outside oil cups.
4. The spring hitch protects the plow from damage when striking an obstacle. Each beam is connected to the platform by a strong spring. When any bottom strikes a rock the spring lets it hold back, the gauge wheel is thus pulled forward, raising bottom over the obstruction.
5. Our spring dodge takes care of obstacles which strike the bottom on the end of share. This side tension spring permits the bottom to swing out of line and pass to either side of an obstruction. The bottom then instantly drops back into line when the obstacle has been passed.
6. The cast break pin does not crush or change its shape as does a wooden pin, which thus allows the bottom to run loose—dip down too far.
7. The CASE-RACINE beams are protected against springing or twisting by extra strength and weight, and by special reinforcing.
8. The gauge wheel is placed midway between the bottom and the beam so that it carries the weight evenly. The bottoms therefore take the ground quicker and lift quicker than others.
9. Our CASE-RACINE breaker bottoms win in every contest because of their splendid design. No other bottom will lay a furrow so accurately. Different types of bottoms for any soil are furnished.
10. The hand levers of the CASE-RACINE are mounted on the frame instead of on the beams. This permits of easiest regulation and adjustment from the platform. The bottoms can be lifted by hand with much less effort on your part.

CASE-RACINE Tractor Gang Plows are made in 4, 6 and 8 bottom sizes. They have conclusively proved their superiority to all others, both in championship contests and in countless field trials.

### Learn Why We Lead

CASE has led all other manufacturers of tractors and farm power machinery for more than 70 years. Send us your name for free tractor gang plow information. Learn why CASE RACINE Tractor Gang Plows have won where others failed. A postcard will bring our catalog.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.  
819 State Street, Racine, Wis. (274)

## Seeds!

Good Seed Grain is the Great Question over the West

We have been choosing and selecting our stock of Grains since last September and can supply you with the best of seed Grains in the following varieties:

Oats—Banner	\$.85	Wheat—Marquis, splendid strain	\$1.75
Abundance	.85	Prelude	3.25
White Victory	.90	Barley—O.A.C. 21	1.00
Black Victor	.90	White Hulless and Beardless,	
Garton's "22"	.85	splendid sample	1.50

We also quote Timothy from 80 to 110 per lb. Western Rye Grass at 120 per lb. Write us for anything you may require in Seeds, Onion Sets, Seed Grain, Flax Seed, also Stock Foods, Poultry Supplies, Incubators and Planet Junior Machines. The prices quoted are all F.O.B. Edmonton, remittance to accompany order. Kindly mention this advertisement.

### J. J. MURRAY & CO.

Seed Merchants - - - Edmonton, Alta.



### Based on a Knowledge of Western Conditions

This Bissell Disk Harrow is built especially to meet and cope with Western soil conditions. The Disk Plates are shaped to reach well under, cutting and giving the soil a complete turnover. This

## Bissell Disk Harrow

cuts, cultivates and pulverizes the whole surface and also has the capacity to penetrate hard soil. No centre strip is left uncut and the two plates on the Trailer make a level finish. Farmers claim that this Harrow saves a second outfit; one man and six horses will do the work of two men and eight horses. Sold by all Jno. Deere Plow Company Dealers.

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LIMITED, Dept. O, ELORA, ONTARIO

# Does a Tractor Pay?

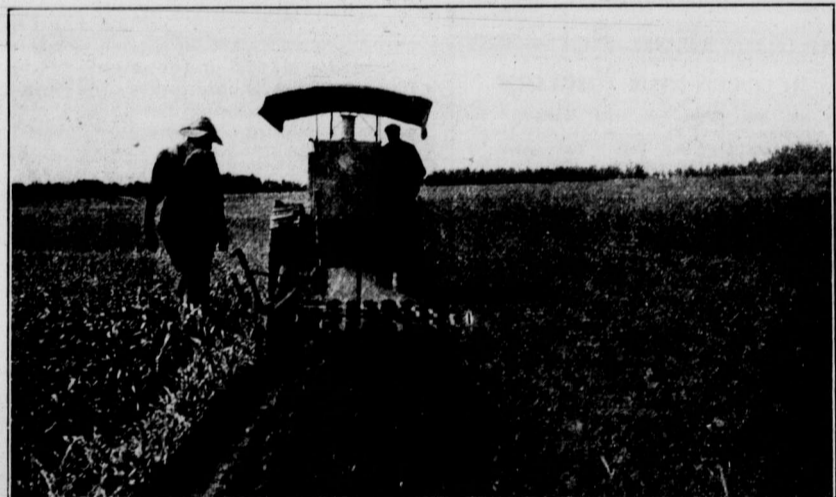
An article designed to help each farmer decide this question for himself

During the past few years the development of farming operations has very rapidly progressed, due largely to the improvements which have been made in farm machinery. Very truly, necessity is the mother of invention, and, owing to the scarcity of labor in these western prairies, many mechanical devices have been perfected. The vast stretches of open ground called for power with which their fertile acres could be broken and put to profitable use in growing grain to feed the world, and power was supplied in the shape of large steam, gasoline or kerosene tractors which pulled specially constructed tillage implements in their wake. For a time it was thought that these delicate pieces of man-made machinery would supersede altogether the less powerful, but none the less reliable horse or ox, but within the last two years the attitude of farmers towards the tractor has changed, and it has become a much discussed question as to whether, after all, in the majority of cases, horse-power is not more economical in the long run. There are several good arguments both for and against the use of power machinery, and the question is one of more than passing moment just at this time when there is so much for the highest possible efficiency in the production of crops.

### Is the Land Suitable

In the first place when considering the purchase of an engine the kind of land which is to be worked should be given careful consideration. Since the

thing over 30-h.p., can be used economically. After experience with all kinds of tractors in the west it is becoming generally admitted that the day of the 40, 60 or 80-h.p. tractor for ordinary farm work is past. The chief trouble is that there is altogether too much money tied up in an expensive outfit which, unless exceptionally good crops result, very rapidly depreciates in value. The question of cost forms a bone of contention between machine men and horse men. Figures can be made to suit almost any case, and what will be true of one farm will not do at all for another condition. Whether or not a tractor would be profitable will depend entirely upon circumstances. It might happen that a farmer has a very large area of land to put into crop. The horses he has are not sufficient to handle the work, and figuring that an engine could be relied upon to work at least twenty hours a day he looks around for an implement firm from which to purchase a tractor. He does not altogether like the idea of sinking so much money in a machine, but he has not the cash and cannot get enough horses on terms in the neighborhood. The implement firm is anxious to sell the outfit and willingly takes notes spread over a number of years. Now, the 15-30-h.p. engine and plows may cost him about \$2,500, and if he has a good crop in the fall he may be able to pay off some portion of the original debt. But allowance must be made for running expenses, and these sometimes are rather high. For fuel alone it will cost from \$7.50 to \$15



Tractors can be put to good use on some farms. Plowing summer-fallow on Seager Wheeler's farm, Rosthern, Sask. Note small pulverizer or packer attached to plow.

first thought in buying an engine is that is should do a great deal of heavy work in a short time it is absolutely necessary that the land to be worked be reasonably well drained so that work can be commenced on it early in the spring. Besides this, in order to be able to work an engine to advantage it is necessary that the land be open and free from obstructions in the shape of stones, bluffs, sloughs, pot-holes, etc., so that a long furrow can be turned. There is very appreciable loss in efficiency if the engine has to be constantly turning round. Not only do the ends of the short lands have to be plowed with horses, but if there is a large bend in the furrow a certain amount of ground is missed by the plows each round at this particular point.

### Light or Heavy Tractor?

Upon the land, too, there depends another question—the proper size of engine to obtain. Generally speaking the ordinary 15-30 gas tractor at present on the market will work on the land anywhere that horses can be used. Of course, it cannot be run thru a creek, or wet place, as some enthusiasts claim, but it will work on the land almost as soon as it is fit to be worked. Except in the case of a very large farm it is questionable at the present time, if a large tractor, any

per day, depending on the length of the run, and this has to be paid for in cash at most points in the west. The outfit will plow about 15 acres a day on an average. Allowance for wages at \$3 per day would put the operating cost very much higher, say, around \$11 for the 15 acres. This will make the operating cost alone about 73 cents per acre. It will take four 4-horse teams to do this work with gang plows. Now, what will it take to feed the horses each day? With oats at sixty cents a bushel, the feeding problem this year is a serious one. Only feeding three gallons of oats per horse a day, sixteen horses will require forty-eight gallons, or six bushels of grain. This will cost \$3.60. Hay is another item the cost of which will vary with the locality, but it cannot be put lower than a dollar a day for the outfit. Then four men are necessary to drive the teams, and figuring at \$30 per month for each man—much lower than the average wage paid—another \$4.00 will have to be added to the daily cost. Thus the total will be \$9.60 per day, making each acre cost in actual running expenses sixty-six cents. No allowance has been made in the above for interest or depreciation on the investment in either case.

### The Value of Time

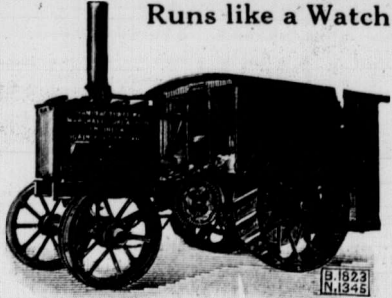
But there are other factors to consider. In this western country exped-



**HIGH-CLASS "BRITISH" MACHINERY**

**The 'Marshall' Oil Tractor**

Built like a Battleship  
Runs like a Watch



**The Dreadnaught of the Prairies**

This Tractor is made in 2 sizes, 16 H.P. Draw-bar, giving off 30-35 Brake H.P. on the pulley; 32 H.P. Draw-bar, giving off 60-70 Brake H.P. on the pulley. They are economical, durable and reliable. Guaranteed of finest materials and best workmanship. They need few repairs.

**IF YOU WANT SATISFACTION, BUY OUR TRACTOR AND THAT WILL STAND UP AND GIVE YOU MANY YEARS OF SERVICE**

Farmers are seriously warned not to be misled by the light, short-lived, inferior, cheap (so-called) Tractor; it will not stand up and only causes trouble, vexation and loss.

**SEND FOR CATALOGUE SEMI-DIESEL, TWO CYCLE, OIL ENGINES, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE**

suitable for General Farm Work, Threshing, Electric Lighting, Contractors, and General Commercial use. **STEAM ENGINES**, all kinds, 2 to 2,000 H.P., also Boilers.

**Marshall, Sons & Co. (Canada) Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS  
Saskatoon - Canada  
P.O. Box 1564 - Telephone 3393

**Cut down your Plowing Cost per acre with YELLOWHEAD COAL**

The only coal of its kind that is mined in Canada. Not Lignite but Bituminous, and sold in any size from Slack to Lump.

**NORTH WEST COAL CO., Edmonton, Alta.**

**International Loan Co. Ltd.**

Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Manitoba

**We buy Mortgages and Agreements of Sale, at a discount, on satisfactory real estate security.**

707-8 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada

**FROM FRIEND TO FRIEND**

If the railroads did not carry freight, the passengers would have to pay higher fares.

If magazines and farm papers and newspapers did not carry advertising, the subscribers would have to pay much more money for each copy.

If the passenger trains were all taken off, the freight rates would go up.

If we were to send you nothing but the advertisements, the advertisers would have to pay more for the service.

There is a railroad to the top of Pike's Peak that carries passengers, and probably carries little or no freight. The fares are higher than on other roads, and when you get to the end of the road there is just a magnificent view but no business, or any way to earn a living.

There are a few publications without advertising, but they are expensive, and after you have read them you have only a beautiful theory, but no way to put it into practice.

Freight trains on the railroad are intensely practical and useful to the people who ride on passenger trains and who need food and clothing and furniture and all manner of things that the freight train carries.

The advertising pages of The Grain Growers' Guide are intensely practical and useful to the people who read the editorial matter and who need farm implements and incubators and seed and automobiles and cream separators and building material and food and clothing and scores of other things that are described in the advertising columns by advertisers who are reliable.

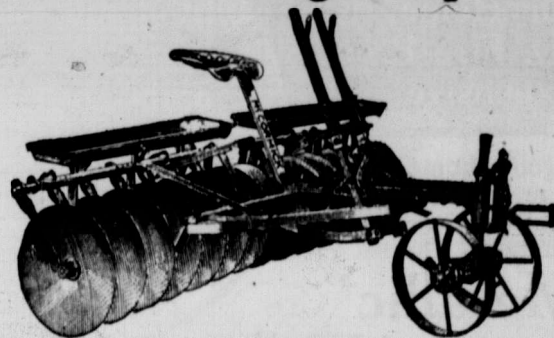
ency counts oftentimes a very great deal, and it is difficult to estimate exactly the value of getting work done on time. This is where mechanical power properly operated is extremely useful. Another factor which should be taken into consideration is that with the right kind of a tractor there is no excuse for doing poor work with a power outfit. The plows, if set right, will turn the ground over to the desired depth, and a good seed bed can be readily obtained. The engine can, if necessary, be put to do other work around the farm, but this will necessitate buying more special machinery.

If it is decided that a tractor can be economically used, the next question to consider is the size of outfit suitable. Generally speaking, the present day opinion amongst farmers is that a small 12 to 18 horse power outfit is the most satisfactory for general use. The claim is put forward that such a tractor is light, takes the place of a four-horse team, is easily handled, will not readily mire, can be used economically to run the chopper, wood-saw and, belted to a line shaft, many other handy devices by means of which farm work can be considerably lightened. These light engines will doubtless do all that the manufacturers claim for them, but there are a few facts which a man should consider before finally deciding on the engine best suited to his requirements. One of the most expensive items in present-day farming is the cost of upkeep and depreciation of implements. Machinery, no matter how well kept, will need replacing in a comparatively short time, so that in buying implements of any kind the first care should be to obtain the most durable ones possible. It is recognized that plowing is one of the most important and at the same time the hardest and heaviest jobs on the farm. The heaviest horses are always used on the plow, because it is the weight which they are able to throw into the collar which helps to move the plow without obliging the horses to strain and pull with their muscles. The parallel with the tractor is not just the same, since the matter of absolute weight is not the determining factor in the ease with which the engine can do its work, but an engine which is built with a solid and substantial framework must be less liable to vibration and hence more resistant to wear from that source than one built less heavily. Wear and tear are the expensive items to consider when operating machinery of any kind. In order to reduce this to a minimum, any implement bought should be thoroughly understood before it is used a great deal.

**Success Depends on the Operator**

The success or failure of an outfit depends very largely upon the operator. The engine can be depended upon to run as long as it is properly cared for. A gas engine must have gas and a spark before it will run at all, and the gas must be fed in the right proportion and the spark occur in sufficient intensity at the proper time. Enough lubricating oil must be used to keep the parts cool, and water must always be kept in the water jacket. There is another point which might be emphasized, too, in this connection. In order to ensure having the engine run smoothly, advantage should be taken of any of the devices on the market at present which tend to lessen the amount of extra work which the engineer has to do outside of attending to the actual running of the motor. On the ordinary tractor most of the engineer's attention must be given to steering a straight course alongside the furrow, so as not to miss any part of the field. Today there are devices which act as automatic guides, and such if used will enable the outfit to do a much superior job to any hand steering which can be done. Attempts at guiding the tractor by hand and the use of unreliable self-steering devices are largely responsible for the reputation the tractor has for doing poor work in the field. A self-steering device, such as that illustrated on the Farm Experiences page, will not only enable the outfit to do better plowing, but it will also allow the engineer to properly attend to the engine, keep it well lubricated and adjusted so that the highest efficiency can be obtained. The cost of such a device is well under \$25, and it is a mistake for any tractor

**McCormick Tillage Implements**



**IT** is now a well-known fact that the disk harrow, if properly used, will do more to better the chances for a good yield of grain than any other farm implement; therefore, every farmer should own and use a disk harrow. The disk harrow has many uses, some of them requiring great strength, others nicety of adjustment; therefore, every farmer should own a McCormick disk harrow which combines these important features.

The McCormick disk harrow is strong enough in every part to stand up under the strain of following the binder or slicing meadows before plowing. The disks can be adjusted to any angle necessary for good tillage, and at any angle the gangs will work level in all kinds of soil. A constant, direct, right-angle pull on the bearings prevents all unnecessary friction, and makes the harrow that much easier for the horses to pull.

The McCormick local agent will show you these features and others just as strong when you ask him to. He handles the full line of McCormick tillage implements, disk harrows, peg-tooth and smoothing harrows, drills and cultivators. See the McCormick line before you buy. Write to the nearest branch house for catalogues and complete information.



**International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd**

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

**Let Us Do Your Repair Work and Save You Time and Money**

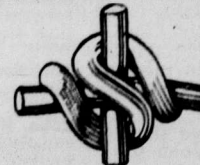
- J**ust the facilities you require.
- O**xy-acetylene Welding done by competent workmen.
- H**ave your Grain Crusher Rolls re-cut here.
- N**ew Pistons made and Cylinders re-bored.
- E**ngine Crankshafts turned up. All bearings.
- A**ll classes of Gears, Sprockets and Machinery Castings made.
- S**tay Bolts, Studs, Flues, Grate Bars, Flame Sheets and Forgings made.
- T**ry us once for our Mutual Benefit.

Our plant consists of machine shop, modern foundry, pattern shop, blacksmithing and oxy-acetylene welding plant. Our motto is: **"SATISFACTION AND SERVICE"**

PRICES ON APPLICATION  
**JOHN EAST IRON WORKS - 119-121 Ave. C.N., Saskatoon, Sask.**

**IDEAL**

A Sure Symbol of Quality is



The "S" Lock

Write for Catalog and Prices to

**The Ideal Fence Company Ltd., Winnipeg**  
Quality Fence 1 1/2" a Rod and up. We pay the freight

**ALBERTA FARMERS!**  
Write for full particulars **Cream Wanted** I pay cash on arrival  
**SHIP TO CALGARY**  
P. PALLESEN, Calgary Central Creamery, Box 274, Calgary, Alta.



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

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

### "Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

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

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

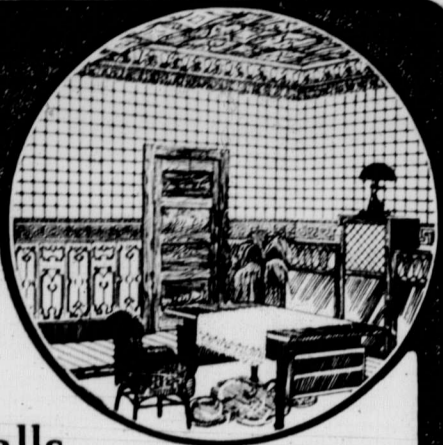
**THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED**

MANUFACTURERS

797 Notre Dame Avenue

Tel. Garry 1450-1451

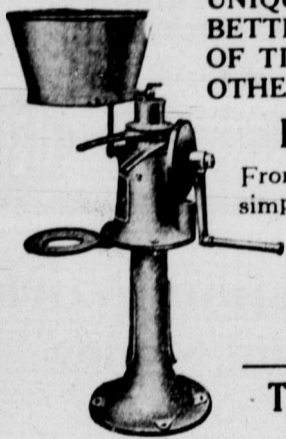
WINNIPEG



## The Premier Cream Separator

The World's Latest and Best

IT IS BUILT IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND HAS THE UNIQUE FITNESS TO DO ITS WORK BETTER AND FOR A GREATER LENGTH OF TIME AT LESS EXPENSE THAN ANY OTHER CREAM SEPARATOR.



### Each Machine Fully Guaranteed

From the economy standpoint alone it is simply good business to learn all about Premier Cream Separator. Let us send you fully illustrated catalogue, or better still, tell us how many cows you have and we will have our agent in your district give you a free demonstration.

**The Premier Cream Separator Co.**  
GALT BUILDING - WINNIPEG

## A Few of the Best Novels

EACH

65c.

Here are one dozen of the recent novels that have had an enormous sale at \$1.50, but are now reduced. Each one of these is one of the very best stories for old or young, and no one who purchases will be disappointed

**Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm**, by Kate Douglas Wiggin. A wholesome story of a country girl who completes the education of her maiden aunts.

**Mr. Pratt**, by Jos. C. Lincoln. A very humorous story of two young men from Wall Street, who went to Cape Cod to spend a few summer months living the "simple life."

**Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son**, by George Horace Lorimer. A series of letters written by John Graham, millionaire pork packer, of Chicago, to his son Pierrepont, who thinks that his chief duty is to spend the old man's money. Very humorous and entertaining.

**Old Gorgon Graham**, by George Horace Lorimer. More letters from John Graham to his son, Pierrepont.

**"Freckles"**, by Gene Stratton Porter. A story of a country orphan boy who has exciting experiences in the lumber woods, and develops a love for the wild things of nature. Very entertaining and containing a breath of romance.

**A Girl of the Limberlost**, by Gene Stratton Porter. Another delightful country story, the hero this time being a big-hearted girl who loves nature.

**Anne of Green Gables**, by L. M. Montgomery. The story of a country girl who helps to educate a whole community. One of the most interesting and fascinating stories ever written.

**Sowing Seeds in Danny**, by Nellie L. McClung. Mrs. McClung is well known to the people of Western Canada. Her books are just as interesting as her speeches. They are full of human nature and quaint humor. A story of the West.

**The Second Chance**, by Nellie L. McClung. A sequel to "Sowing Seeds in Danny."

**Lobo, Rag and Vixen**, by Ernest Thompson Seton. Stories of animals that seem human in their intelligence. Interesting for all ages.

**Krag and Johnny Bear**, by Ernest Thompson Seton. Same as above.

**The Man from Glengarry**, by Ralph Connor. A story of the Ottawa lumber woods, and one of this author's best.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

## CREAM WANTED!

We pay Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of CREAM, and pay Express Charges also. Write at once.

**MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd.**  
509 William Ave., Winnipeg

## EGGS BUTTER

We can handle large quantities of New-Laid Eggs and good Dairy Butter right now. Also Dressed Poultry and Hogs for immediate delivery. Prompt remittance made. Write us for prices today.

**WESTERN PRODUCE CO.**  
333 William Avenue Winnipeg

tion farmer to be without one, provided his farm is arranged in big, long fields.

No definite advice can be given as to whether or not it is advisable to use a tractor on the farm. The decision rests entirely with the individual farmer's conditions. The tractor undoubtedly has its place among agricultural machinery, and can be put to profitable use, providing the requirements are right. Horses must always be used on the farm as one means of motive power, and horses have the advantage, unlike tractors, of being able to be so handled as to increase in value as an investment. But the man who has a farm large enough to keep a tractor busy all the season thru can, with proper management, use one to good advantage.

### CARE AND ABUSE OF FARM MACHINERY

Recent investigations by the Conservation Commission reveal some very interesting facts regarding the effect of care, or neglect, as the case may be, upon the life of machinery on the farm. Between 90 and 95 farms, divided into three districts, were visited in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In Saskatchewan, out of 94 farmers visited by the Commission's representative, 76 leave all of their implements out of doors. On 73 of the farms, there were no implement sheds of any description. On 21 of the farms, sheds large enough to cover a part of the implements were found, in most cases this being only a buggy or a democrat, but not on one single farm was the machinery all housed. Not one farmer was found who painted his implements to protect them from the weather.

In Manitoba only 14 out of 94 keep their machinery under cover during winter, while 44 claim to keep a part of it inside. On 34 of the Manitoba farms no provision whatever is made for protecting implements, and only four claim to have done any painting.

In the three districts visited in Alberta, mixed farming is carried on quite extensively, making more barn room available, so that implements are more likely to be protected; but even here, 37 out of the 92 visited leave all machinery out of doors.

In one district in Ontario where 40 farmers were visited, every man housed his implements during winter, altho none of these men do any painting. In the Ontario district visited where the implements are housed, the average life of the binder was found to be between 16 and 17 years. Many binders were seen which were in good running order after cutting 20 seasons' crops.

### Western Experience

In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where so much of the machinery is left out of doors, the average life of the binder is given by the farmers as about 7 years, which is less than half that of the binder protected from the weather. Many binders did not last as long as seven years. One farmer near Moosomin, Saskatchewan, who, after 12 years, was retiring from the farm, had an auction sale. His binder, after cutting 12 crops, sold for \$80, or 50% of the original cost, and his other machinery at proportionately high prices. It had all been well housed and the necessary painting and repairing had been done to keep it in good order. On a neighboring farm a binder, which had cut only three crops, but which had been neglected and had stood out of doors, was being relegated to the scrap heap and a new one was being purchased.

An implement shed costs money, but if its use will double or treble the length of time the machinery will last, it is a good investment. Farmers often say that they cannot afford to build a shed. The truth is, they really cannot afford to be without one. Apart from the additional power necessary for operation, the depreciation on unhoused machinery on the average sized farm is so great as to amount to much more than the cost and upkeep of an implement shed. The binder works for only a short time during the year, while machinery in a shop works the whole year thru and lasts proportionately many times longer. It is simply a matter of care. The life of a machine extends in direct ratio to the care it receives, and abuse and neglect will shorten the life of any mechanism. The manufacturer is not responsible for the care of the machinery after it is sold. This rests entirely with the farmer.

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# Farm Women's Clubs

**LETTER FROM MRS. McNAUGHTAN**  
To my fellow workers of the Sask. G.G.A.

You have again elected me as your president. I trust I may be enabled to carry on my share of the work as befits this position in such a rapidly growing movement as the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The slogan of the G. G. A. is "Co-operate." I ask the hearty co-operation of all our members, in all that will contribute towards the success of our section.

Idea, suggestions—aye, and criticisms, too—sent to Miss Stocking, our secretary, will be gladly welcomed by your executive.

### Organization

Will members of our clubs, who are able, study methods of organizing, and practice impromptu speaking? Any members taking up this work will soon have calls coming from neighboring districts for assistance in organizing. This would be of very great help to the district directors, who, like your president and secretary, are busy farm women, and cannot leave home too frequently. It would also be splendid training for leadership in the work, for we do not wish to create any monopoly of office.

### Education

Let us set up an ideal, "An ideal rural Saskatchewan." Individually and in our meetings let us study the moral, social and economic questions of the day.

"In a few years all our restless and angry hearts will be quiet in death, but those who come after us will live in the world which our sins have blighted or which our love of right has redeemed. Let us do our thinking on these great questions, not with our eyes fixed on our bank book, but with a wise outlook on the fields of the future and with the consciousness that the spirit of the Eternal is seeking to distil from our lives some essence of righteousness before they pass away."

Let us, this coming year, thru our organization, show the world what we women of the West stand for.

Yours in co-operation,  
**VIOLET McNAUGHTAN,**  
President Women's Section  
Sask. G. G. A.

### BRATTON WOMEN ORGANIZE

A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Schman, January 13, 1915, for the purpose of forming a Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association. Mrs. Ward acted as chairman and Mrs. Schman as secretary pro tem.

After the reading of the constitution and platform of the Association, the ladies signified their willingness to form a club, and eleven members enrolled under the name of Bratton Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association.

The following officers were chosen by ballot: President, Mrs. James; Vice-President, Mrs. Ward; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Ferry; Board of Directors: Mesdames Beattie, Roger, Metcalf, D. Butcher, J. Butcher, Nicholson.

After arranging to meet on alternate Friday afternoons, at 2 o'clock, refreshments were served and the meeting adjourned.

Friday, January 22—The second meeting was held in Mr. Schman's store. Four new members enrolled. A delegate, Mrs. James, was elected by ballot to represent the Association at the Regina convention, the men's Association having previously offered to bear expenses. Arrangements were made for topics for three successive meetings, a paper on "Entertaining Unexpected Guests," was read by Mrs. Ferry, and the meeting adjourned to meet again February 5.

JOSEPHINE M. FERRY, Secretary.

### MEETINGS DISCONTINUED FOR WINTER

The postponed annual meeting of the Surbiton W. G. G. A. was held on December 22. After the report was submitted by the secretary, the election of officers was proceeded with. The president, vice-president and secretary were re-elected by acclamation, as was also the board of directors as it stood.

A very successful sewing meeting was held on December 30 in aid of the Belgian Refugee Fund, at the home of Mrs. Abrook, many garments being made

and forwarded to the organizers of the fund.

It was decided to discontinue the meetings during the most severe weather, owing to the difficulty many members experienced in attending.

We hope to start again, however, in the early spring with a still larger membership.

GRACE HALL, Secretary.

### EXCELLENT MEETING AT SMILEY

Dear Miss Stocking:—The ladies of the Smiley G. G. A. met at the home of Mrs. Smith, 2.30 p.m., January 30, and elected the following officers for the year: President, Mrs. Robert Burse; Vice-President, Mrs. Rosenberger; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Smiley.

The president read a petition to abolish the bar, which was signed by all the ladies present.

The business of the meeting having received due consideration, the following entertainment was provided:

A reading, "Twenty Years Hence," by Mrs. Rosenberger; a paper on "Discouragement," by Mrs. Clifford Camp; essay on "Housework on a Business Basis," by Mrs. M. W. Hyall; a general discussion on "Economy of making children's clothing."

Following this interesting topic, fancy-work made by the members was displayed. Refreshments were then served by the hostess. After the refreshments, music was rendered on the gramophone, and a vote of thanks was given Mrs. Smith. The program was then arranged for the next meeting, which will be February 27, at the same place. After singing "God Save the King," the meeting was adjourned.

MRS. E. E. SMILEY, Sec.

### STUDYING FIRST AID

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Women Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting in the Wiseton Hall, December 19, for the purpose of electing officers for the new year, 1915. We have now eleven paid up members.

After the regular business was completed the following officers were elected for 1915: President, Mrs. D. Dickson; Vice-President, Mrs. H. Hansen; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. G. Galbraith. We decided not to send a delegate to convention this year as we are short of funds. Our meetings have been very interesting so far. At our last meeting Mrs. Seward read a paper on "Ventilation," and Mrs. Capeling and Mrs. R. J. Wilson read papers on "How to treat persons in case of accidents or poisons." Last fall those of the Association who had turkeys and chickens for sale were able to secure good market prices for same thru different members of the Association.

Next meeting we expect to hold a union meeting with the men's Association, in order to hear the reports of the convention.

MRS. GEO. GALBRAITH,  
Wiseton, Sask. Sec.-Treas.

### ARRANGING TOPICS FOR YEAR

Dear Miss Stocking:—Fortune W. G. G. A. met at the home of Mrs. Ward on December 10 for our annual meeting. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Brookbank; Vice-President, Mrs. McIntosh; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. P. Jarens; Directors: Mrs. Auld, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. W. Jarens, Mrs. Boyle and Mrs. Ball.

The topics for the year are to be arranged for at our next meeting, also the delegate to be appointed to attend the convention. For the winter months the meetings are to be held at Mrs. Boyle's, as it is the most central. Mrs. Ward served a tempting lunch, to which we all did justice. The meeting closed by singing "God Save the King."

MRS. BROOKBANK,  
Fortune, Sask. Sec.-Treas.

### BURNHAM ENTERS FIELD

Dear Miss Stocking:—We have organized a branch of the W.G.G.A., and would like to have some information as to how to conduct our work. We have fourteen members enrolled, and our officers elected are: Miss I. Campbell, president; Mrs. M. W. Madden, vice-president; Miss E. Stock, secretary-treasurer.

ELSIE STOCK,  
Burnham Branch.

ALLOW ME TO PRESENT  
MY BEST FRIEND  
**ROYAL**  
YEAST  
CAKES

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YEAST CAKES  
BE CAREFUL TO  
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You want **THE BEST**

Just the same care that goes into the preparation of every packet of "Blue Ribbon" Tea, Jelly Powder, and Spice, goes into every tin of "Blue Ribbon" Baking Powder and Coffee, and that means the utmost care, the highest quality that can be secured.

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You can make  
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## CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Delicious Crown Fudge, Taffy,  
Butter Scotch and Caramels!  
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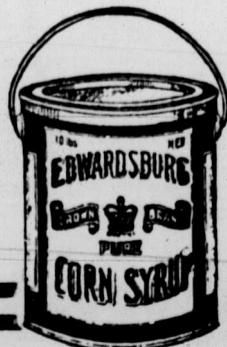
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Send for the  
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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## DO YOU WANT A PRIZE?

Hands up every boy and girl reader of this page who would like to win a prize of a bright, breezy story-book? Very good. Then here's what you must do.

Give me the story of your life as you would like to live it. Tell me what you would like to do and be from now until you are middle-aged men and women.

Don't be afraid to tell the whole truth. I solemnly promise not to think them funny or silly, no matter what impossible things you may dream of being and having.

In the past we have always asked the boys and girls who wrote for our contests to get one of their parents or their teacher to certify that the letter was their own work. This time you do not need to do this.

Just write down as simply and brightly as possible your dreams of the future and mail them to me, being careful to observe the following rules:

Write in pen and ink and on one side of the paper.

Remember that you are only eligible to write if you are under seventeen years of age.

Be very, very careful to address the letter to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and be sure to mail it so that it will reach me not later than April 10.

And now for the reward. Three delightful story books will be given as prizes for the three best letters, regardless of age, and that reminds me that you must be sure to tell me your age, else your letter won't be considered.

Try very hard to remember all these things and write today to make perfectly sure that your letter will arrive in time.

DIXIE PATTON.

## ENGLAND

I think England is a very interesting country. On my visit there I saw many things different from what we see here in Canada. For instance, let us make a visit to Southport. It is a pretty seaport place on the West of England.

The first day we were there we went for a walk on the sea-shore. We gathered lots of pretty shells. We soon got tired of that and went to see the darkies performing. These darkies had little drums and they sang comical songs. The stalls are full of pretty things. We can get lots of nice things for two shillings, or forty-eight cents.

The people dance on the pier, while the bands play. The children greatly enjoy riding on donkeys, for they do not have their own horses, like we do.

I must stop writing about the towns, but they are so interesting. Now I will go on talking about history. Don't you think English history is far more interesting than any other?

One thing that I don't like is the signs, "Keep Off the Grass," but I suppose the land that belongs to the people is their own, and they don't want anyone to spoil it.

BESSIE McLACHLAN,

Age 12.

Toppingham P.O. Sask.

## THRU FRANCE TO PARIS

We landed at Calais, but only stayed there a few hours, inspecting the fortifications and watching the French women weave lace. Everything was different, houses, scenery, people and language. We boarded a train and amused ourselves at every station by looking from the window at the people gathered to welcome friends. Two men rushed into each other's arms and kissed each other heartily. The French enjoy society. As we sped past the cottages the women were sitting knitting in groups before one another's houses, chatting busily. Hardly any farm buildings were visible in that part as the farmers live in villages and walk to their work. They raise wheat and vegetables. France is said to be a country of wine, oil and corn. Occasionally we saw the women working in the fields. The French women wash their clothes in any near-by stream

They place the clothes on flat stones in the water and beat them with sticks. The forests of France are carefully preserved, one-sixth of the land is forest. If a switch is cut, one may be fined.

Paris is the most beautiful city in the world and the largest on the continent of Europe. If London is the business capital of the world, Paris is the pleasure capital. To Paris come people from all parts of the globe to enjoy themselves. London suffers greatly when compared with Paris. London is built of brick, Paris of beautiful white stone. London has a dull, murky sky. The sky of Paris is clear, blue, and untainted with smoke. There is in London a general aspect of business, hard work and pre-occupation, while the best known parts of Paris are filled with people who seem to have no other occupation than that of enjoying themselves.

The city is a marvel of architectural beauty and ever-wonderful variety. Magnificent streets of palaces, broad boulevards and avenues and buildings of wonderful beauty strike the newcomer with amazement. Broad boulevards and avenues lined with trees, commanded by lofty houses of white stone run for miles round the city. The shops are the most beautiful, varied and striking in all Europe. There are also gardens gay with beautiful flowers and trees, while a marble fountain sends up a column of glittering water into the bright sunshine, and gives a sense of hush and quietness and coolness by the gentle splash and perpetual fall of water.

Commerce has almost deserted the Seine. The river is crossed by many light and elegant bridges. The museums, including galleries of sculpture and painting form a part of this remarkable city. Museums of antiquity, natural history, of war, of geography, of art, of science—all are open free of expense to the intellectual and inquiring visitor. The national library of Paris has nearly two million books, almost double the number in the British museum. Fine buildings meet the eye everywhere, churches of every age and style, palaces, markets, hospitals, colleges, theatres and barracks. There are industries of every kind—jewelry, clock-making, work in gold, silver and iron, furniture, chemicals and printing. It has long been noted for beautiful china and rich carpets. All these mixtures of work and pleasure are arched over by the sunny skies of France untainted by mist, untouched by cloud and untinged by smoke—all is clear, translucent blue.

MARGARET ARTHUR.

Age 15.

Shoal Lake, Man.

## ENGLAND, THE BEST LOVED

The country I like best to hear and read about is England,—not because I am a Canadian so much as that it has had such an interesting history.

I have read a great deal of English history and liked it very much. True, it has once been almost a barbarous country, but then, nearly all countries have been that way.

The first part of English history is one of savage and barbarous life, but still, there is a sort of romance hanging over it. The earliest inhabitants of England were always my favorites because, tho savage and unlearned, they led a peaceful life until the arrival of strange tribes. On thru the history of the later inhabitants of Britain there is much war and bloodshed mingled with the peace of the people; but this also had its advantage, for it taught the people to be stronger as a people and to keep in check such powerful kings as John, who was almost the worst.

All this has helped to build the country admitted to be the most powerful in the world, and which is so prosperous and beautiful.

I have never visited England, but if I do I think I will find it as interesting as the country which has so charmed me when I read about it, with its chivalry, romance and war all together.

LAURA WENDT.







### Ventilating the Cow Barn

Continued from Page 8

superstructure then it might be necessary to change positions of BB to CC, where shafts would need to be constructed as shown in Fig. 2 by dotted lines BCD. The fact of the outlet shaft changing directions at C and D will not interfere materially with its efficiency. These outlet shafts, provided they are staunchly built as described further on, may take almost any desired course so long as it is always more or less upwards.

The area indicated, 1 foot x 2 feet each, or 4 square feet for the two outlet shafts, is somewhat greater than is really necessary, but it is much better to have shafts slightly larger than any smaller than the minimum of 15 square inches per cow mentioned above.

(The intakes AAAA might, if necessary, be changed to pass under or

thru walls at DDDD with slightly increased dimensions in each case, say 7 inches by 12 inches, to make up for one opening less. This new arrangement would be advisable in case outlet openings had to be placed at CC.

In the intakes fresh air enters at 1, passes under wall and enters stable at 2, with an upward tendency. The wall, 3, should be about 6 inches thick, and on this wall should be built the little guard shown at M in Fig. 2. The inner wall corresponding to 3 need not be over 4 inches thick.

Fig. 2, showing a stable in cross-section, will indicate the best method of building walls and ceiling, and also illustrate two different methods of introducing the fresh air in the Rutherford System. There is very little to choose between these two methods; that on the left is somewhat more cheaply installed and can be introduced at any time, while the method on the right is

probably somewhat more effective, slightly more expensive, and must be installed when the building is being erected. The following explanatory paragraphs will help to a full understanding of the features illustrated:—

#### Foul Air Outlet

The outlet shaft for foul air, WD, should be in duplicate, and should be about 1 foot by 2 feet inside measurement. The best construction is boards running vertically, two ply, with inch air space and two papers between. The opening at the top should be roofed (see Fig. 2). The roof should be supported on four posts, AA, leaving a clear space about 15 or 16 inches between top of shaft and bottom of roof, B. The amount of air to escape by these shafts in any given time may be controlled by means of a key as at E. The key may be regulated by cords FF. The key should never be entirely

closed. Where the shafts are large enough there is no objection to their being used as chutes for feed or litter, but care should be taken to so hang the door as to insure its remaining tightly closed when not held open to allow of shaft being used as a chute.

#### Fresh Air Intake

The fresh air inlets require careful consideration. The method on the left is very simple of installation. The passage thru from H to I should be about 12 inches by 6 inches, the greater dimension being horizontal. K is a protection or roof, H the intake, I the outlet into the stable thru which the air passes with an upward tendency. J is a guard or band so placed as to direct air currents upwards. To do this it will need to extend about 4 inches above top of opening thru wall. It will, of course, be nailed to the projecting 6-inch sides of this fresh air shaft inside the building, just as K will be nailed to the same sides outside the building. These passages might be controlled by means of small keys or hinged covers, but it is not usually necessary or advisable to so control the intake shafts.

The method on the right hand side (Fig. 2) admits air by the passage N, 12 inches by 6 inches below the level of the floor. Air enters this passage L under shelter of the snow and rain guard M and flows into the stable at O, with an upward tendency. The cement or wooden guard X is to prevent dirt or dust being knocked or swept in. The top or opening should be protected by a grating of some description. It is possible, but seldom necessary or advisable, to provide these inlets with keys or controls. If it is found necessary to use some system of control, then the control P had better be outside the building but inside the guard cabin M, where it can be regulated by a cord passing out at Z.

The careful installation of this system of ventilation, with either method of fresh air intake, will ensure an abundance of good fresh air at all times, provided it is allowed to operate. If, however, it is left to the mercies of the average hired man, it, like any other system, will be found useless.

To get best results in ventilating any stable and to ensure a comfortable, dry building possible of being kept well ventilated, clean and hygienic, attention to the following small details in construction will be found very helpful:—

1. Use simple fixings.
2. Ceil under joists.
3. Put in all the windows the superstructure will permit.
4. Let windows be high.
5. Hinge windows in bottom at C.
6. Use chains at V to allow them to open inwards at top.
7. Provide double windows for winter.
8. Walls should be built to include air space. Starting from the outside inward, the following construction for stable walls will be found satisfactory: Batten, inch dressed lumber, two tar papers, studding 2 by 6 and air space two tar papers, V-joint.

#### Construction of the Ventilating Flues

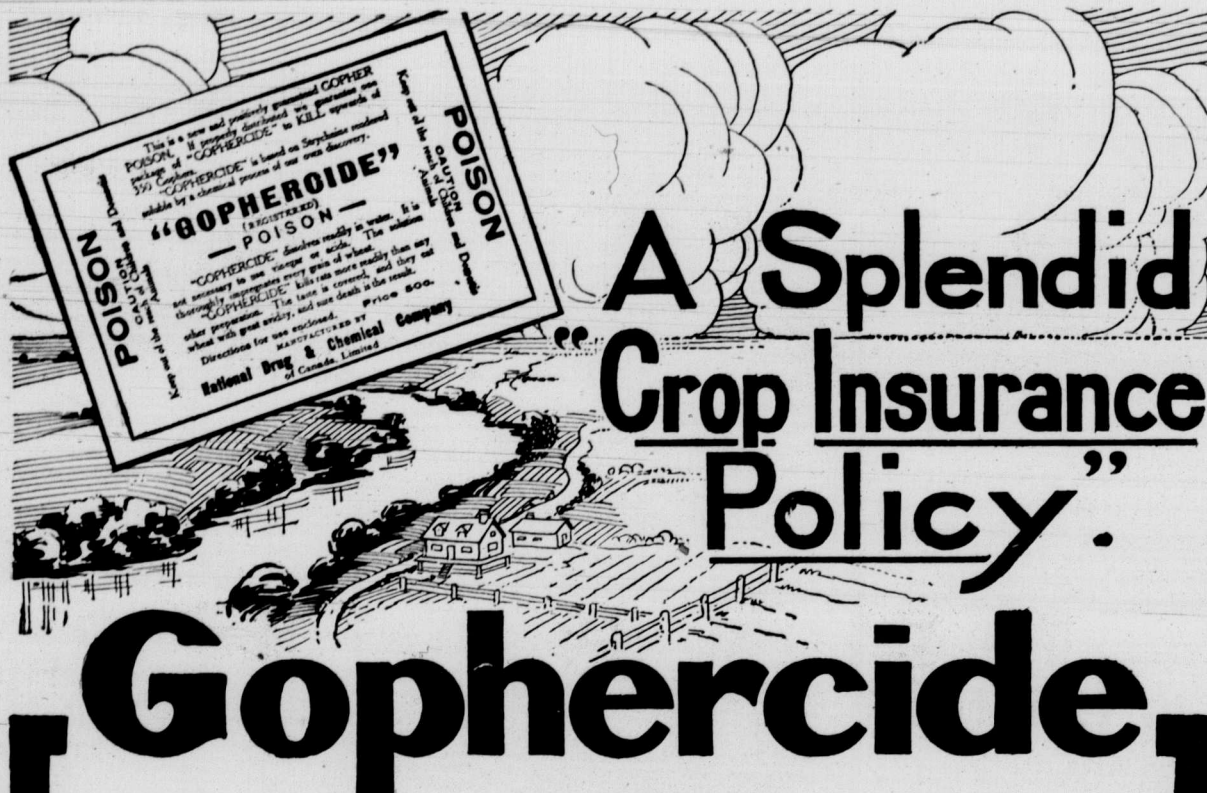
A good ventilating flue should have all the characteristics of a good chimney. It should be constructed with airtight walls, so that no air can enter except from the stable. It should rise above the highest portions of the roof, so as to get the full force of the wind.

Stronger currents thru the ventilators will be secured by making one or more larger ones than where many small ones are provided, and it is usually best to have as few as possible, and not leave the impure air in distant parts of the stable.

A good form of ventilating flue is made of half-inch matched stuff with building paper or deadening felt between to make it airtight, for every hole and crack lessens the ventilative power.

A dead air space in wall of flue prevents cold from penetrating thus precluding the possibility of condensation in flue.

"Why didn't you toot your horn if you saw the man in the road ahead?" "I figured," replied the chauffeur, "that it would be more merciful if he never knew what struck him."—From Judge.



## A Splendid Crop Insurance Policy.

# Gophercide

(SOLUBLE STRYCHNINE)

## Saves the Crops by Exterminating the Gophers

**Y**OU believe, of course, in insurance against hail, though the best it can do is to partially repay you for the damage to your crops.

"Gophercide" provides an insurance against gophers that PREVENTS the damage you would otherwise suffer.

Until our chemists devised GOPHERCIDE, strychnine was the most effective gopher poison known. Its drawbacks were its intense bitterness and the trouble of dissolving it and soaking it into the grain.

**G**OPHERCIDE is a preparation of strychnine in which these faults are overcome. It is 80 times as soluble as strychnine, dissolving readily in warm water, without the use of vinegar or acids. Preparing it is very easy, and the solution soaks right into the wheat and stays there.

GOPHERCIDE is quite free from the bitter taste of strychnine, so that the gophers eat the poisoned grain greedily -- and it kills them quick and sure.

Here are a few examples of what GOPHERCIDE did on Western farms last spring:

Redvers, Sask., May 8th, 1914.

Gophercide is all right. I used two packages on the east half of one section, and strychnine on the other half of the same section, and the Gophercide was by far the most effective.

Yours truly, J. R. SPROULE.

Neville, Sask., June 6th, 1914.

I used the two packages of Gophercide mixed according to your direction, and the next day I was surprised to see the dead gophers lying all over. I have been using gopher poison for years, and the Gophercide is the best I have ever used.

Yours truly, J. M. MINOUX.

A gallon of wheat soaked over night in half a gallon of water in which a 50c package of Gophercide has been dissolved, will kill 350 gophers. Even though they do not get the wheat for days, it will get them just the same.

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

**National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.**

Branches at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, Halifax.





Send for our Free Book "How to Hatch Chicks that Live" It contains valuable information that will be worth many dollars to you.

### Demand for Poultry Exceeds the Supply

The demand for first grade poultry and eggs in Canada is much greater than the supply. Now Europe is taking shiploads of our eggs and poultry and asking for more. This is your opportunity—begin now to turn this demand to profit by producing more poultry and eggs, but start with the right kind of equipment. The surest way to make success certain is to start with a guaranteed

#### Prairie State Incubator

Has been endorsed by all our Canadian Agricultural Colleges because it hatches the greatest number of "Chicks That Live."

Gunn, Langlois & Co. Limited  
30 St. Vincent St., Montreal

### Cabinet Incubators Save Losses!



PURE HOT WATER HEAT  
Guaranteed 15 Years

We Want 10,000

Interested Farmers and Poultrymen to send us their name and address for the most up-to-date catalog about incubators, brooding equipment and poultry supplies. It tells how to be successful with poultry, gives detailed information about incubators and poultry. It's sent absolutely free to you, if you will write us. We also send full details of our 1915 Hatching Contest, \$200.00 in cash prizes divided among the winners. Write today.

The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd.  
595 Erin St., Winnipeg, Man.

**FOR 1385 BOTH** **ALBERTA INCUBATOR 140** **RED WOOD** **BROODER SIZE** **DUTY AND FREIGHT PAID**

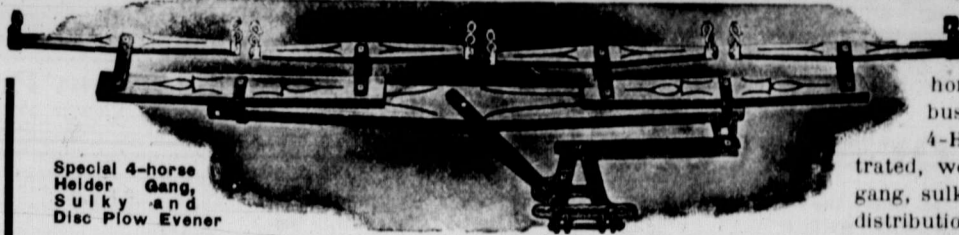
**POULTRY PAYS WELL**  
by using our famous Canada Pioneer hatcher of 25 year experience. Its safe, sure, simple, a child can operate successfully.

**Our Factory Prices Save You Half.**  
Specially adapted for Canada climate, heavy double walls, Redwood natural color, dead air space, asbestos lined Copper Tank, self-regulating safety lamp all complete set up ready to use. **15 YEAR GUARANTEE-TWO HATCH TRIAL**  
Write for free catalog. Read the facts. Then compare. Investigate, you will decide "Alberta". **WE SHIP QUICK FROM WINNIPEG WAREHOUSE**

Alberta Incubator Company, Box 892, Mankato, Minnesota

No. 1  
**Butter**  
Is still a good price  
**SHIP AT ONCE**  
To The  
**Central Farmers' Market**  
(R. McKenzie, President)  
WINNIPEG

## The Heider Evener is a Spring Necessity



Special 4-horse Heider Gang, Sulky and Disc Plow Evener

Perfect equalization of draft is an important factor in keeping all your horses in condition during the busy season. The Heider Special 4-Horse Plow Evener as illustrated, works four horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, with perfect distribution of load. We also supply

3, 5 and 6-horse Heider Plow Eveners, and 3-horse Heider Wagon Eveners. Write for particulars of our Hickory Wagon Sets, comprising: one doubletree, 2x4x48; two singletrees 2x36; one neckyoke, 2x40 or 48 inches. All of the best seasoned material. Fully guaranteed.

Full Information Free On Request



311 CHAMBERS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Watson Harrows

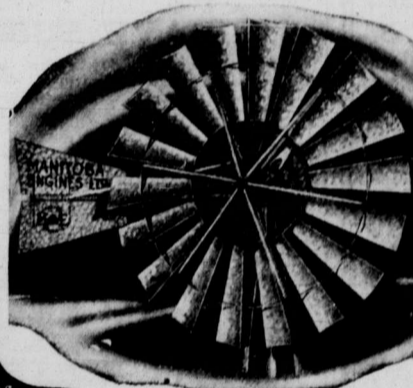
Built so they carry out every claim—and we claim the Watson Wood Boss Harrow is a different and a better implement. Seasoned hardwood, each tooth double rivetted, improved malleable draw clevis. Watson Steel Boss Harrow is equally perfect in design and construction. You can't go wrong on Watson's.

#### WE SELL

- Harrow Carts
- Pulverizers
- Lawn Goods
- Wheelbarrows
- Root Pulpers
- Grain Grinders
- Pole and Cordwood Saws
- Horse Powers
- Straw Cutters
- Turnip Seed Sowers
- Warehouse Trucks
- Double-Trees and Neckyokes
- Janesville Plows

## Made in the West for Western Needs -

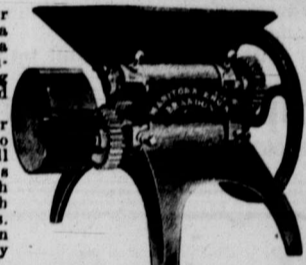
### We are Manufacturers of High-grade Machinery



#### THE PUMPING MILL FOR THE WINDY WEST

Storm resisting, easy on tower, easy on pump, easy on owner in two ways—it saves him work and money. The only windmill manufactured in Canada west of the Great Lakes.

Every farmer in Canada should have a Roller Crusher for rolling horse feed this spring. A two roller will answer to perfection. All wild oats killed which pass through these rolls. No dust in oats rolled by this machine.



8ft. Mill at Brandon, f.o.b. factory...	\$28.00	10ft. Mill at Calgary, f.o.b. warehouse...	\$46.50
8ft. Mill at Calgary, f.o.b. warehouse...	\$30.50	8ft. Mill and 30ft. tower f.o.b. factory, Brandon...	\$60.00
10ft. Mill at Brandon, f.o.b. factory...	\$42.50	8ft. Mill and 30ft. tower f.o.b. warehouse, Calgary...	\$67.50

Our Mill fits any make of tower. Increase in tariff will not affect our prices.

C. W. NORTHCOTT, Manager, Calgary  
Address Calgary if you live in Alta. or B.C.

P. M. AMES, Gen. Manager, Head Office, Brandon  
Address Brandon if you live in Man. or Sask.

## Manitoba Engines Limited

BRANDON CALGARY

### WANT WAR TAX ON LAND Convention of Saskatchewan Rural Municipalities take Patriotic Stand

A notable demonstration in favor of the provincial government passing legislation which would impose a tax of two cents an acre on all land in the province except that owned by soldiers, the money so raised to be a donation from the people of the province for helping in the defence of the empire, marked the closing day of the Saskatchewan Rural Municipalities' convention held at Saskatoon last week. There were 580 delegates at the convention, representing 187 municipalities, and the resolution was passed with cheers, followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Another outstanding feature was the popularity of the surtax. It was decided that this tax should be extended to farmers who were working their land poorly with the idea of evading the tax, with the exception that actual residents be charged one-half the usual surtax.

#### Co-operative Purchasing

So successful had been the stationary supplies committee in reducing expense that their powers were extended, and the rural municipalities will hereafter purchase road machinery on the co-operative purchase principle. E. G. Hingley, J. T. Lamb and Murdo Cameron (chairman) were continued as the committee. The following resolutions among

others were passed: That railway companies be compelled to register townsites plans as soon as subdivided and lots are placed on the market; that the C.N.R. find the Hudson Bay companies be forced to pay their taxes; that two or more rural telephone lines may unite; that the days for compulsory school attendance be increased to 130 and that 100 days be consecutive; that the government enact legislation to govern the amount of flour and feed allowed by millers per bushel of wheat; that animals impounded be sold 24 hours after the owner is notified; that a general school rate be levied thru a municipality; that municipalities may strike a separate note for hamlets.

C. N. Hamilton, of McTaggart, was re-elected president, and Murdo Cameron, of Cory, vice-president. District directors were elected as follows: No. 1, James McGowan; No. 2, J. T. Lamb; No. 3, Joseph Mitchell; No. 4, Thomas Goulden; No. 5, R. K. Moffat; No. 6, Reeve Harton. Regina was selected as the next convention city.

The budget debate has continued steadily during the course of the past two weeks, but space limitations will not permit further reference to it this week.  
Continued on Page 38

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	
Previously acknowledged...	\$4,952.00
New Sydenham School...	42.24
Saltaux, Alta., concert and dance	53.00
Belmont G.G.A.	40.00
Walpole Homemakers' Club, Walpole, Sask.	26.00
Proceeds of concert held by ladies of Manna, Tullisville and Dunblane	59.15
P. T. Miller, Central Butte, Sask.	5.00
Ludwig Peterson, Malmo, Alta.	2.00
Ladies' Union Society of Lullala, Sask.	37.00
Ferry Point Local Union, U. F. of A.	281.90
Doris, Marjorie, Algie and Harry Truss, Moore Park, Man.	2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,500.29</b>

### Live Poultry Wanted

Hens, No. 1	16c
Hens, No. 2	14c
Springs	11c
Ducks	14c
Geese and Turkeys	Best Market Prices

Prompt returns by Money Order same day

**Manitoba Poultry Co.**  
448 SELKIRK AVE. WINNIPEG

### Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

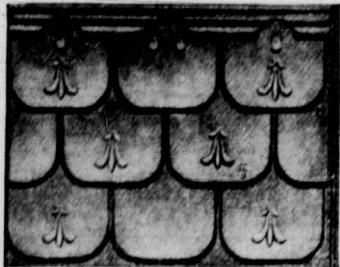
their delegates in every case unanimously carried a resolution in favor of the taxation of land values in preference to raising additional obstacles against the trade of Great Britain at a time when Great Britain was at war.



**Patriotism and Production**  
**Co-operate**  
 In building up Canadian Industries  
 You not only get the very best article, but you help Canadian Industries when you demand

**Conqueror Overalls**  
 Union Made  
 made in Winnipeg and easily the best in the West  
 SOLD EVERYWHERE  
 Our Trade Mark is your Guarantee  
 The "Monarch" Overall M'fg Co. Ltd.  
 310 Ross Avenue Winnipeg  
 BEST IN THE WEST

**Winnipeg Steel Shingles**



**GALVANIZED - PAINTED**  
 For All Classes of Buildings

This is the shingle used on Winnipeg Armory, the largest building of its kind in Canada. For a fire-proof, spark-proof, lightning-proof covering for your roof that will last, these shingles are unexcelled.

Write today for Full Information and Prices

**Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co.**  
 P.O. Box, 3006, G.G.G. LIMITED WINNIPEG, Man.

Buy Your  
**LUMBER**

Shingles  
 Doors  
 Windows  
 Mouldings



Where the  
 Highest  
 Quality  
 is Assured

Our prices delivered on a 40c rate of freight:

2x4, 2x6, 2x8, up to 16-ft. ....	\$18.50
6-in. Shiplap, No. 1 Fir .....	17.50
8-in. or 10-in. Shiplap or Boards, No. 1 .....	18.50
1x6 Drop Siding, No. 1 Fir .....	24.00
1x4 E. G. Flooring, No. 1 Fir .....	33.00

Other material at correspondingly low prices.

**SEND LIST** of material wanted and receive by return mail our delivered estimate showing grades and prices in detail.

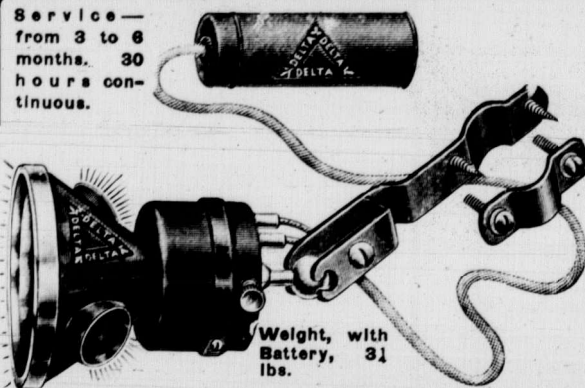
**REMEMBER** Farmers not requiring a full carload obtain the same prices by arranging with others to fill the car. We take Special Care in loading each order separately, so no confusion arises in unloading.

**Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.**  
 VANCOUVER - B.C.

**Notice to Cream Shippers!**

THE BRANDON PRODUCE CO. is opening a Creamery in Winnipeg on April 1st. All Shippers of Cream should write us regarding the attractive prices we will offer. Address enquiries either to Winnipeg or Brandon. References: Bank of Montreal, Brandon.

**The Brandon Produce Company**  
 57 Victoria Street, Winnipeg, Man.



**Protect Life and Vehicles**

**"Delta" Electric Buggy Lamp**

Uses a No. 6 Ordinary Dry Battery

Combines front, side and tail lamps. Red light reflects thru side and rear. Screws to dash. Battery under seat. Complete with long cord. With battery delivered **\$2.50**

Get one from your dealer today. If he will not supply, order from us. DEALERS: Stock up on this and other Delta lamps. Hand, Bike, Auto, Reading. Order thru your jobber.

**Houston & Co. Ltd., Sales Agents, Winnipeg**

**SAVE \$35!**

A Beatrice No. 43 Cream Separator costs \$65. Its capacity is 550 to 600 pounds per hour. Other prominent makes of machines of this size cost \$100 and upward. The Beatrice has "made good" for many years in the Central Western States. It has no superior for efficiency, for simplicity or for durability. It costs 50 per cent. less; repair parts are 50 to 75 per cent. less and it is the easiest machine made to clean and to take care of. The prices are: 600 pound capacity, \$65; 800 pound capacity, \$75; 1000 pound capacity, \$85. Prices f. o. b. Edmonton.



Write us for information. We've still better facts to give you.

**EDMONTON CITY DAIRY LIMITED**  
 9601 Strathcona Rd., Edmonton, Alta. P.S.—Keep some cows. Have a good separator. Ship your cream to us and have money coming in twice each month, every month in the year, whether it rains, snows, or freezes. We pay highest prices for good cream.

**SAVE HALF**

**The Cost of Your Dresses**

Make your dresses at home, using a Hall-Borchert Adjustable Dress Form for the fitting on. Save half the expense of tailor made gowns and sacrifice nothing in appearance.



**Hall-Borchert Perfection Adjustable Dress Forms**

Learn what you can do with one of these inexpensive forms. Write for booklet, "Dressmaking Made Easy"—it is free.

**Hall-Borchert Dress Form Co. of Canada, Limited**  
 43M LOMBARD ST., TORONTO, ONT.



**Lethbridge Imperial Coal**

THE CANADIAN SOOTLESS

The High Grade Coal with the reputation. Ask your Dealer.

**Canadian Coal & Coke Co. Ltd.**  
 Winnipeg and Edmonton

**WE BUY**  
 Fresh Dressed Milk Fed Veal, New Laid Eggs and Dressed Crate Fattened Chickens

Ship your High-Grade Produce to our markets. Highest Market Price paid on day goods are received.

Nine Retail Markets in Winnipeg  
 References: Northern Crown Bank

**WM. COATES**

Butcher  
 Portage and Sherbrooke Market  
 WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**A Credit Union Primer**

By A. H. Ham and G. L. Robinson

This book is the result of an investigation made by the Russell-Sage Foundation and gives definite information regarding to the establishment of credit unions for the supplying of loans to shareholders. The first part of the book is written in question and answer form, and practically any question anyone could ask regarding credit unions is answered in detail. The various books and forms required for the organization and conduct of a credit union are also described fully, as well as a complete set of by-laws and regulations and for the guidance of those who may wish to form a credit union. The New York Credit Union Law is given in full as an example. Post- 35c paid

Book Dept.  
 GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.











# Suggestions and Answers By The Editor

We have received a large number of questions concerning The Guide which we are glad to answer, because we realize that the more our subscribers appreciate the problems which The Guide has to face the more generous will be the response received. In our issue of February 10, in our article entitled "The Cost of Neglect," we pointed out that in the month of January there were 9,000 subscriptions that were one year in arrears. We have had several letters asking why we do not cut off subscriptions when they are in arrears. The following two letters are samples of a number we have received.

Personally, I think the mistake The Guide makes is in continuing to arrive after the subscription is non est. Of course it is a courtesy to the subscriber, and a convenience also, but does he deserve it? I think you will find that a prompt cutting off of the paper will bring a more or less speedy renewal. In the case of tardy renewals, why not send one letter to the agent in the district and let him round up the dozen or so delinquents?

MRS. FLORENCE T. ROBINSON.  
Hafford, Sask.

I see in your issue of February 10, an item complaining of subscribers not renewing promptly. Now, I think that if in the last issue paid for you would paste in a second pink notice stating that as you had not received a renewal of the subscription that the paper would be stopped, and anyone who wished to have the paper would make an extra effort to renew. You might lose a few subscribers that would have renewed later, but I don't think there would be many, and you would thereby avoid the expense of sending the paper to "deadheads," as well as sending out so many notices. In conclusion, I will add that I am well pleased with The Guide and will not stop subscribing if you do raise the price, and, what is more, I think that every farmer in the West should get it. Trusting that my suggestion will be received in the spirit it is given, I remain,

J. A. BRYCE.  
Bryce, Sask.

### A BAD PRACTICE

These letters are both from subscribers who appreciate the work The Guide is doing and also appreciate the financial handicaps under which we labor. We realize that it is a bad practice to send The Guide to a subscriber after his subscription has expired. Until three years ago we cut off subscriptions when they expired, but we received quite a number of indignant complaints from subscribers, something like this:

Why did you cut off my subscription? You knew I was good for the money. The other papers I take do not cut off my subscription when it expires. I always send in the money. Sometimes I wait two or three years and send them in a subscription for several years at the time.

We know it is the practice with mostly all farm journals to carry subscribers for at least a year after they are in arrears, and some papers carry them for three or four years. The practice is a bad one and it is an expensive one to the publisher, because a considerable number of subscribers who allow their subscription to run in arrears do not pay. We have had several letters recently from subscribers who were a year in arrears, saying that they would not pay their arrears because they had not ordered the paper to be continued after their subscription had expired. Last week we cut off from our mailing list 2,000 subscribers that had run over one year in arrears. To each of these subscribers we had sent five notices, but had received no reply to any of them, and there was nothing left for us to do but to cancel their subscriptions. It cost us \$3.00 to send out each one of these subscriptions for the year and we have not received one cent in return. This was \$6,000 straight loss. We have sent a letter to each one of those whose names we have cut off our list, explaining why it is necessary to cancel their subscription, and asking them to renew.

### CASH IN ADVANCE POLICY

In view of the facts above set forth and of the heavy expense and loss which we met with in forwarding The Guide after subscriptions expired, we have decided to discontinue this practice. Beginning with April 1, we will follow the policy of cancelling subscriptions as soon as they expire. Each subscriber, however, will receive a notice five or six weeks in advance and a return envelope, so that if he likes The Guide he will be able to renew at once. Otherwise, the subscription will be cancelled. We have a considerable number of subscriptions now from three to twelve months in arrears, and it will take us a few months to institute the "Paid in Advance" basis on our whole mailing list on account of the vast amount of work involved in sending out notices. However, this will be our policy henceforth, and we will send direct notices to all subscribers as quickly as we can. Any subscriber, therefore, who is in arrears and does not receive the paper will understand why his subscription has been cancelled.

All the employees of The Guide are paid their wages in full weekly, the same as is done in the majority of business establishments in every city. We pay the bills for our paper on which

The Guide is printed every thirty days, and all other charges in connection with publishing The Guide are paid every thirty days. Thus The Guide, so far as paying its bills is concerned, is conducted practically on a "cash in advance" basis. If we continue to give our subscribers credit for their subscriptions, it means that we will have to find the money elsewhere for this purpose, and the burden is becoming so heavy that we cannot continue it. We know that it will be far more satisfactory to both our readers and to ourselves to have the subscriptions paid in advance.

### COST OF NOTICES

Here is a letter which we have received containing a suggestion which has, no doubt, occurred to many subscribers:

As to the cost of sending out renewal notices, this expense, I think, could be cut down to one-third by using postcards, as each notice would only cost one cent instead of three cents. Hoping that this writing will not be looked at as an offensive intrusion but a mere suggestion, I am,

HENRY H. OLSON.  
Hardy, Sask.

We have found from experience that postcard notices are not nearly so effective as letters, and after some years' experience we find that it is actually cheaper to send out letter notices, even tho they cost more than postcards, because we get a larger number of returns. Under the new system, however, of cancelling subscriptions when they expire, we will not need to send out more than one notice, and we will thus save upwards of \$2,500 a year. Each subscriber will receive his notice five or six weeks before his subscription expires, and this notice will be pasted on the first inside page of his paper, and will be accompanied by a return envelope. All he will have to do will be to write his name and address, put in a postal note for \$1.50, and mail the letter to The Guide. We will do the rest.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ASSOCIATION DUES

Another suggestion that has been received from a large number of subscribers is contained in the following letter:

I would suggest that the members of the Grain Growers' Associations pay \$2.00 to become members, and that \$1.00—less postage—be forwarded to The Guide for one year's subscription. Members, or those wishing to join, to pay at the annual meeting to the secretary-treasurer.

Long live The Guide, the farmers' pride,  
And the champion of our nation;  
It upholds the weak, defends the right,  
The "Rose" of our Grain Growers' Association.  
JAMES HALLIDAY,  
Sec.-Treas., Oakburn G.G.A.

The great drawback to this suggestion is that The Guide, in each local community, would be dependent upon the rise or fall of the local association. At the present time when an association either dies or lapses into a comatose condition The Guide still continues to go to the subscribers in that neighborhood. By reading The Guide the farmers realize what benefits other neighborhoods are receiving thru their association, and sooner or later they will reorganize their own association. We have given this question a great deal of consideration, and feel that it would be very unwise to do other than allow the farmers to subscribe to The Guide independent of their fee to the association.

### THE RIGHT SPIRIT

Here is a letter which is typical of many received, and it is very encouraging:

I take this opportunity to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the good work you are doing, for all my life I have been engaged in this kind of work, and if we are blessed with good crops this season, so we have a little money to work with, you will hear from Darmody in a way that will convince all that we are alive to the issues of the day and up and doing. If I can be of any help to you in this work for the emancipation of the yeomanry of this and all other countries, all you have to do is to command me.

C. E. WALLMAN.  
Darmody, Sask.

The spirit shown by Mr. Wallman is what will make The Guide the greatest success possible. If all our readers will help us in the same way, The Guide will go forward with greater success than ever it has had in the past.

### THE GUIDE IS INDEPENDENT

Here is a letter from a man who has had experience with newspapers in other countries:

At the convention of the U.F.A. held in Edmonton last month, it was my privilege to "break a lance" for a paper financed by and therefore belonging to the farmers as their organ. I pointed out, how the editor of the agricultural paper in Seattle, Wash., said to me: "If I print the stuff you are writing I will lose all these pages of display advertising, and I want you to understand that I have no rich Dutch uncle keeping me. I am running this paper to get bread and butter for my wife and kiddies and not to educate the down-trodden farmer. If that down-trodden farmer wants any special information, or is looking for education, let him pay for it himself."

I therefore heartily endorse an advanced subscription to The Guide, and I am personally quite willing to pay \$1.50 annually if thereby I can get what I am after, or if such amount

is not sufficient to obtain a paper without strings on it, absolutely owned and controlled by us farmers, then I want the editor to tell us as much, and further state just what it will cost to procure such value.

The present prices paid to farmers for hogs and cattle are altogether out of proportion to the prices paid for the products when sold at retail. So glaring is the difference in any other line of farm produce in regard to the spread between market and retail prices that the exception serves—most conspicuously—to confirm the rate.

My neighbor, as an instance, was offered the market price for a heavy sow in this town, which he refused. Killing the sow himself, he obtained a rather larger sum of money for the cured hams than the butchers offered for the whole carcass, while the lard alone would give handsome wages for killing and pay for all further labor and outlay in connection with the transaction. This proves that we must gain control of our markets—driving all speculators and gamblers out of commission—and in order to do this we must fight every form of private ownership of public utilities, and more especially every form of industrial and commercial undertaking or organization which, calling itself co-operative, or collectively owned and controlled, yet allows all the "tricks of the trade" to govern its activities, and the money paid as shares of stock—by the few—to absorb the profits, or surplus in settlement of accounts, produced by the many workers. For profits, earned by money which has no earning power beyond its market value, owned by the people who render either no service at all or else such as is disproportionate in the production of such accumulation, is one phase of what the Apostle James so graphically describes as: "The hire which by fraud ye rich have withheld from them that harvested your fields."

Now, Mr. Editor, this will be a bitterly strenuous fight and I sum up by asking once more, if you will tell us plainly whether, by paying the half dollar yearly increase, The Guide can stand by us, allowing an open and free discussion without fear or favor; or, if not, what then must be done by us to put The Guide in a position to positively assure us this open forum. Yours for the blessings promised by David to "the man"—social organization—"which putteth not out his money to usury"—rent profit and interest.

DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN.  
Strathmore, Alta.

We believe that at \$1.50 per year we can make The Guide a financial success and also permit us to improve the paper very considerably. The Guide will continue in the future as in the past to be free and independent, and will handle all questions without fear or favor. The Guide is conducted entirely for the benefit of its readers, and our experience in the past has shown our readers that advertisers do not influence the policy of our paper. If our advertisers are not satisfied to publish their announcements, they are at liberty always to withdraw them, because we have not in the past and will never in the future allow advertisers to dictate the policy of The Guide.

### TELL US YOUR PROBLEMS

Here is a letter from a good friend of The Guide, who has just collected six subscriptions to The Guide from his neighbors:

I like The Guide very well, but I would like to see more in it in the way of farming. There are lots of men who say they would like to read more on the cultivation of different kinds of soil and something about dry farming. I let different men read my paper and when I try some of our best and most interested farmers that is what they tell me. Of course I do my best and sometimes win and other times I lose.

J. W. GODDARD.  
Hilda, Alta.

We have had a number of letters in the past year asking us to give more information in regard to various farming operations and farm problems in the pages of The Guide. In response to this request we have secured articles from leading authorities on practically all farm problems, and have been publishing these articles in The Guide for the last six months. At the present time there is no farm paper in Western Canada publishing any more up-to-date and practical information on farming than is published in The Guide. We can promise our readers that in the future The Guide will supply the information they require to help them in their daily work on the farm, and in addition will continue to give them information on marketing, tariff, taxation, co-operation and other subjects of vital interest to the farmers of Western Canada. To help us in supplying this information, we want our readers to tell us exactly what information would help them in their farm work. Don't write and tell us what would help somebody else. Tell us what you personally would like to know in order to make your farming more successful. If we can get this information from our readers, we can then find some person who can give authoritative replies. We can only give this definite information when we know exactly what is required. We hope that each and every one of our readers will assist us in improving The Guide by telling us just what problems they are meeting in any phase of their work, and we will then be in a position to make The Guide give the very best possible service to all our readers.





*Northern Electric Company*

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TORONTO	REGINA	VICTORIA
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(Address house nearest you)

Gentlemen: Please send me your 93-page, cloth bound Free Book, "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines."

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**"SIGNING  
this Coupon  
brought me  
more profits — more comfort"**  
—James McKell, Riverfield, Que.

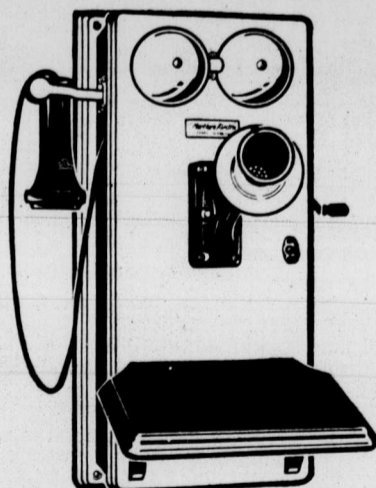
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